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THE

Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

Editor : C. A. CÜTTER

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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JANUARY, 1884.

NO. 1.

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F: LEYPOLDT, *Managing Editor.*

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THE Buffalo convention passed a resolution "That efficiency in library administration can best be obtained through the application of the cardinal principles of an enlightened civil service, viz., the absolute exclusion of all political and personal influence, appointment for definitely-ascertained fitness, promotion for merit, and retention during good behavior." An enlightened civil service does not find much favor in the eyes of the new Democratic government of Lowell, Mass., which has just turned out a city librarian against whom no charges were made, and who was recommended for re-election by the trustees, and put in his place Mr. H: S. Courtney, a young man whose "definitely-ascertained fitness" consisted in his being the secretary of the Merrimack Club, a political organization which is "running" the city government this year. Mr. Frank Hill had been cataloging and rearranging the library; the work, which, it is said, had considerably encroached upon his hours of rest and sleep, as is apt to happen with such work when the librarian is zealous, was about half done. At the state election in November a demand was made by the Democratic leaders that the library assistants should be sent out to "work" for Butler. Mr.

Hill is a Democrat, but he did not believe that the city library should be a part of the political machine. *Hinc ille lachrymæ.* The natural result followed. A man was put into the office who takes a politician's view of a librarian's duties, and who will no doubt know how to use the library for the Democratic party as other men have used post-offices and custom-houses for the Republican party. It is not a pleasant thing for librarians to see, but there is really no logical difference between the cases. This political use of the library is exactly analogous to the political use of all other offices. It is the *reductio ad absurdum* of the spoils theory of civil service. Public libraries will never be wholly safe as long as that theory prevails. But a certain degree of safety can be attained in those cities where the appointment of librarian can be got out of the hands of that purely political body, the City Council, and given to the trustees, who may be expected to have the good of the city library more at heart, and who usually are and always ought to be elected to longer terms than a single year, with their elections so distributed that only a part can be thrown out of office at once.

The remarks that were made after the election and in justification of it were sufficiently amusing. Two of the present board of directors say that the library is able to take care of itself under the present competent and experienced corps of assistants; that, although it may be desirable to have a man of quick intelligence, literary aptitude, and a wide knowledge of books, a man of such character is by no means essential; the choice of books can be made by the book-committee and the technical work done by the assistants; that, although the library is in a chaotic state of transition, and a man who has accurate knowledge of the position and has made mental note of many things that should be done might be convenient, he is by no means indispensable, because there are scores of ladies

and library clerks in Boston who could be hired to complete the work. One of the gentlemen thought much too long a time had been taken up in cataloging. 1000 volumes a week was the least he would be satisfied with. Another does not think Mr. Hill has any ground for complaint at being thus suddenly ousted. The office does not belong to the man but to the people, and if the people [*i.e.*, the Merrimack Club, it appears] say he must go, go he must. The newspapers, however, are all opposed to the change, including, greatly to its credit, the *Democratic Times*.

We should be sorry if indignation at an entirely unwarrantable act should have led us to convey a too unfavorable impression of one of the actors in it who may become an efficient librarian. We will, therefore, conclude with his own view of the matter.

"Upon being interviewed, he said that his only idea in seeking the office of librarian was to gain what he termed one of the highest honors in the gift of the people. He was sorry that such an intense and bitter feeling of prejudice had been brought to bear against him, as it did him injustice and totally misrepresented his course of action. It had been hard work to overcome this prejudice, but he felt satisfied in the vindication given him by the City Council. He thought the efficiency of the library could be increased, and should put his whole heart and soul into his work, and labor solely for the best interests of the public."

THE librarian of one of the university libraries of Europe has discovered the dictionary catalogue — we do not mean invented it, but has perceived its existence and its excellence in Dr. Billings's admirable catalogue of the Surgeon-General's Office. He writes a long account of it in the *Bibliographie belge*, and he evidently thinks that Dr. Billings invented the method. This is not unnatural, but what does strike an American as strange is that he should never have met with any of the many large English or American catalogues which have been made on that plan, and should never have cared enough for his profession to look into the various discussions on cataloguing in the special report on libraries of our Bureau of Education, which, of course, he possesses, for it was sent to every library of any size in Europe. Such facts make us understand how it is that England alone has been able to found a library association.

American Library Association.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING.

PURSUANT to call, the Board of five selected at Buffalo — Messrs Winsor, Dewey, Whitney, Cutter, and Green — met with Prest. Winsor at Cambridge, Friday, 21 D. '83, at 2 p.m.; all being present.

After protracted discussion of the claims of the various cities from which invitations had been received, it was voted to hold the 1884 meeting at Toronto. Messrs. John Hallam and James Bain, Jr., of Toronto, were appointed Committee of Reception and Arrangements at Toronto, with power to elect associates and to choose their own chairman. Messrs. R. R. Bowker, F. M. Crunden, and W. E. Foster were appointed Program Committee, and matters connected with the conference beyond the local arrangements and program, provided for in the above committees, were referred to the Chairman of the Program Committee in consultation with the President of the A. L. A.

On motion, it was voted that we accept with thanks Mr. Leypoldt's generous offer of copies of "Library Aids" for the use of the A. L. A., and that those copies be distributed by the Secretary, with the compliments of the association.

The question having come up as to the terms on which non-members can secure copies of the proceedings of the Buffalo meeting it was decided that they should be distributed to members and to others who might pay the members' fee of \$2, but that members who wish them for distribution may have extra copies at 50 c. each, or four for \$1.

The following names were then added to the Executive Board, viz.: Messrs. Spofford, Poole, Homes, Smith, Nelson, Larned, Beckwith, Lane, and Tillinghast.

Officers for 1883-4 were then elected as follows:

ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 1883-84.

PRESIDENT:

Justin Winsor, Librarian Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C.

W: F: Poole, Librarian Public Library, Chicago, Ill.
 H: A. Homes, Librarian New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
 Lloyd P. Smith, Librarian Philadelphia Library Company.

SECRETARY :

Melvil Dewey, Chief Librarian Columbia College, Madison Av. and 49th St., New York.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY :

C: Alex. Nelson, Astor Library, New York.

TREASURER :

Jas. L. Whitney, Ass't Librarian Boston Public Library.

FINANCE COMMITTEE :

S: S. Green, Librarian Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library.
 J. N. Larned, Superintendent Young Men's Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Daniel Beckwith, Librarian Providence (R. I.) Athenæum.

CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE :

C: A. Cutter, Librarian Boston Athenæum.
 W: C. Lane, Catalog Dept. Harvard College Library.
 C. B. Tillinghast, Ass't Lib'n Mass. State Library, Boston.

New Sections for yearly reports were established of Indexing, College Libraries, State and Law Libraries, Medical Libraries, and Theological Libraries. The Board of Councillors, Yearly Reporters, and Toronto Meeting Committees were then appointed as follows:

COUNCILLORS :

J: S. Billings, Librarian National Medical Library, Washington, D.C.
 M. Chamberlain, Librarian Boston Public Library.
 J: N. Dyer, Librarian St. Louis Mercantile Library.
 J: Eaton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D.C.
 J: Edmands, Librarian Mercantile Library of Philadelphia.
 Weston Flint, Librarian U. S. Patent-Office, Washington, D. C.
 D. C. Gilman, Prest. Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.
 Reuben A. Guild, Librarian Brown University, Providence, R. I.
 Miss C. M. Hewins, Librarian Hartford (Conn.) Library.
 Frederick Jackson, St. Paul, Minn.
 J: W. M. Lee, Librarian Mercantile Library, Baltimore, Md.
 F: Leyboldt, Publisher of the *Library journal*, 31 to 32 Park Row, N. Y.
 K. A: Linderfelt, Librarian Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library.

C. W. Merrill, Librarian Cincinnati Public Library.

S. B. Noyes, Librarian Brooklyn Library.

Rev. Bradford K. Peirce, Ed. *Zion's herald*, Boston.

Miss Lucy Stevens, Librarian Toledo (Ohio) Public Library.

Addison Van Name, Librarian Yale College, New Haven, Ct.

Jas. W. Ward, Librarian Grosvenor Lib., Buffalo, N. Y.

YEARLY REPORTERS. — *To briefly summarize, with references to fuller information, the progress of the year in each section of library work. During the year members are to advise each Reporter of everything coming under their observation that should be summarized in the report of his section, so that it may be as far as possible complete.*

Legislation. — C: C. Soule, Law Publisher, Boston.

Buildings. — Melvil Dewey, Chf. Lib'n Columbia College, N. Y.

Classification. — W: C. Lane, Catalog Dept., Harvard College Lib., Cambridge.

Cataloging. — J: Savary, Liby. of Congress, Washington.

Indexes. — W: F. Poole, Lib'n Chicago Pub. Lib.

Aids and Guides. — F: M. Crunden, St. Louis Pub. School Lib.

Reading of the Young. — Miss H. P. James, Newton (Mass.) Free Pub. Lib.

Fiction. — F: B. Perkins, Lib'n San Francisco Pub. Lib.

General Interests. — Justin Winsor, Harvard College Lib.

College Libraries. — W: I. Fletcher, Lib'n Amherst College, Mass.

State and Law Libraries. — Guy A. Brown, State Lib'n, Lincoln, Neb.

Medical Libraries. — Jas. R. Chadwick, M.D., Boston Med. Lib. Ass'n.

Theological Libraries. — E. C. Richardson, Theol. Inst. Lib., Hartford, Ct.

TORONTO MEETING, 1884.

Committees on Arrangements, John Hollam, Chairman of Toronto Pub. Lib.; Jas. Bain, Jr., Lib'n Toronto Pub. Lib. With associates.

Program. — R: R. Bowker, Editorial Dept. Harper Bros., Franklin Sq., N. Y.; F: M. Crunden, Lib'n St. Louis Pub. School Lib.; W: E. Foster, Lib'n Providence (R. I.).

After over four hours spent in discussion of A. L. A. business over the hospitable board of Prest. Winsor, the meeting adjourned.

A true record.

Attest : MELVIL DEWEY, Sec.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Before the American Social Science Association,

BY J. N. LARNED, OF THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WE find it convenient to speak of "libraries" as though the term stood for some well-defined species of thing. But really there are not many words used in language with more sweeping collectiveness, with more unbounded generalization of meaning. A collection of books — any collection of books — a collection of any kind of books — is a library. And who can make a definition of a Book? Try the dictionaries and see in what a dust-heap of derivations and mechanic inventories the word is happed up! A Book, — a record of something spoken, thought, fancied, felt, suffered or done by somebody in some age of human history — what is there of things known or imagined among men that it may not represent? To speak in a large way of books is like speaking of stars and solar systems. There is no measure for the meaning we have.

I will ask you, then, to understand at the beginning that when I speak, as I have undertaken to do, of public libraries and their agency in public education, I do not mean to use the word in its indefinite sense. I do not mean, that is, to imply that all collections of books which may take the name of public libraries have one kindred or common agency in education. Perhaps I need not trouble myself to disclaim so unreasonable an inference; and yet there is mischief, I am sure, in the neglect of precautions against it. I find that the common effect on myself of much that is written upon the subject of books and libraries, and of their function, influence, value, as factors in life, is to make me forgetful of the enormous range and diversity of the influences which are really involved. I suspect that the same effect is produced upon many other persons in a greater degree, and that it is quite the habit among people to carry the unqualified generalization of the word "books" and the word "libraries" into their thought of books and libraries, and into the attitude and disposition of their minds toward them. It happens from this cause, I am afraid, that the question of the creation and maintenance of public libraries for public use, which has become in our time so important and great a question, has become also, too gross and uncritical an one. When a given community, or a given association of people, have arrived at the intelligent conviction

that it will be good for them and good for their children to gather a common collection of books for their common use, they are very often moved, I fear, by that indiscriminating notion of books which our comprehensive way of talking about them tends strongly to make habitual. It is their thought to have a *library*, and I doubt if the thought has more definition, in the minds of a majority, at least, than the word "library" can give it. What kind of a library it shall be? — how much and what regions of the world of letters it shall embrace? — with what aims of influence, to what ends of instruction, on what lines of intention it shall be constructed, are considered but carelessly, if considered at all. And yet there may easily be gotten together a collection of books that will not be good at all for people nor children, but much otherwise; and still more easily one in which the possible good is paralyzed by chaotic inorganism.

Do not think I am coming forward as the advocate of a narrow censorship, that would make selection rather than collection the law of the formation of public libraries in general. I am not so false to the instinct of my calling, which is miserly of all printed and written things. No instinct is truer than that — no parsimony more wise. For what smallest lettered scrap of the chronicles and confessions of humanity in its passing generations is not precious for hoarding, be it tell-tale of foolishness or wisdom, of meanness or nobility, of shame or fame? These poor paper vessels that float unwrecked down the slipping, shallow stream of the years can bring us little enough at best from the past, — will bear little enough on to the future. Scant commerce that it is which the living may hold with the dead by such frail carriers, shall we intercept them with prudish quarantines, to search for contraband frivolities and immoralities? No. The very smugglers and pirates, the punts and coracles of the fleet shall have harborage with us and refitting for their voyage, and we will convoy them on their way till our own years run shoal; for whatever their freight may be, it is *some* salvage from death — survival of something that is quick with the pulse and passion of ancestral life.

But that dutiful, indiscriminate piety toward

books which I wish to vindicate by these figures has its office quite distinct, as I conceive, from the collecting of books for common purposes of public education. It is an office which not many libraries in any country should be expected to undertake, and the nature of the undertaking should distinguish them widely from the popular libraries which every city and town is calling into existence, to meet the literary wants of its people and as part of the apparatus of common education. They stand related to these latter as the mine does to the foundry and the smith's shop. They are stores of dross and treasure, mixed obstinately and confused beyond hope of separation by untrained workers in them. They are stores to which the people at large cannot go — ought not to go, to make the vain attempt at digging, sorting and refining for themselves. Their public utility must be realized, for the most part, by the intermediate labor of special students, antiquaries, historians, compilers, who make an avocation of the researches and the minuter scholarship which never can be incidentally pursued. And thus in their function they are necessarily placed at a certain remove from popular use, and no degree of popular education can bring them into an immediate standing among its agencies.

The ultimate aim of such libraries of collection, as I would call them, can rightly be nothing less than universality, either as extended to the wholeness of all attainable literature — which some few may dare contemplate — or as restricted to the wholeness of some definable field of collection. In either case, their comprehensive aim develops a structure, an organization, a system, a policy, which are in harmony with itself, but which are not fitted at all to the definite, particular objects of the library that is for the common, immediate use and education of the people. This fact seems to me to be somewhat disregarded, and I see a strong tendency among us toward the building up of our popular libraries upon the lines and in the forms and loosely toward the aims of those great book-collections which are properly made for the service of history and special scholarship. It is natural that these latter should exercise a kind of aristocratic influence upon our democratic intentions, and we need not feel surprised, perhaps, if we find that our popular libraries are projected too often upon a plan which is like a cross-section cut out of the library of the British Museum, representing one dimension complete and only shorn in

the remaining two. But, to me, this appears to be a mistake of some seriousness and requiring to be considered. There are two or three consequences to be apprehended from it which I would specially note.

First, there is the danger that public libraries, which depend for their maintenance upon the willing self-taxation of limited communities of people, will be developed into institutions of burdensome expensiveness, while, at the same time, their growth is so much in a direction above the heads of the people, out of the range of popular wants, that public interest in them will be weakened and the sense of their claim to public support will give way to fatal criticisms and discontents. A library which is to be a general collection of books on any comprehensive scale is a costly thing, and the costliness of it rises with its growth in a ratio that is almost geometric. It is not only the cost of books that increases, as the gleaning of old fields goes on, but elaborations of system in dealing with them — in disposing, marshalling, organizing them for their use — become increasingly necessary; more labor than is proportionate to the enlargement of the mass of books is involved, and the quality and expensiveness of the labor required is advancing continually in equal measure. In the ultimate stages of its growth, we cannot easily associate the idea of such a library with any less resources than those of a nation, or of a considerable state, or of the great corporations of learning which accumulate endowments for the purpose. It is possible that the spirit of a few wealthy cities may be cultivated so far as to sustain the undertaking perseveringly, and I am strong in the faith that Boston, for example, will never become willing to impair the magnificent proportions in which her great public library is being reared. But, speaking generally, I should say that the maintenance of a library which has no limit upon its aims as a collection of books must, sooner or later, arrive at a cost which civic treasures and civic populations cannot be expected to bear. How far toward that point such libraries may be carried without overgrowing the interest and exhausting the liberality of the general public, it cannot be wise to ascertain very exactly by many experiments. The reaction sure to follow any wide-spread revolt of popular feeling against real or fancied extravagances in the public library policy, now so favored in many parts of this country and England, could not fail to be unfortunate. It may be foolish to anticipate such re-

volts ; but I find it impossible, for my own part, not to distrust the large indefiniteness of the plan on which free popular libraries are being rather commonly projected and built up, and not to be apprehensive of the outcome from it.

Another result, in which the same fundamental error looks mischievous to me, is the attitude of irresponsibility in public libraries which it tends to produce. Irresponsibility, I mean, as regards the nature, use, and influence of the literature brought together in them. Some feeling of irresponsibility in that respect follows naturally, almost necessarily, from the view of these libraries which I am making bold to criticise. A library that *is* to be what I have called a library of collection — a store, a repository, a safe treasury of books, for any use and all the uses to which books, as the records, confessions, and exhibitions of humanity, may be put — has no responsibility for its contents ; and when from such libraries, which are of the elder and traditional type, we carry over to the popular libraries of the present day the ideas of function and structure that we incline to carry, there is sure to be imported more or less of confused notions on this subject of responsibility. Therein lies, I suspect, the most important of all reasons for fixing a radical and definite distinction between libraries of these two classes. The single simple function of the one class is *collection and preservation*, which is a function purely passive. But the very different function of the other class of libraries is *diffusion*, which is a function of activity and responsibility. The prime purpose of their institution is to bring to bear upon the greatest possible number of people the profitable influences that are found in books. They are restricted by that object to no narrow range of literature. It takes in all that can be tributary to all that is excellent in faculty and character. It embraces the wholesome literature of imagination and emotion, no less than the literature of knowledge and of thought. The graces and harmonies of education, and the sweetenings and colorings of life, are comprehended equally with the ethics and the practical powers. There is no narrowness in the range, as I have said ; but it has a well-marked bound. It is bounded by all the lines in literature which separate purity from grossness, art from rubbish, good from bad. It is so bounded by its purpose, which I think I have stated with precision when I say that the sole reason for the existence of a popular library is in the endeavor made through it to

bring to bear upon the greatest possible number of people the profitable influences that are in books. It has no excuse for being except that ; and it has no excuse for being if it cannot discriminate with some success between the profitable and the unprofitable quality of books, and between their historical and their educational worth.

Of course this involves a selective criticism, or a censorship of books, if one chooses to call it so, in the government of popular libraries ; but what then ? Is not the same kind of selective criticism — the same kind of discriminative judgment — the same censorial assumption — involved in all public services, from legislation down ? To what public institution will it be denied ? If a gallery of art is founded, for the finer teaching of the eyes of the people, and for kindling the light of the love of beauty in their souls, does any one claim place in it for the pictorial advertisements of the circus, or for the cuts of the *Police gazette*, or for the popular sculpture of the cemeteries, on the ground that there is a public which finds pleasure in them ? Yet something comparable with that demand is found in the quite common expectation that public libraries shall descend to certain levels of popular taste in literature which all cultivated taste condemns. It is naturally enough assumed that somewhere in the control of a public art-collection there shall be an instructed criticism at work, to distinguish, with what care and capability it can, the true productions of art from its vulgar counterfeits, and to set up certain standards of taste which it is desirable to have urged upon the public for common recognition. It is only on that assumption that the usefulness of a South Kensington Museum, for example, is conceivable. Now, wherein are the considerations which bear upon the popularizing of literature and the teaching of books, by means of public libraries, different from those which bear upon the popularizing of art by public museums of painting, sculpture, or design ? If they differ at all it is by reason of the greater power and greater importance of the educating influence that is in books.

I am not thinking altogether of the question of fiction in public libraries, which has been so much discussed of late, though that, of course, takes the foremost place in every view of this subject. It is a question much discussed ; but I should like to see the discussion carried to broader grounds than have generally been taken

for it. Here is a form of literature that we have seen, almost in our own generation, rise from a modest rank in the realm of letters to undisputed ascendancy. It has introduced a new Muse to our Olympus and has throned her royally in the highest seat, where the crown and the sceptre, the honors and the powers of the pen, are alike given up to her. For my part, I am submissive to the revolution that has brought us under this new reign in literature; I have no discontent with it. I recognize the modern Romance, or Novel, as the true heir and natural successor of the Epic and the Drama, which held anciently, in their turn, the regal place in literature. I look upon it as representing no mere literary fashion of the day, but distinctly a development in literary art—the plastic shaping by organic growth of a new, perfected form of epic and dramatic expression moulded in one; fitting itself to new conditions of general culture, with more versatile capabilities and powers. It is not alone approved by the suffrages of the multitude, it is preferred by the bards and “makers” themselves. More and more we can see that the dramatic genius of the age turns lovingly to this new form of art and expends itself upon it. If Shakespeare were living in these days, I doubt not we should have more novels from his pen than plays.

At all events the chief power in literature for our generation belongs to the novel, and if we will broadly recognize and deal with it in that view there is nothing lamentable in the fact. Let us freely concede to it the great domain it has won for itself on the art-side of literature, and pay to it the respect we give to all art—no less, no more. We can hardly claim to have done that yet. There is something half disdainful, half shamed and apologetic, in the very homage conceded to this new-comer among the muses. Her devotees do not seem to be quite assured of her Olympian reputability, and find, perhaps, a little pleasure in the suspicion that she and Folly are near kin. So we all continue to speak of the realm of “light literature”—as though the literature that is weighted with the fruits of the genius of George Eliot, Thackeray, Hawthorne, Scott, De Foe, can justly be called “light.” The *lightness* which it has is the lightness of the spirit of art—the lightness which art takes from the up-bearing wings on which it is exalted, and whereby it has the power to transport us high and far and make us travellers beyond the swimming of ships or the rolling of wheels.

Whatever it may be that acts on men with that kind of power is a factor in education as important as science or history. It is like the wine and sweetness of the fruits which are the wholesome peptic trifles of our bodily food, and it contributes quite as much as the strong meats of learning to a vigorous and symmetrical growth of human character. In the novel, these potencies of art are universalized more than in any preceding form; it brings a larger mass of mankind within their range, to be quickened in spirit by them and to be wrought upon by an inward leaven which human beings are sodden without. As a true product of art in literature, the novel seems to me to be a great instrument of education, in the large sense of the word—not for all men and women, perhaps, but for most, and especially for those whose lives are narrow and constrained. There are not many of us who do not owe to it some reaches and happy vistas of the intellectual landscape in which we live, and the compass of our thoughts, feelings, sympathies, tolerances, would shrink sadly if they were taken away. It is only a little region of actual things that we can include in our personal horizons—a few individual people, a few communities, a few groups and growths of society, a few places, a few situations and arrangements of circumstance, a few movements of events, that we can know and be familiar with by any intimacy and experience of our own. But how easily our neighborhoods and acquaintances are multiplied for us by the hospitable genius of the novelist! To be put in companionship with Caleb Garth and Adam Bede, with Col. Newcombe and Henry Esmond; to meet Mrs. Poyser and Mr. Weller; to visit in Barsetshire with Mr. Trollope and loiter through Alsace with the Messrs. Erckmann and Chatrian; to look on Saxon England with the imagination of Kingsley, on Eighteenth-Century England with the sympathetic understanding of Thackeray, on Puritan Massachusetts with the clairvoyance of Hawthorne—how large and many-sided a life must be to embrace in its actualities so much of a ripening education as this!

But, if there is no other form in which the broadening influences of art can be exercised more powerfully than in the novel, there is no other form that lends itself to base counterfeiting so easily. And the vulgar product is vulgar beyond comparison with any other. More than vulgar; for the travesty of life which these romances of book-smithing exhibit is mischiev-

ous in its whole effect. Every feeling that they act upon, every sentiment that they stimulate, every idea that they produce, is infected with the falsity that is in them. Neither virtue nor piety in the intention with which they are composed can better very much the evil influence they exert; for though they may be clean of all other vice, there is licentiousness in their misrepresentations and depravity in their untruth. I see nothing, for my own part, but malarial unwholesomeness, breeding moral distempers and intellectual debility, in the trash of fiction with which the world is being flooded, whether it emanates from the "Satanic" or the Sunday-school press. I know of nothing among the mischiefs of the day that calls for more resistance, and I can discover no agency to be employed in resisting it more effectively or more responsibly than the public library.

But, practically, the libraries are making that resistance very slightly. I do not know that their right to exercise upon literature the criticism which discriminates art from rubbish is formally disclaimed or formally denied; but it seems to stand in doubt and to be exercised with hesitation, if at all. Perhaps the criticism demanded in this case is not clearly distinguished from the presuming and very different censorship that would inspect opinions and undertake to judge for the public between true and false teaching in religion, or politics, or social economy. But the two have no principle in common. They differ precisely as the insolence of sumptuary laws differs from the sound reasonableness of laws for the suppression of counterfeits and the preventing of adulterations. If there could be an institution for the purveying of food, or drugs, or any kind of material provision, which should stand in the same relation to the public that the public library sustains in the purveyance of literature, we would certainly deny its right to a jurisdiction over the demands of the people as regards the kinds and varieties of commodities to be supplied; but just as certainly we should hold it responsible for the *quality* of the things which it had been instituted to provide. We should reasonably require the institution to be so organized as to embrace within its management the capability to distinguish competent from incompetent work and imitations from genuine products. That is precisely the kind of discrimination which I think should be exercised in public libraries with respect to this romance-

literature, which is worth so much as a product of literary art and is so worthless if the touches of art are wanting in it. The question concerning it is almost purely a question of quality. Where a subtler question arises—a debatable question of taste, within the range of uncertain canons in which questions of taste are open—I would not ask to have it arbitrated in a public library. But the great mass of the trash of fiction is not touched by such questions. The discernment of its worthlessness depends on nothing but some little familiar acquaintance with good literature, and on the sense of quality which that acquaintance will develop. There is a consensus of judgment against it among all men and women who possess enough experience of literature to qualify them for any criticism. If public libraries should do no more than administer those common verdicts of the literary world which are of indisputable authority and weight, they would sweep a mountain of rubbish from their shelves; they would command from the public at large a hearing for criticism which never can be otherwise secured, and they would be exercising in a most important particular the responsibility which belongs to them as educational institutions.

I am not saying that our public libraries do nothing in this direction, for I know that some are moving in the way proposed; but there seems to be much hesitancy in the movement and a want of positive principles to govern it. The safe rule under which I should like to see them placed, in the matter of their dealing with the flood of romance-literature, is the rule of conservatism—of slowness—of waiting for the judgments and verdicts by which literary work is proved. They are not speculators in the book market; their interest in literature is not a commercial one, like Mudie's; they are instituted for a missionary purpose, and their business, as I have said, is to bring to bear upon the greatest number of people the profitable influences that are in books. Why should they be in haste to catch up the novelties of the romance press, like merchants eager for custom? Why should they not keep all this doubtful literature waiting at their doors until it has been weighed and pronounced upon, not by the public opinion of Tom, Dick, and Harry, and the school-girls, and the idle and the raw-minded mobs of readers, but by the instructed public opinion which is the court of last resort for all books and which determines the ultimate fate of all.

I have not touched the question of morals as affecting this literature, because that is substantially included in the question of literary *quality*. In America and England (I say nothing of other countries) the literary taste which prevails and has authority is moral enough, because healthy enough, to be fairly trusted with the whole adjudication. I know of no vicious or unwholesome novel, poem, play, or other imaginative work belonging to contemporary literature, that has gained a literary standing in the English-speaking world sufficient to commend it to a public library, if nothing but the view taken of it from literary stand-points is considered. Generally, I think, among the Teutonic races, the conception of art is essentially a moral conception—the conception of a fundamental purity—and the more highly the art-sense of these people is cultivated, the more clear-sighted it becomes as to the falsity in art of all moral falsity. And so I should feel safe in making it the rule for public libraries of the popular class, in their dealing with all contemporary books which belong to the art-side of literature, that they should freely admit whatever wins a good standing in the literary public opinion of the time, and that they should admit nothing until that standing is assured to it.

There is a large body of older literature which requires some different rule. It comes to us from coarse or corrupted periods of the past, when the ethics of literary art were slightly perceived, little felt. In some of it there are all the admirable qualities that imaginative literature produced without moral sensitiveness can have. It is vigorous, brilliant, graceful. It gained in its own day a literary standing which it could not win in ours; but we are disposed, and perhaps rightly enough, to let it stand at the original rating. Historically, as representative literature, it has great importance and interest to those who will use it in that character, as students of literature and history in the thorough-going sense. But I see no good purpose that it can serve in popular libraries and no reason for its having place in them. The drama of the Restoration, a great part of the more famous novels of the eighteenth century, with much of the older romance, are examples of what I mean. How many of our larger popular libraries are without these, and on what reasonable ground is acquaintance with them popularized at the present day?

Of the kindred literature from other languages

that has been imported into the English by translation, I can only ask the same question with more emphasis.

I am already at the end of the time which my paper should fill in the discussions of this meeting, and what ranges of literature are left, in which nothing I have said will offer a hint of the bounds that I am asking to have set for our popular libraries! But I will not excuse myself dishonestly with the plea that time fails me for working the problem out. Rather let me confess with frankness that I do not know where to set the bounds, nor how. Perhaps it is not a practicable thing to do. And yet I am sure the attempt should be made to mark out, in general literature, with some rough consistency, the provinces of the popular library, as distinguished from the library of research and history, or the museum of books. Not, I say again, to set narrow or parsimonious limitations upon them. It is no petty conception of the popular library that I have formed. For popular uses I want it as great as it can be made. Not for uses of common reading only, but for all uses. I should have looked but a little way into the influence of these libraries if I took account only of the set "reading" which they encourage and supply. They have a greater office than that. It is to induce among people the habit of following up the chance topics and questions in which their interest happens from time to time to be stirred by casual hints and circumstances. A school exercise, a newspaper paragraph, an allusion from the pulpit, a picture, a quotation, a play, will often supply an impulse that carries itself long and far into the intellectual life and growth of our library students, but which, without the existence of the public library, would come to nothing. By making it common and habitual, in some wide circle of people, to say on such occasions, "I will go to the library and pursue this matter," or "put this statement to the proof," or "learn more of these writings" or "of this man"—by making that habitual and common, I say, the public library brings into action more potent energies of education than can be organized in any college or school. And so, for its greatest efficiency, it needs to be largely, liberally equipped with resources for every kind of common investigation—for every kind of investigation, I mean, that is not elaborated in professional study, or special scientific research, or minute erudition. For all such special quests and profounder pursuits of learning I do not think

that the popular library should undertake the providing of books, unless in circumstances that are exceptional. Because all the resources that it can command will seldom be too great for employment in its own great office, which is to *popularize* the profitable influence of books. Before everything else, it should have these two aims: First, to be abounding in its supply of good literature within the range of popular use. Second, to be perfect in arrangements for the exhibiting of its stores and making them accessible, and to be fertile and persistent in devices for winning students and for helping them with all encouraging aids. If the library is stinted anywhere, let it not be in the better books for which there is most of a popular call. By all means, let the public call for what is good be met, freely, fully, abundantly, as I have said, whatever else may suffer neglect. Better fifty copies of one book that will get so many readers, than fifty copies of various books which few will use. Nothing discourages the resort to public libraries so much as the experience of difficulty in obtaining the commoner books that are most in demand, and, liberal as many libraries are in multiplying their purchases of such books, I doubt if any among them are as liberal in that direction as they might wisely be. I am disposed to believe that a popular library should expend its means very grudgingly upon any wider acquisitions until it has so multiplied upon its shelves the few best books which are most in favor with general readers that it will seldom disappoint a call for one of them. I put that forward as the first claim upon its funds; and next to that I put the employment of adequate methods for exhibiting and advertising its books and their contents and character to the public. Classification, annotation, analysis, in catalogs and bulletins, with indexes, reference lists, helpful hand-books and bibliographical guides — these are objects of expenditure more important than the gathering of numerous books. A small, well-chosen library, in systematic order, opening every avenue to its contents that can be cleared and lighted up by judicious labor, inspiring, leading, and helping its studious readers by all the methods which the earnest library workers of this country are learning to employ, is a vastly more powerful agent of education than the greatest collection can be if the ambition to *have* books outruns in it the ambition to spread the influence of its books.

It is generally the fact, I believe, that both

these ambitions are working together in the popular libraries of this country, and that they are more in conflict than it is well they should be. But the spirit of the time and the race is on the side of the wiser purpose, and it is wonderful to see with what contagion of zeal the diffusive work of our public libraries has been animated of late years. Great missionaries have arisen among us in the library calling, who have discovered the measureless capabilities of the field in which they labor, and who are leading and inspiring us all. It is because I honor so much the conscience that has been awakened in the work of our public libraries, and the power they are acquiring among the institutions of democracy, that I wish to see no waste in their energies.

A GERMAN LIBRARY JOURNAL.

WHEN the plan of a new journal for the benefit of German librarians was published, Dr. Petzholdt, it will be remembered, suggested that the librarians would consult their own interest, as well as afford partial and inadequate compensation for his own life-long and ill-rewarded labor in the same field, by giving better support to his *Anzeiger*. Dr. Petzholdt more than deserves the credit which he claims for his disinterested devotion to the cause, but his point of view is antiquated, and it was much to be desired that there should be a German journal abreast of the time. We regret to say, however, that the subscriber to the *Anzeiger* who throws over that valuable (however improvable) journal for the new *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, the first number of which (January, 1884) lies before us, will lose more than he gains. It is very neatly printed, and the sheets are actually stitched, instead of being merely stuck together (in the usual slip-stick fashion of German books, the *Rundschan* not excepted) with a bit of glue. But as to contents, it is behind the *Anzeiger* both in interest and in usefulness. It has the same style of antiquarian articles — which belong to the history of literature, or of the art of printing, or anything rather than *Bibliothekswesen* — as has also the *Anzeiger*, but it has not, except in very small measure, the bibliographical notes which constitute the useful feature of the latter. So far as he goes, however, the editor shows himself the friend of progress. He deprecates the practice (almost as common here as in Germany) of making the librarianship in universities the avocation of professors who can put into it neither their heart nor the best of their time. He advocates the consolidation, as at Strassburg, of Government and University libraries where such exist in the same town; and we infer from a guarded statement that he would not disapprove a policy which should make German libraries useful after the fashion of American, British, and French libraries. A contributor proposes also a co-operative index to periodicals

which, he thinks, "might appear *soon* (!) — perhaps in twenty years." An item of news which will strike with joy all who have attempted to lead a literary life in Berlin, is the schedule of appropriations for the Royal Library for the fiscal year 1883-84, and which we commend to Congress for imitation: "For purchase of the *Niederländisches Palais* [which, we may remark, is situated Unter den Linden, next the King's palace], \$650,000; for rebuilding the same for library purposes, \$102,500."—*Nation*, Jan. 3.

WHAT DO PEOPLE READ?

SAID the librarian of the N. Y. Mercantile Library to a reporter of the *Tribune*: "Of the novelists Thackeray, Dickens, Bulwer and Scott, the first appears to be most popular with our readers, 'Vanity Fair' being his most popular work. 'Bleak House' and 'Old curiosity shop' are most called for among Dickens's works, the 'Last days of Pompeii' among Bulwer's and 'Kenilworth' among Scott's novels. Hawthorne, Irving, and Cooper are about equal in demand, 'The scarlet letter' being the favorite work of Hawthorne, and 'The spy' that of Cooper. I think that there is an increased demand for Hawthorne. So, also, is there for the works of Anthony Trollope just now, the most popular being 'Phineas Finn,' Mrs. Burnett's 'That lass o' Lowrie's' was very popular; but her popularity is considerably on the wane. Henry James and W. D. Howells are quite in demand, 'The Americans' and 'Their wedding journey' being the favorite works respectively. Miss Braddon, Mary Cecil Hay, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Alexander, and Mary J. Holmes have always a large circulation whenever they issue a new book. These last named authors, however, are read by girls and women more than by men. The latter seem to prefer historical fiction. We observe that the works of Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Henry Wood, and Mrs. Ann S. Stephens are not read as much as formerly. We also think that Charles Reade and Wilkie Collins have lost considerable standing. So, too, 'Ouida' is losing ground. While Mrs. Stowe is not what we consider a popular authoress, her 'Uncle Tom's cabin' is remarkably popular, and is always in circulation. Two of the recent works of fiction most called for are 'Mr. Isaacs' and 'Dr. Claudius.' Of French authors Dumas, Daudet, Halévy, and Gaboriau are the greatest favorites and in the order named. The reading of Zola is discouraged; but he is popular. The works of these authors are always in circulation. There is a large demand for German literature, and it appears to be increasing. We notice a growing demand for works relating to the fine arts — painting, drawing, sketching, etc. We especially observe an increasing number of calls for books on the sciences generally. Our circulation of fiction is between 50 and 60 per cent of the whole, which is a much smaller percentage than that of some years ago."

Library Economy and History.

BOSTON P. L. Hand-book for readers. New ed. B., 1883. 152 p. S.

Includes the "Index to the notes about books and reading and to the special book lists found in the catalogues of the B. P. L. and other libraries, and also in periodicals," and a list of "Indexes to periodicals."

CARREL, Poingdestre. Book-collections in Algeria. (In *Bibliographer*, Sept.)

A FAMOUS reading-room; a glance at the British Museum; 30 miles of shelves and 1,500,000 books. (In *Boston Sunday Herald*, Dec. 16, 1883.)

"The occupations of the readers cover nearly every branch of learning. Here, as rusty in dress and as sallow in complexion as the old denizens of Grub Street, is a painstaking, detail-seeking encyclopædist, his head shut in by a three-sided barricade of books. There a pedagogue is deeply engrossed in the comparison of a score or more of books of the Latin Principia; there again a parson is fortifying himself for next Sunday's sermon, and here a shabby man in a mechanic's dress is consulting the files of an engineering magazine, to see that his own invention does not infringe the patents of others. This man with the rapid pencil is taking notes for a pamphlet, which will be struck off the press in a few hours to meet the sudden demand for information on some vexed political question on which the government has staked its existence, and that young fellow, who is better dressed than most of the rest, and carries himself with a saucy air, is a literary 'free lance' from Fleet Street, who will not take more than half an hour in equipping himself for the destruction of a profound work by a great scientist on a subject of which until now he has been wholly in the dark. These are types which any one can discern any day in the reading-room. The preacher, the journalist, the inventor, the bookmaker, the schoolmaster, and the critic — these are bees in this hive who produce some contribution to popular information in return for what they absorb. But there is another class, the bibliomaniacs and bookworms, who plod along aimlessly, and to whom reading is not the means to an end, but a form of gluttony. They come in all weathers, not minding the slush and fogs of winter, nor the allurements of summer. As soon as the doors are opened they take their accustomed places, and, surrounded by piles of books, sit there the whole day through, uttering no word and not pausing even for luncheon, a bit of bread crammed into the mouth, while the eyes are still poring over their books, sufficing for that meal. There are women among them; poor creatures with red eyelids and dowdy dresses, who are no less close in their application than the men. If their labor were productive, it would be less pathetic, but nothing comes

out of it ; they have a thirst, but the more they drink the more parched and voiceless they become. In contrast with them are some assiduous workers for publishers, the scribes of Paternoster Row, who read enormously, and write enormously. Most of them are scholars and gentlemen of irreproachable lives and great ability ; but it so happens that their talents are not of the kind which earn large wages, and, toiling as they do, poverty still stares them in the face, until the end comes, and the word passes in a whisper from desk to desk, that they have learned a greater secret than the most precious volume the reading-room contains—the secret of that bourne from which no traveller returns.”

FAVIER, J., *employé de la Bibl. Munic. de Nancy*.

Coup d'œil sur les bibliothèques des couvents du district de Nancy pendant la Révolution, ce qu'elles étaient, ce qu'elles sont devenues. Nancy, Didot, 1883. 60 p. 8°.

C. A. B. in *Polybiblion* complains that the arrangement is confused and that there are no indexes.

ROUYEYRE, E. *Connaissances nécessaires à un bibliophile*. 3e éd. augm. 1e ptie. Paris, Rouveyre et Blond, 1883. 14+200 p. 8°. 5 fr.

SABIN, H., *Supt. of Schools, Clinton, Iowa*. The Public school library and its uses. From the Iowa normal monthly, Dec. 1883. 6 p. 8°.

Treats of three questions : “1. Is the school library a necessary adjunct to the school? 2. What should be required in books suitable for a school library? 3. How can a library be made of the greatest service to the pupils? 1. . . . Less showy and expensive buildings will answer every purpose ; but in those things which underlie the intellectual and moral selection of the child economy is a sin. . . . 2. . . . A school in the midst of an illiterate community requires a different class of books from one in which the pupils have already formed a taste for reading. . . . 3. . . . It is the legitimate work of a school library to form a correct taste before it has been vitiated by reading the sensational stories in which our weekly papers and our magazines largely abound.” Mr. Sabin describes the system used in the Clinton school library. One book a week is allowed, it is obtained through the teacher, and the pupil is expected to be able to give some account of it in the library half hour on the next Friday afternoon. “During this half hour the teacher has frequent opportunity to recommend this or that book to her pupils, to tell them that a certain author has written another book, which is as good as the one they have been talking about, or to direct them where to look for an incident, a story, or a poem. This system, though not perfect, gives us these advantages : (a) It enables the teacher to direct and control the pupils' home reading, without seeming to interfere with their right of choice ; (b) it cultivates language and expression in the most practical way ; (c) it familiarizes

pupils with authors ; (d) it induces pupils to form habits of reading with care and attention.”

Two libraries ; those of Harvard College and the Boston Athenæum. (In the *Sunday Herald*, Dec. 23.) 1½ col.

WHEATLEY, Leonard A. Was the Alexandrian Library burnt by the Mahometans? (In *Bibliographer*, Dec. 1883. p. 3-5.)

Answered in the negative.

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Catalogue des Alsatica de la bibliothèque d'Oscar BERGER-LEVRAULT. 1e ptie : [17e et 18e siècle., Consulat et Empire.] 2e ptie : [19e siècle.] Nancy, imp. Berger-Levrault, 1883. 2 v., 7+208 ; 203 p. 8°.

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Noticed by C. Boyet in *Revue critique*, 1883, p. 388-389.

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CLOUARD, Maurice. Bibliog. des œuvres d'Alfred de Musset et des ouvrages, gravures, et vignettes qui s'y rapportent. Paris, Rouquette, 1883. 24+100 p. 8°. Portrait. (320 cop., of which 20 on l. pap.)

CORDIER, H: Bibliog. de Beaumarchais. (See *Lib. jnl.*, 8 : 150.)

Reviewed, with a long list of additions, by Em. Picot, in *Rev. critique*, Dec. 3, p. 448-457.

L'IMPRIMERIE et la librairie dans la Haute-Marne et dans l'ancien diocèse de Langres. Paris, H. Champion, 1883. 2 l.+50 p. 8°. (100 copies.)

From the Bull. de la Soc. Hist. de Langres. Reviewed by Ém. Picot in *Rev. crit.*, 1883, p. 405-411.

JANIN, Clément. Les imprimeurs et les libraires dans la Côte-d'Or. 2e éd. Dijon, Darantière, 1883. 7+238 p. 8°. 1 portr. and 2 plates.

Revised by Ém. Picot in *Bull. critique*, 1883, p. 371-373.

MARTIN, E., and WIEGAND, W. Verzeichniss der in den Jahren 1870-82 ersch. Literatur über das Elsass. (In *Strassburger Studien*, v. 2, p. 385-473.)

MAY, G. A bibliography of electricity and magnetism, 1860-83, with special reference to electro-technics; with an index by O. Salle, Ph.D. London, Trübner & Co., 1883. 12+203 p. 8°. 5s.

"Compiled for the Great International Electric Exhibition at Vienna, 1883, is the first and complete book of reference for the literature of the electric sciences, 1860-83."

REUSCH, Dr. F: H: Der Index verbotener Bücher; ein Beitrag zur Kirchen- und Literaturgeschichte. Bd. 1. Bohn, Cohen & Sohn, 1883. 12+624 p. 8°. 15 m.

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"Very good." — *K. A. Linderfelt*.

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M. VALLÉE's unfortunate Bibliographie des bibliographies is the subject of a severe criticism by H: Stein in the *Bulletin critique* (July 15), which upholds our view of the work (*Lib. jnl.*, 8: 104). We have seen a number of laudatory notices, especially in journals, but their writers had apparently not read more than the author's preface.

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Indexes.

INDEX SOC. Index of obituary notices for 1881. London, 1883. 7+103 p. sq. O.

The editor regrets that no references have been received for 1881 to the *Albany Ev. Jnl.*, *Chicago Times and Tribune*, *Harper's weekly*, *N. Y. World*, *Providence Journal*, *Scientific American*, *Worcester Daily Spy*, *Worcester Evg. Gazette*.

PEACOCK, E: Index to English-speaking students who have graduated at Leyden University. Lond., Index Soc., 1883. 6+107 p. sq. O.

The book indexed is the "Album studiosorum, Hag. Com., 1875."

Signor NARDUCCI proposes to his fellow-librarians co-operation in compiling a general index to Italian periodicals and the publications of learned societies.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

L'Alsace-Lorraine par * * *, qui a si vivement piqué la curiosité des Alsaciens-Lorrains lorsque cette remarquable étude parut dans la *Revue des Deux Mondes*, a pour auteur M. Eugène Hepp. — *Intermédiaire*, col. 733.

Arius the Libyan (N. Y., Appleton, 1883) is said to be Mr. Nathan Kouns, a German-American lawyer residing in Kansas. — *Critic*.

The millionaire, lately published in *Blackwood*, and now reprinted, is said to be by L. J. Jennings, formerly editor of the *New York Times*.

A Newport aquarelle is said to be by Miss Maud Howe, daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, but she denies it. "Shrewd guessers have whispered that these are the faces behind the masks: August Belmont, Mr. Belmont; Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Fallowdeer; Ward McAllister, Mr. Gray Grosvenor; Mrs. J. B. Potter, Mrs. Craig." — *Newport Cor. N. Y. Tribune*.

Pensées, Lyon, imp. de Léon Boitel, 1848, 12^o, is by Mme. Yéméniz née Rubichon. — *Intermédiaire*.

Chut, ps. in "Shocking" of le baron Toussaint, "je crois" — *Valdescynges in L'Intermédiaire*, col. 733.

D. Preciso, ps. of D. Nicolás Zamacola in "Colección de las mejores coplas de seguidillas, etc., Madrid, Ibarra, 1805," 2 v. 12^o. — *F. R. Marin, Cantos*, 1: ix.

Demófilo, ps. of Antonio Machado y Álvarez in "Colección de enigmas y adivinanzas, Sevilla, Balduque, 1880," and in "Colección de cantes flamencos, Sevilla, imp. de *El porvenir*, 1881." — *Marin, Cantos*, 1: vii.

Flaminius, ps. used by François de la Noue in his "Judicium de Roberto Fludd." — *Polybiblion*, Sept., p. 282.

Georges de Peyrebrune, ps. of Mme. Emeri in "Polichinelle et Cie., Paris, Plon, 1883."

Gyp. — "A Parisian woman of letters chooses 'Gyp' as her pseudonym. This is wise, for her whole name is Madame Gabrielle-Sybille-Aimée-Marie-Antoinette de Riquetti de Mirabeau, Comtesse de Martel de Joinville."

Lucien Perey, ps. of Mlle. Herpin in "La jeunesse de Mme. d'Epinay," and "Dernières années de Mme. d'Epinay," "par MM. Lucien Perey et Gaston Maugras." — *Bib. univ.*, Oct., p. 159.

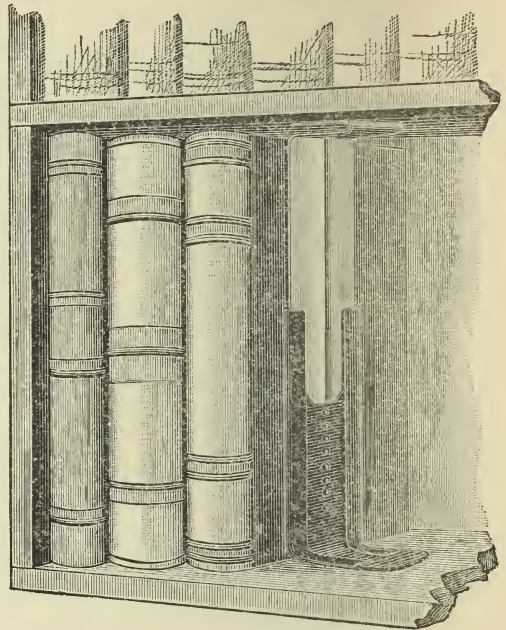
Lea, ps. of Mad. Wettergrund née Lundberg.

Monsieur de l'Orchestre, ps. of Arnold Mortier in *Figaro*.

Triolet, ps. used by Paul Mahalin in the *Gaulois*.

Uniche. — "The mysteries of Isis, by Uniche, N. Y., 1858," is by Mrs. R. A. Heavlin, of N. C. — *D. H.*

Notes and Queries.



THE LOWELL BOOK SUPPORT. — An assistant at the Public Library in Lowell has devised a book support which is as cheap as the so-called "Economy book-support," and is free from one of its defects. No part of the Lowell support goes under the book supported. It is simple in construction and readily adjustable to shelf-spaces of different heights. It has been tried at the Boston Athenæum Library and is liked. Samples mailed on receipt of 25 cents by Concklin & Co., Lowell.

KADEN, not RADEN. — We have just added to our library "Switzerland, its mountains and valleys, described by Woldemar Raden, London, Bickers & Son, 1878," and in all the catalogs or bulletins of the principal libraries in this country I find it so described. The author's name however, is *Kaden* not *Raden*. How could the translator and the publishers commit such a blunder, and the error so long remain undiscovered.

K. A. LINDERFELT.

THE CALLIGRAPH — I was having some work done on a large-sized card, and as soon as I saw a double-alphabet calligraph I decided that it was just the thing for this. In less than a fortnight the cataloguer was doing faster as well as better work than any of those cataloguing with the pen. I gave up pen work on the large cards and had all done by calligraph. I have not experimented with the standard card much, for lack of machines, but am sure from what I have tried myself and some work done by Mr. Biscoe of the Columbia Coll. Lib. with another style of type-writer, that these, too, can be profitably written on the machine.

The process is perfectly simple, the same as for any kind of machine-writing. It can be learned in five minutes, at least the calligraph process can. I have seen no reason to change my opinion that the calligraph is the best machine for the purpose. The only things to be guarded against are in the matter of cards; they should be flexible, and, of course, unruled.

E. C. RICHARDSON.

BOOK CLEANING.—"Some of the books in the last instalment of the Sunderland sale had been ruined by clumsy attempts to clean them. A Terence, with the date 1469, would be the earliest known printed copy, if the date were genuine. But the paper was so grievously rotted by chemicals that the volume was sold for twenty-five shillings. In another copy, so extremely rare that Dibdin only knew it in an imperfect state, and Brunet did not know it at all, the paper had also been rotted in the cleaning, and the book sold for four pounds. It seems a pity that a beginner in the fine art of washing books chose such valuable specimens for his first experiments. In the 'Annuaire du Bibliophile' for 1862, M. Méray teaches the poor collector how to make a clean and valuable book out of a dirty and ignoble specimen. If a book be greasy, you separate the leaves and dip them in a solution of *potasse caustique*, following up this by a bath of *eau de Javel*, with a fourth part of clear water. A bath of sulphite of soda follows, and it only remains to hang these sheets up to dry on strings stretched across a room. When paper is 'cottony' and rotten, a bath in water in which gelatine has been dissolved with a little alum may be recommended. It would be extremely interesting to make these experiments on the books of our friends."—*Lond. Graphic*.

Gifts and Bequests.

BOSTON. — Arthur Scholfield, born in Boston, and much attached to his native city, died in New York, Jan. 17, 1883, and bequeathed to the city of Boston, subject to certain life estates, the sum of \$50,000, for the use of the Boston Public Library. Questions relative to the validity of the bequest were suggested, but the two sisters and the brother of the deceased, being his only heirs-at-law, and the latter his residuary legatee, believing it to be in accordance with the intention of their brother that this sum should constitute a fund the income of which, upon the termination of the estates, should be used for the purchase of books of permanent value for the library, were willing to join in whatever agreement was necessary to carry out his wishes. The money has been received.

ST. PETERSBURG. — Among the many benefits bestowed upon Russia by Alexander II., prominent rank must be given to his contribution to the Imperial Public Library at St. Petersburg. A catalog of the gifts to it made during his life has just been published. It forms a remarkable memorial of the taste and culture as well as of

the public spirit of the dead Emperor. First on the list is the celebrated "Codex Sinaiticus;" and scarcely less valuable is the Tischendorf collection of palimpsests and Greek and Oriental manuscripts. Of the Czar's other gifts the most noteworthy are a collection of Oriental manuscripts brought together by Prince D. Dolgorouki, collections of Hebrew manuscripts, some ancient Slavonic manuscripts, a collection of very ancient Cufic copies of the Koran, a collection of Georgian manuscripts, the well-known Adelung library of manuscripts and ancient printed books, a copy of the Gospels dating from the eleventh century, a copy of the Gospels in Syriac and Arabic dating from 1466, a magnificent example of Firdusi's "Shah-Nameh," the original score of Weber's "Oberon," a large collection of Samaritan manuscripts, M. Tobler's fine collection of works on Palestine. Count Simonich's collection of Oriental parchments, and an almost perfect medical library purchased from Dr. Lauth, of Strasburg. The late Czar also handed over nearly all the literary treasures of the Hermitage to the Public Library, in the extension of which he took a keen and unflagging interest up to the day of his death. The number of readers in 1881 was 115,985. — *Chic. Tribune*.

PROVIDENCE. — A remarkable auction sale occurred in this city [the third part of the Cooke library]. It is nothing new that a large and valuable library should be accumulated in Providence, nor that it should be sold by auction. But it is new that the owner of such a collection of books should give five thousand dollars' worth apiece to ten libraries to be bought at the sale. The effect of the innovation on the prices was striking, and probably not foreseen by the donor. Ten dangerous competitors were added to the usual number of buyers at such sales. Most of the libraries to whom the bequest was made were poor, and would, in the ordinary course of things, not have sent any bids. It is always doubtful whether buyers at an auction have a right to agree not to bid against one another; in the present case it would have been in the highest degree dishonorable. Accordingly no such agreement was made. The ten beneficiaries bid independently, and, as each wished to spend the whole of his five thousand, and felt afraid that if he did not secure something early he should be left in the latter sessions with much money and few books that he cared to buy, the bidding was active and the prices unusually high from the very start. Many books brought from fifty to a hundred per cent above their market value — that is, ordinary books, for the great rarities were not extravagantly dear. The consequence is that the ten libraries find that their nominal five thousand dollars has brought them about three thousand dollars' worth of books, for which it would be only human nature that they should not feel quite as grateful as if it had been called only three thousand at the beginning. The arrangement was an experiment. We shall be curious to see if it is repeated. It seems to have worked chiefly for the benefit of the auctioneer. — *Nation*.

General Notes.

MR. F. B. PERKINS has published "Prehistoric man: two lectures. 1. The facts. 2. The conclusions. An outline of pre-historic archaeology. San Francisco, 1883. 12 p. O. An appendix of 2 pt. contains "a few authorities on archaeology."

THE VATICAN LIBRARY THROWN OPEN. — In the Pontifical letter addressed to the Cardinals De Luca, Pietra, and Hergenroether, Pope Leo has given orders that the jealously guarded treasures of the Vatican Library shall henceforth be accessible—subject only to such restrictions as are everywhere deemed indispensable for the safe keeping of valuable documents—to students of all sects and opinions and from all parts of the world.

YALE COLLEGE LIBRARY. — The number of volumes is about 107,000, exclusive of many thousand unbound pamphlets. In the Linonian and Brothers Library are about 26,000 books, and in the libraries of the professional schools about 20,000. The increase during the year in the number of volumes in the library of the college proper is about 6000. It will soon be necessary to enlarge the library building, as it is full.

FREE LIBRARIES IN ENGLAND. — At a meeting of the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association Mr. Harrison contrasted the position of Liverpool with that of London, and said that it seemed to him a shame that the metropolis should have no establishments of the kind for the masses of people. Mr. H. R. Tedder, the secretary, explained that, apart from London, there were in England and Wales 63 towns of over 40,000 inhabitants each, with a population altogether of 6,483,874 inhabitants. 45 of these towns had already adopted the Public Libraries Acts, and, as they were the most populous of the great cities, over five millions of the urban population of England and Wales enjoyed the benefit of rate-supported libraries. The movement was spreading in a most remarkable manner, and it was to be hoped the progress might continue. — (London) *Lit. World*.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. — For many years a minority of educated and patriotic citizens have been endeavoring to secure fit housing and provision for the collection of books from which alone a respectable and adequate National Library can be evolved. To distribute the books among the State Libraries, as proposed, is to abandon all hope of having the only kind of library which can do credit to the United States or can serve the purely utilitarian purposes of a National Library. It is to determine that there shall nowhere be any central point at which the student, the historian, the statistician, the statesman, can with any certitude find a full representation of indigenous literature. It is to make the Congress of the United States a by-word and a reproach among the intelligent of all nations, and to fortify and encourage the Old World suspicion

that Americans have, notwithstanding their wonderful material progress, hardly as yet emerged from the intellectual backwoods. Let us hope that the suggestion will not find favor in Washington. — *Tribune*, Dec. 4.

"The PARLIAMENTARY library" [at Ottawa], says the *Continent* for Jan. 9, "one of the finest in America, containing over 100,000 volumes, is worthily housed in a structure which for architectural beauty and skilfully devised adaptation to its purpose has no superior. Circular in form, crowned with a soaring dome of graceful outline borne up by flying buttresses, its exterior at once commands admiration; while within the elaborately carved galleries, the richly tinted walls, the circling tiers of literary treasures, the wealth of statuary and painting on every hand make up a charming picture. Its presiding genius is Dr. Alpheus Todd, C.M.G., whose works on constitutional law are standard authorities wherever English institutions are in vogue, and who has kept not only the library but Parliament itself in order for a generation past."

[It may be "skilfully adapted to its purpose," but the "corner in the library," of which a woodcut is given on p. 36, looks as though the architect had been unusually successful in providing the least possible room for books. — ED.]

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

FOR several practical reasons it has been decided to transfer, from the *Library Journal* to the *Literary News*, the departments of "Literature for the young" and of the "Library purchase list." This change will enable the *Library Journal* to devote more space to library economy and bibliography, while the *Literary News* can give more attention to departments that are properly within its province. Moreover, so much work of a similar nature was done for both journals; and the new division may, with less labor, produce better results. And the consideration of library interests, which requires special care and caution in the selection of material, can only strengthen the chief aim of the *Literary News* to become a practical and trustworthy guide in the choice of books. Another essential gain is the much enlarged circle of readers that will be benefited by this arrangement. A literary guide in the hands of teachers and parents does preparatory work for an intelligent use of the library, and therefore must become a useful adjunct to the librarian.

In taking from the *Library Journal* two valuable departments, it is with no intention of depriving its subscribers of their former privileges. The *Literary News* will be furnished, in the character of a Supplement, without extra charge to the subscribers to the *Library Journal*.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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C: A. CUTTER, *General Editor.*

F: LEYPOLDT, *Managing Editor.*

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C. B. A., discussing the British Museum and its extension in the *Building news*, declares that London could not get along without the Museum and its literary treasures, and that day by day the reading-room is growing less able to accommodate all those who make use of it. Another room as large as the present, he thinks, would not more than suffice. And he proposes that the idea suggested many years ago by Mr. Hoskings, professor of architecture at King's College, should be carried out — to take as a model the famous Pantheon at Rome. He would have the new reading-room a literal copy of this, with the same method of lighting. "To be fairly copied and utilized as a great reading-room, its walls should be in part visible, and not totally hidden by bookcases, and the domed roof of it of stone, after the original, and should maintain this character, with a single eyehole skylight." When will architects grasp the idea that a library should be built to contain books, even if the

bookcases do cover the walls, and that a reading room ought to be a place to read in, for which purpose light is essential, a good deal more light, we should suppose, than will come through "a single eyehole skylight," in the smoky atmosphere of London? The learned professor affirms that it was the finest and most impressive interior he had ever seen. Very well, if it also suits its purpose. But there is not a word in the article to show that the writer had for a moment thought whether the form he proposes would suit its purpose at all. Even from an architectural point of view one might ask whether it is absolutely necessary to copy a bath in order to make a library, or for that matter, to copy anything. In Coppée's play, "*Le trésor*," the old tutor, searching for a denouement for the tragedy which he is writing, asks:

"Qui donc imiterai-je pour être original?"

Such appears to an outsider to be the constant question of the architect. But this is not our business; we will not ask them whom they imitate if they give us commodious buildings in which we can breathe and read. Whoever does that will be sufficiently original.

Yet there are architects who know that a library ought to be a library as much as a house a house, and a church a church. Read the following, taken from the description of the building lately dedicated for the library of the University of Michigan:

"In the absence of decorative enrichment its claim to artistic merit rests upon its symmetrical and striking outlines, evident honesty, and entire adaptability to its purpose. . . . Every architectural feature has been suggested by a practical convenience or economy." How well they have succeeded in their object we do not know, for we have not seen the structure, and indeed nothing but use can fully tell; but here is the true aim.

A FEW WORDS WITH THE COLLABORATORS ON THE "CO-OPERATIVE INDEX."

I MUST beg you to suffer a word of exhortation from me on two or three points, as we are beginning the new year.

1. Don't use thin paper. The directions given a year ago said "medium thick;" ledger paper is about the thing. The best thing to do is to get a supply from the Library Bureau.

2. Write plainly; use capitals as in Poole's index; follow carefully precedents now well established as to arrangement and punctuation of titles, etc. I fear some of you take comfort in the thought of the editor between you and the compositor. Please don't; write as if your manuscript were going straight from you to the printer, who is utterly impervious to "general principles."

3. Be prompt. Don't wait a day after your periodicals come before indexing them, if you can avoid it. Some of you, in fact most, show commendable promptness; but my work is very much increased and my worry trebled by the tardiness of a few.

4. Please use the abbreviations for months given in the directions last year, and no others. I have had a great deal of trouble on this point.

Now I hope we shall go forward smoothly another year. I daresay you are all aware that my editorship is no sinecure. I heartily wish some one else would try it a year, but if you will all do your best to lighten my labors, I will promise to grumble no more this year.

W. I. FLETCHER.

American Library Association.

THE INDEX TO GENERAL LITERATURE.

THE committee intrusted with making preliminary arrangements for the Indexes to General Literature have not been wholly idle, though they are not able at present to report any considerable progress. There has been some correspondence on the subject, and we may state that Mr. Poole declines to take the editorship of the work, but will co-operate with others in it. While we have no positive assurance to this effect, strong hopes are entertained that Mr. Fletcher will soon see his way clear to undertaking the position of chief editor.

For the Committee,

Feb. 18, 1884. JOHN EDMANDS, Chairman.

MR. B. R. WHEATLEY.

LIBRARIANS have lost a valued colleague and the medical profession an experienced literary guide by the death of Mr. Benjamin Robert Wheatley, who for nearly thirty years was keeper of the library of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. His bibliographical abilities were shown at a very early age in the formation of the last part of the sale catalogue of the celebrated Heber Library (1836). The books were sold by Mr. Wheatley's father at his well-known auction-rooms in Piccadilly, subsequently occupied by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson. The death of Mr. Wheatley, sen., threw upon his eldest son, then only eighteen, the care and management of a young family of brothers and sisters, and the noble performance of these inherited duties secured for him the respect and admiration of all who knew him. His life was one of continuous modest labor, chiefly in the direction of making catalogues and indexes. In 1841 he was first engaged by the Medical and Chirurgical Society to catalogue their library. In 1851 he made a most valuable index of subjects to the catalogue of the library of the Athenæum Club. This index has served as a model to many succeeding librarians. He worked at the catalogue of the Royal College of Surgeons, and also made a catalogue of the books in the College of Physicians. To him are due the valuable index of the *Journal* of the Statistical Society, and many other indexes of series of *Transactions*. His also was the index to "Tooke's history of prices," which was highly appreciated by the authors, Tooke and Newmarch. His appetite for work seemed insatiable, for in addition to these quasi-public labors he made many manuscript catalogues of private libraries and collections. In 1848 he made the catalogue of the library of John Byroin at Kersall Cell, Manchester, which was privately printed as a presentation volume from Miss Atherton to the Chetham Society. His name does not appear in the catalogue as he worked for Mr. Rodd, the eminent bookseller. During this period he was brought into frequent communication with Mr. Crossley, Canon Parkinson, and other of the Manchester *literati*. It was in 1855 that he was appointed resident librarian to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and during his long tenure of that office he brought out two editions of the catalogue of the library, with a careful and elaborate index to each. The last edition is in three volumes, of recent date (1879); and of the third volume, containing the index, it may be justly said that it is for practical purposes a complete bibliography of the literature of disease. — *Ath.*, Jan. 19.

HOW TO USE A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The substance of two addresses delivered in Pittsfield, Mass.

BY JAMES M. HUBBARD.

AMONG all the pictures of Abraham Lincoln none perhaps are more interesting than two which represent scenes at the beginning and at the end of his life. In the first, a lad of thirteen or fourteen, he is reading by the light of a fire in his father's log hut. In the second, he is reading the Bible to his sons in a room in the White House. This Bible, which lies before the President in the latter picture, with a catechism and a spelling-book, were the only books in that frontier cabin when he learned to read. Though his father could neither read nor write, yet he took the greatest interest in getting books for his son, so that when he was eighteen his library consisted of the Bible, Pilgrim's Progress, Æsop's Fables, Weem's and Ramsay's Lives of Washington, a Life of Clay, the Autobiography of Franklin, and a copy of Plutarch. It is noteworthy that the one which influenced him the most strongly, after the Bible, was the Life of Washington. At the very crisis of his career, when on his way to the national capital to take the leading part in crushing out the rebellion, he reverted to those early days, and recalled the burning thoughts which filled his mind while reading of the sufferings and sacrifices endured for the sake of freedom by the great patriot leader and his followers.*

Lincoln's experience was, of course, no solitary one, but it doubtless had a great effect when it became generally known. It filled many men's imaginations with pictures of obscure lads with latent powers for noble deeds in danger of being stunted or wholly destroyed for want of proper nourishment, and they gave freely and generously that these "village Hampdens," these hearts "pregnant with sacred fire," might not live useless and ignoble lives for want of books alone. Hence to-day a large section of our country is dotted over with libraries, in which the collective wisdom and experience of the world, as it were, are gathered for the use especially of the youth of the nation.

But, as is inevitable with the blessing of abundance, has come its danger also. Lincoln's naturally great intellectual powers were strengthened by their being at first exercised upon a few subjects. The possession of a book

being an era in his early life from its rarity, he read and re-read each one which he got, so as almost to learn it by heart before he read another. So the vivid impressions received from the lives of Washington and the other great heroes of history ran no risk of being dissipated before they could have their full effect upon his mind and heart. This, however, is our danger in this day of public libraries and cheap literature, that the mental strength of our youth will be weakened through the too much reading of a multitude of books. As the waters of a brook when confined to a narrow channel may have power enough to set in motion a thousand spindles, but if suffered to spread over the ground are not able to turn a child's toy wheel, so with the powers of the mind. When directed to a few objects they may be capable of the greatest and most beneficent results, but when allowed to exhaust themselves upon a multitude they are in danger of becoming sterile and unfruitful. With Lincoln then, and with many a frontier and backwoods boy now, the question was and is, How shall I get a book? With a greater number to-day, however, the more important question is, Which book shall I choose?

Before attempting to aid any one to answer this question for himself, let me briefly advert to the fact that there are two kinds of reading for each of us, and two corresponding uses, therefore, of the library — the reading for amusement and the reading for profit. In regard to the former, I can say but a word, as it is a subject by itself. And that word is, let this reading be the best possible, and do not let it occupy too much of your spare time. Books read simply for amusement have on most a greater power to elevate or degrade than any others, and more care should be taken in selecting them than in the choice of those to be read for instruction. Read then, and put into the hands of the young the best fiction, and shun those writers, whatever their power or their popularity, who reproduce in their books the slang and vulgar speech of the streets and paint realistic scenes of vice and crime.

The answer to the question, How or what shall I read? must necessarily be as varied as the tastes, the talents, and the circumstances of

* See his speech at Trenton, N. J., February, 21, 1861.

readers vary. The general aim, however, should be the same in all. We should read in order to do well whatever we have to do in life. Now this implies something more than the reading simply to increase one's knowledge — certainly a worthy aim, but not the highest. The field of knowledge is so broad and the time for reading so short that we must necessarily choose those subjects, the knowledge of which will make us better fitted for our work in life. And the mere seeking for knowledge, which is the sole end of much reading, does not imply, but may even prevent the attaining that higher end, the cultivation of our nobler powers, as the imagination and the sympathies, and the gaining the power of appreciating what is highest and best in literature and life. For instance, one may be conscious of a total lack of a love for any great writer. To him Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, and their peers are but names. Now it may be that the best use to which such an one can put a library is to make at least the attempt to understand and enjoy some great author. It will be no easy task, but one needing and worthy the hardest study. To take, as an illustration of one method, a lesser poet, read carefully and thoughtfully Matthew Arnold's introduction to his edition* of the selected poems of Wordsworth. Whenever he refers to a poem, read it before going farther and re-read it until the thought of the poet as indicated by the commentator is reasonably clear. Then read in the same manner what Coleridge, Shairp, F. W. Robertson, or any other good critic has written upon Wordsworth. And, above all, sometimes read the poems as nearly as possible in the same circumstances under which they were written — in the forest, by the brook-side, in the solitudes of the mountains, or on a bridge in the heart of a great city. If this fail to awaken an interest in Wordsworth, try some other author in a similar way, and it is impossible that of all who have stirred men's hearts through the ages, no one can be found to arouse your sympathies. And when the right author is at length found, you live on a higher plane than before. This great poet, philosopher, or dramatist has become your friend and familiar companion — a gain far greater than the acquirement of any mere book knowledge.

The greater part of another person's life may be spent in sordid surroundings, with compan-

ions and in an occupation tending to depress and degrade the better nature. I can easily conceive that it might be the highest duty of such an one to remain ignorant of much useful knowledge in order to quicken the imagination, to enlarge the tastes, and heighten the enjoyments. So that when the day's work is done, he may exchange the sordid companions, suggestive only of mean thoughts and low aims, for intercourse with men of purest and noblest nature — men, too, it may be, who have lived, thought, and written under circumstances as depressing as those in which he lives and works. So there may be some one who regretfully feels that in Nature there is nothing which gives to him, as to others, the keenest pleasure, refreshing him when wearied, encouraging him when downcast. Who sees nothing in the skies save signs of the coming storm, nothing in the trees or flowers, the rivers or the hills, save something relating to his material comfort or discomfort. The best use to which this man could put a library and his reading hours might be to study the works of the great interpreters of nature, as White of Selborne, Ruskin, or Emerson. And if they should open his eyes so that he can look "through Nature up to Nature's God," his gain is immeasurable.

Now, in neither of these instances is the increase of knowledge the aim set before the reader, but the development of some dwarfed faculty whose growth is necessary to the leading a noble life. But where the increase of knowledge is the direct end sought, the value of the knowledge in itself must not be that alone which decides one in the choice of books, or incites him to reading, but the use to which it can and ought to be put. An employer of labor, for instance, one who is immediately responsible for the welfare of a large number of workmen, cannot, with any true conception of his duty as a master, devote his time for reading to acquiring a knowledge of history, science, or literature, if he know nothing of the principles underlying the relations of capital to labor, if he is ignorant of the dangers, the temptations, the needs and rights of his workpeople. However well-informed on other subjects, he has read to far less advantage than if his books had been chosen with a direct purpose to fit him to do his duty as a master. So many a parent ought, for a time at least, to read with a view wholly to prepare himself for the wise moral and mental training of his children. And on the other hand a man should

* This has been published in the Franklin Square Library for ten cents.

read the history of his country, not merely that he may not blush from conscious ignorance of it, but that, knowing what his heritage of freedom cost to obtain, he may also come to the conviction that it is not his to enjoy simply, but it is a sacred trust to be accounted for, however humble his position. It could not be more humble than Lincoln's, and yet none can doubt that to the spirit in which he read American history was largely due his future fitness for the great work which God gave him to do.

To what highest and most profitable use can I put my reading? is the question then which each one should ask himself, and according as the answer is, so should the choice be made. It may be that one will read that he may understand better his duties and privileges as a citizen; another, that he may be a just master, or an intelligent and faithful workman; still another, that she may be a wise parent; while a fourth may have the strong conviction that everything else should be laid aside for the study of one of the masterpieces of the world's literature, that he may develop his higher faculties and become a man thinking lofty thoughts and capable of noble deeds.

But there is a very large class of readers, especially of a public library, to whom what I have just said will be of but little use. And as it is upon them that the choice of books has the greatest influence for good or evil, it is to speak of their interests that I turn with the deepest solicitude. This class may be subdivided into two classes—the children of intelligent parents who are capable of directing their reading, and those children who have none to guide them in their choice. As regards the former, one of the greatest dangers of the public library, in my opinion, is that many parents throw off all responsibility as to the books their children read upon those who have charge of the library. A generation ago, all the books, as a rule, which the young read were bought especially for them by their parents or friends, with more or less care in the selection. Of course under these circumstances they had a general knowledge of what their children read. Now a great many parents neither know, nor do they apparently seem to care to know, what books fall into their children's hands, so long as they are from the public library, which is supposed to be a guarantee for their fitness for young readers. Without entering here upon the important question as to what books should or should not be put in a public library, it is enough to say that

no intelligent parent, with a right idea of his duty toward his children, can properly lay this responsibility upon any persons, however carefully chosen or however faithful in the discharge of their duties. The capacity of children for receiving good or bad impressions from books differs, as their features and forms vary. The same story might prove harmless to one boy and give a moral twist to another's mind from which he might never recover. One girl might receive from a book a hundred evil suggestions, hopelessly depraving her imagination, while upon another it might not leave a single evil trace. Now, it is not possible for the most scrupulous librarian to discriminate between these two, and refuse the book to the one and freely give it to the other. And therefore no library with a large and miscellaneous collection of stories and novels can be safe for children freely to use except under the careful supervision of their parents. The only safeguard of which I know is for parents to read much with their children, to interest themselves in their books, and to talk with them about them. Those stories, for instance, against which there has been such an outcry of late years, would have but small power to hurt that boy to whom a father had taken the pains to point out the absurdities, the unrealities, the false ideas and aims of which they are accused.

But in our cities and large towns there can be no doubt that the greater number of the younger readers of a public library belong to the second of the two classes referred to—those who have none to guide them in the choice of their books. The most of these come, of course, simply for amusement, without a thought of any better use of the library. But a few come with other and higher aims. Some, with no specially strong tastes or more than ordinary capacities, merely wish to read that which will cultivate their minds and increase their knowledge, or will be profitable to them in their work. A very few there are, however, in every large town, with intellects of no mean order and strong ambitions, who turn to the library instinctively for that which will satisfy the cravings of their intellects and the promptings of their ambitions. A youth with the instincts of a Lincoln or a Webster comes to read the history of his country. Another, with the latent powers of a Nasmyth, a Stevenson, or an Arkwright, wants the books which will give full play to his inventive faculties. Another finds a strange and irresistible attraction in natural phenomena, in the habits of

plants and animals, in the formation of the rocks and the hills, in the aspects of the skies and the movements of the stars. Now, it will depend very much upon the first choice of their books, and the subsequent direction of their reading, whether they will become men useful to the communities in which they live and add substantial material to the sum of human knowledge, as statesmen, inventors, naturalists, or astronomers. The danger is that, for lack of proper guidance and restraint, they will dissipate their mental energies and lose sight of all high aims by too much and too vague reading. If the public library is to be in fact, what it is in theory, an educating power second only to the church and the school, and supplementing the work of both, there must be some method devised by which such readers as these may be helped to choose the right books. Without such aid, given continually and systematically, the library fails in the principal end for which it was founded — the elevation and instruction of the people. We might as well turn our children into a school-house, fully furnished with books and apparatus, but with only a janitor to see that no injury is done to them, and expect the children to make a wise use of their opportunities, to take up and pursue the proper studies without the aid of a master, as to give children the free range of a great library and expect them undirected to make a wise use of its advantages as a means of education. It is, therefore, in my opinion, a most pernicious error to encourage young people, of the lower classes especially, to come to a library, and to give them poor stories in the mistaken belief that, the taste for reading being developed, they will naturally and surely rise from these to better books. Such a belief is contrary to all our experience of human nature. With careful guidance and restraint a boy may be brought from the Dime novel to read Scott and Macaulay. But without this restraint and guidance, where one will rise, a hundred, a thousand rather, will remain at the level from which they started, or more naturally sink to still lower depths.

The question is, Can anything be done to help the young who throng our public libraries to read well and wisely? Shall these boys and girls, with their unknown powers both for good and evil, be left to grope helplessly amid these treasures of wisdom and knowledge which our libraries contain, or shall the attempt at least be made to give them a kindly and intelligent guidance? This work, of such incalculable

importance, I hasten to say, is already well done to a certain extent by a few librarians in the country. But it is a work which requires time, patience, tact, an insight into character, and a very varied and extensive knowledge. It is evident that the librarians who combine these requisites are few in number. It is a work which cannot be done by them as a class. Nor can it be done by the ordinary catalogues, however skillfully prepared. For it is evident that there needs to be some personal knowledge of each reader's capacities in order to help him intelligently and profitably. Nor is it something which the school-teachers, willing though many of them are, can do, except in a limited degree, as many of those who need help are not school-children. There are, however, a few persons in every town fitted by their education and their circumstances in life for this work, and it is to them we must finally appeal.

The most practical plan, presenting on the whole the fewest difficulties, seems to be the following: Let those persons who are willing to make the attempt to give this instruction in reading choose each a subject, as general History, the History of the United States, Science, Travels, Biography, Fiction, or Children's stories, and see what their public library contains on these subjects. In due time notice could be given that all persons wishing help in the choice of books in any of these subjects could be aided by applying to the librarian. He would refer the inquirer to that person who has chosen this subject, who will naturally endeavor to find out something of the character, circumstances, and abilities of the applicant before selecting the books best fitted in his or her opinion for him to read. No doubt, at first, there would be few to apply, and mistakes would be made from lack of experience. But, if only one reader was substantially aided, if only one bright youth was rescued from the danger of dissipating his energies by aimless or depraving reading, all the labor would be amply rewarded, to say nothing of the benefit which the guide himself, in preparing for his work, would receive. I do not believe, however, that the applicants for guidance would be few, when it was known among the work-people of our mills, our shops and stores, among the poor, that every one coming to the library asking for aid would find some one ready, as it were, to take him by the hand, and lead him from book to book, so long as he needed help. I am confident that it would be an

invaluable service if some one or two persons should take the pains to become acquainted with the character of the books for the children and the novels contained in a library. There are many parents who feel instinctively the truth of the words of F. W. Robertson, that "a man's character and mind are moulded for good or evil far more by the forms of imagination which surround his childhood than by any subsequent scientific training." Many an anxious but ignorant parent who sees in her boys and girls a craving for books, at which she rejoices with trembling, would turn with heart-felt gratitude — I speak with the fullest confidence, because I speak from experience — to one who would give them advice as to the books which their children might safely read and those which they should shun.

It is only by some such means as this that the public library can be made a real educating power for the masses. In far too many places, now, it is simply a place where children can get story-books at the public expense. This cannot long continue, and I believe that the greater part of the libraries which continue to do this work without an effort to fulfil their higher mission, will surely and inevitably die, as the District School and Agricultural libraries died fifty years ago. The responsibility rests with the people of each place where there is a public library, as to which of two ends shall be reached. It may be merely a means for furnishing amusement for an hour, or it may be a central beacon from whence the rays of light shall stream into every house.

THE PROPOSED LIBRARY BUILDING IN WASHINGTON.

... At the close of 1882 the aggregate was no less than 480,076 volumes and 160,000 pamphlets. ...

Nearly ten years ago a public competition was opened to obtain designs for a new library. Many architects responded, though few whose names would now be cited as among those of our better artists. The prize — there was no immediate prospect of actual work — was awarded to a local practitioner. The "Joint Committee on Additional Accommodation for the Library of Congress" long afterward authorized three architects — among them the former prize winner — to prepare competitive designs once more, and this gentleman again won the suffrages of the judges — not in an unqualified way, however; for he has since been requested or allowed to alter and correct his essays and to draw new ones in several different styles, until no

fewer than nine or ten now hang on the walls of the committee-room. Two years ago a bill to secure an appropriation to buy ground east of the Capitol, and to begin work according to the premiated design, passed the Senate, but was postponed in the House. Last session — February, 1883 — a similar bill was defeated in the House by a majority of eleven votes. Shortly after, an amended bill providing for the construction of a library building, in sections and limited to cost two million dollars upon some "government reservation" to be selected by a commission composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the Architect of the Capitol, and the Librarian of Congress, received a majority of fifty-eight votes in the House, but failed to pass because of the necessity for a two thirds vote.

The failure of the first bill was undoubtedly owing to the site named therein. This site, which lies east of the Capitol, just beyond its own grounds, is not a government reservation, but would need to be acquired by purchase. Immediately there arose the dreaded cry of jobbery, and Congress shrank before it. Yet it seems as though this were the best possible site, since it is near the Capitol, and yet far enough away — remembering that there are rapidly growing groups of large trees between — to obviate the necessity of adopting a style of architecture absolutely identical with that of the Capitol itself. The only other available site is on government ground south of the Treasury building and between it and the Washington Monument. This, however, offers a less fortunate opportunity for architectural treatment, since it is partly surrounded by buildings which are mean and yet are likely to be permanent, and since it lies lower than the level of the approaching streets. A site formerly recommended for the purpose — on Judiciary Square — has now been appropriated for the new Pension offices, and few indorse the suggestion that more of the too-contracted public ground lying between the Capitol and the Potomac should be built over for any purpose. Surely the people would not grudge the necessary expenditure to secure the best possible site for their national library, and any Member of Congress who will say this in the present session should receive the thanks of the public and the support of his colleagues.

Thus the matter rested at the close of the last session. The committee in charge lapsed with the dissolution of Congress, and a new committee has now been appointed, which may either indorse the old plans and measures, or advocate new ones, and must then in either case appeal again to House and Senate.

Much as one regrets on general principles the failure of former efforts, it is yet impossible not to hope that the new committee will not feel itself bound in any way by the action of its predecessor, but will start quite afresh from the beginning. It is true that some little time will be lost by this method of procedure and that time is of vital importance, since the present condition of the library is a national disgrace, and may result in a national misfortune. But it would be a mis-

fortune and a disgrace were we to be given a building inferior to the best that might be obtained, — were one more to be added to the long list of architectural monstrosities, put up under governmental control, which deform our cities and corrupt the public taste. Ten years ago it would have been possible to secure a respectable, dignified, and scholarly building. To-day it would easily be possible to secure much more than this. We have now not one architect, but several, able to erect a structure upon which we could look with contentment and with pride. But it is well within the bounds of truth and charity to state that none of the designs of the architect who has thus far been most successful in competition come within this category. Pressing as is our need of a new library, we might better wait for a long time yet than afflict posterity by the execution of either of his essays. It is not a mere matter of "taste" which is involved in this decision. It is many matters of *fact* which are not readily perceptible, apparently, to untrained eyes (since they were not perceived by the various committees), but which could be thoroughly demonstrated to any mind whatever, were the drawings at hand for illustration. The first proposed elevation shows a so-called Gothic structure, impossible to describe according to any recognized type or formula. Not that one would deny freedom to the modern builder, whatever the style he chooses, or the liberty to recombine his elements and innovate upon the grammar of his predecessors. Architecture is, if anything, a living art and may grow as does a living language, often welding together elements from various tongues. But it is not growth, it is not liberty or originality, to plan an immense front without expression of the building's purpose or internal structure, without proper distribution of masses or consideration of proportions, and then to cover it from top to bottom with a wilderness of applied details drawn from many times and quarters, without relation to the building they cover, the places they hold, or the functions they might reasonably be expected to fulfil, and utterly inharmonious with one another. Many of the details of this drawing could hardly be executed in their given places unless made of wood; none of them serve to strengthen or adorn the building, but all of them to deform, if not to drag it down.

Another design shows the same general outline with "Renaissance detail." One instance may serve to show the author's capabilities in this direction. The upper range of windows is of a type commonly found in early Italian Renaissance dwellings, round-arched, and divided into two round lights, with a circle in the space above these — the design being, of course, a reminiscence of Gothic tracery. Such a window is quite complete in itself; but here the designer, in his mad desire for "ornament," has placed above each a straight cornice with a triangular pediment, having no connection with the forms below; and to show that it has no use, even as a protection from the weather, it

may be added that immediately over it projects the heavy cornice of the building.

The design which received the latest indorsement of the committee is a simpler Renaissance essay, less objectionable by reason of being less ambitious, but not really more excellent. Any visitor to Washington may examine these designs for himself, or may look at the new part of the Georgetown College for an example of what their author can produce. It would be, we repeat, nothing less than a public misfortune should the erection of the great new library be a sister work.

But since better architecture is surely to be had, how should the committee go about the task of securing it? The first and most essential thing is that they should abandon the idea of sitting as expert judges in an artistic matter. In no other province does the average layman hold himself capable of testing and directing professional work; but in the art of building it is the unfortunate custom for such capability to be claimed. If it is desirable that the library building should be a good work of art, then no lay committee appointed on purely political grounds should attempt to guide its erection. If it is *not* desirable and necessary, then let all pretence in this direction be frankly given up. Let us have a plain brick warehouse, in which our books can be safely stored until such time as we realize more clearly our needs, and the way in which they should be satisfied.

The first thing to be secured, of course, is a good plan. For this, the advice of competent librarians is absolutely necessary. A committee of such might be chosen, and some design agreed upon as to general features and requirements only; for if the architect is in the least competent, he will be able so to modify it — in consultation, if desired, with them — that their ends will be better served than by their own inventions. For the selection of this competent architect, there is more than one way open. The plan most usually adopted at the present day, in England as well as here, is to invite certain artists to join in a competition, each, whether successful or not, to be remunerated by a sum which will pay him for his time and trouble. A simpler, more economical, and at the same time more sensible and dignified plan would be to choose an architect out an out. Surely a man's ability may be as easily judged from structures he has already erected as from architectural drawings, especially as these may be among the most hieroglyphic, untrustworthy, and misleading of earthly things. Whichever course is decided upon — whether that of competitive or of immediate choice — the Congressional committee should not trust in its own wisdom. Its proper work would be to designate a disinterested and well-qualified judge or judges whose decision should be final and untrammelled. It would not be difficult to find men amply competent for this task — men (like Professor Ware, of Columbia College, for example) who are educated architects and accomplished critics, able to understand both the artistic and the material require-

ments of the problem, but who, not being concerned with the actual practice of their profession, would be above all suspicion of prejudice or self-seeking. Indeed, Congress has such a man close beside it in the person of the Capitol architect. He has his hands so full of his own work, is so averse to personally directing this project, and is, moreover, so thoroughly acquainted with the necessities of the case and the course of former agitation, that no better acting representative of the Congressional committee could be chosen. By thus putting the artistic part of the matter out of its own hands, the committee would not accuse itself of ignorance. It would clearly show, on the contrary, that it had a wise appreciation of the dignity and difficulty of the problem, a wise judgment as to how it should be met, and a wise wish to shift from its own shoulders upon those better fitted to bear them the burdens of public criticism and possible professional jealousy.

It may be added that, with regard to the selection of a site, no commission could be better qualified than the one we have above named as already once selected for this purpose. — *Century for Feb.*

Gifts and Bequests.

M. VICTOR SCHÖLCHER has given his fine library to Martinique.

The EALING FREE P. L. Lending Department, opened Dec. 10, without any ceremony, contains about 2000 volumes, more than half of which were presented, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts being one of the latest donors. The reading-room was opened Aug. 1, and has been well attended.

MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARY, Montreal. A circular was lately sent to many of the former students, asking for a contribution of a book or a dollar to aid in filling empty book shelves in its library. The result of the effort has been most satisfactory. During two months over 300 volumes have been added to the library by over 100 givers.

PARIS has decided to use a legacy of 200,000 francs which it received in 1874, amounting now with interest to 214,165, to the foundation of a library of industrial art. 34,000 fr. are to be spent at once in the purchase of books, and 180,000 to be invested in public funds, whose interest, 6750 fr., will maintain the library. A large hall belonging to the communal school in the 11th arrondissement will receive the collection.

The SAWYER FREE LIBRARY of Gloucester, Mass., founded thirty years ago by Mr. S. E. Sawyer, has just received from him the gift of a house and some 30,000 feet of land. The house is finely situated for a library building, being near the City Hall and open on every side to light and air. It was built in 1764 in the old

colonial style and has always been one of the notable places of the city. It is Mr. Sawyer's intention to devote the lower floor to the uses of the library, building out a wing if necessary for the reception of the books, and to make of the second story a gallery for pictures and statuary and objects of historical interest. The value of the gift, when the library is established in its new home, will be considerably over \$20,000.

The SAGE PUBLIC LIBRARY was dedicated Jan. 16, in West Bay City, Mich. The building, which has cost over \$43,000, is 56x90 feet, and two and a half stories high. In the second story is a reading-room, praised for its cheerful appearance, and having, from an octagon bay-window, the best view in the city. The interior is finished in black ash, the exterior is of red brick, with black and buff brick and Amherst blue stone trimmings. In his presentation address Mr. Sage, recalling that twenty years ago the city site was a wilderness, and that now the exports of the Saginaw Valley, the produce of its forests and salt mines, are \$15,000,000 a year, said: "It has been one of the incidents of my busy life to found and organize here, at West Bay City, industries which have played no unimportant part in the development of this country during the past nineteen years. The mills and docks upon your river front and the ever active life there are present proofs of this. I have helped to build your churches, your schools, your railroads, and in all ways, so far as in me lay, to promote your interests while promoting my own. My days are passing away. I have nearly reached the 'three score years and ten' allotted to man, and I have thought it wise and proper among the last of my doings here to leave for your future benefit something besides mills and docks; something besides the tools and equipments of business. I have desired to make a lodgement in the minds and hearts of those who are and are to be here, which shall lead to larger results than anything I have yet done, and which shall graft new and higher impulses upon the character of your people. In pursuance of this purpose, I have erected this building and deposited in it about 8000 volumes of books, which I think are wisely selected for the use of your people. Adding to these the library you already possessed, and you have now 10,000 volumes. The shelving of the present library-room is sufficient for 10,000 more, and with the lower room, which, by the request of your authorities, is to be used for a school until it is needed for a library, you will have ample accommodations for 30,000 volumes more. I have provided a reading and debating room, comfortably furnished and with the hospitable feature of a large open fireplace, with the hope that the trustees in charge and the young men of the place will organize debating clubs, where the leading questions of the day may be discussed, and your young men may learn to think and speak upon their feet. Provisions are made for lighting and heating this room from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., for the use of all citizens every week in the year."

Library Economy and History.

BOSTON P. L. Preliminary description of the building in the competition for designs, 1883. Boston, 1883. 9 p. + 1 plan, O.

Four premiums (\$4000, \$3000, \$2000, and \$1000) are offered for the best designs sent in by June 1, 1884, these plans to become the property of the city, with the right to use them without further claim from the successful competitors for compensation or employment.

PALMER, H. D. A question concerning our public libraries. (Pages 592-594 of *Overland monthly*, Dec. 1883).

On the necessity of selecting books. "It is melancholy to think that to the inevitable perplexities of this class [the laboring poor] should be added the demoralization of flimsy fiction, and where there is such need of unflinching industry and clear sight, the judgment should be perverted by false ideals, and the vanity nourished by pictures of impossible life. . . .

"When there is any danger of the library's falling into the hands of the politicians, there is the greater necessity for watchfulness, for there can be no doubt that no library is better than one under incompetent management. . . .

"We may even hope that that marvellous collection called the Sunday-school library may be abolished and something less intellectually enfeebling take its place.

"Is not the reading habit assuming too great proportions; is it not in many cases encroaching on other and more wholesome life? Is there not an increasing number of persons, even of the intelligent, who prefer reading about life to living it?"

STEFFENHAGEN, Emil. Die neue Aufstellung der Universitäts-Bibliothek zu Kiel. Mit 1 Beilage u. 2 Grundrissen. Als Ms. vervielfältigt. Kiel, 1883. 23 p. 8°.

The Kiel Univ. Lib. is to enter a new building in March, 1884. "As at Halle, Greifswald, and Göttingen," says L. Müller in the *Deutsche Literatur-Zeitung* (col. 25). "the 'French style of building' has been adopted, that is, galleries in place of the dangerous ladders." It is noteworthy that the architect's estimate of the capacity of the buildings, both at Halle and at Kiel, has proved erroneous. The Kiel building, which he imagined would suffice for 37-55 years, will not last more than 23-35 years, says Steffenhagen. The architect, it appears, made no account of quartos and folio, and made his estimate as if octavo was the only known size.

The CENTRALBLATT f. Bibliothekswesen is reviewed by S—n [Prof. Seligman?] in *Lit. Centralbl.*, col. 30. The intention not to confine articles to technical, administrative, and historical library economy, but to include bibliography, paleography, and literary history, is praised.

Abstracts and extracts.

N. Y. Free Circ. L. (Fourth rept.; added 1640; total 8846; issued 71,840; readers 9200.) The library and reading-room have been kept open on Sundays with good results. A branch library is recommended with running expenses estimated at \$5000.

St. Louis P. School L. (Added 1873 v.; total 55,000; issued 210, 733.) "The circular calling on manufacturers to contribute to a fund for the creation and maintenance of a technological department or collection of works on all the useful arts and trades has received the signatures of a number of leading manufacturers, and copies will be sent out as soon as an approximately complete list of manufacturers is obtained. The execution of this project will in the course of a few years give St. Louis a special library such as cannot be found probably in any other city in the country.

"Appreciating the economy and other advantages of consolidation, the Knights of Honor have abandoned the idea of establishing a separate library for their order, and have offered several hundred subscriptions to the Public School Library on the condition that certain publications of their brotherhood be purchased. Their proposition was readily accepted and will probably result in a large accession to the membership of the library, while the brotherhood will secure at once, and for less than one hundredth of the outlay, the use of a larger library than they could hope to build up in the course of twenty years.

"By systematizing the work, by practising the most rigid economy and exacting the most arduous service from employés, the board has thus far been able in a measure to meet the constant increasing demands upon its revenue. For ten years past this has remained about the same, the school board appropriation being a constant quantity. But the most elastic substances have a limit beyond which they cannot be stretched; and it is very evident that no human ingenuity will enable an institution to go on expanding indefinitely on the same income. But cessation of growth means death, and St. Louis cannot afford to let one of its most useful institutions die or languish for want of an insignificant sum of money. There is no way in which a wealthy citizen, or some ten or a dozen together, can do more good or secure a more honorable immortality than by founding a public library. There is no purpose to which public funds can be voted which will secure greater returns to the community. Which way shall it be? The city of Boston recently appropriated \$690,000 for a new building for its public library. Enoch Pratt has given to Baltimore nearly \$1,000,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a library. A citizen of Providence has given \$160,000 for a new library building. Buffalo has just raised \$150,000 for new quarters for its library, while Toronto has appropriated \$500,000 to start a free library. These are all samples of the way it is done in other cities. How shall it be done in St. Louis?"

Bibliography.

QUARITCH, Bernard. General catalogue. Part 2: Natural history and science. Pt. 3: Periodicals, journals, and transactions. London, 1881-83. O.

These two parts are elaborately noticed in *Nature* January 3 (37 cm.) "Scarcely more than one tenth of the titles carefully entered in Mr. Friedländer's lists are to be found here; but these make a collection, and a very large one, of books brought together by 'natural' selection with the same good results in this case of intelligent working, as in the more automatic world around us. Many eminent men in various branches of science have first selected books bearing upon their own subjects, and then, on the dispersion of such libraries, Mr. Quaritch selects those works which have a higher value through their own superior merit, or the often doubtful though highly-prized recommendation of rarity. Accordingly Mr. Quaritch's catalogue is considerably like the sum total of British legislation. Each item of it was the supply of an existing want according to the best light of the time of its production. While circumstances, however, have changed and fresh laws have been devised to meet the changed circumstances, old laws have remained upon the statute-book, and the existing code contains at the same time both inconsistent repetitions and grave deficiencies, and lacks both symmetry and completeness. While the catalogue of Mr. Friedländer shows the German love of both these good qualities and the scientific tastes of the compiler, that of Mr. Quaritch does not profess to be complete in any sense; it is a list of an immense stock of books brought together, as their former possessors ceased to require them, by a shrewd man of business who knew their market value. . . . In Friedländer's catalogue we had to complain of too much classifying; not because classification is not of extreme value as a ready guide to the contents of a catalogue or library, but because many books refuse to fall under one head only, however discreet may be the arrangement. Mr. Bernard Quaritch's catalogue is just the reverse. In these volumes there is no attempt at either alphabetical or subject-divisions of the whole collection. . . . A concise index makes up perhaps in the best way for this utter confusion of subjects.

Catalogs and cataloging.

BIRMINGHAM. FREE LIBS. Ref. dept. Catalogue, letter A only. Birm., 1883. 98 p. l. O.

NOTTINGHAM FREE P. LS. Class list (no. 3) and suppl. of books in the ref. lib., with lists of magazines and newspapers. F. Science. J. Potter Briscoe, Pr. Libn.; J. J. Ogle, As. Libn. Not., Jan. 1884. 43 p. O. 3 d.

We note a new departure in cataloging in some proof-sheets which have been sent to us. Under

Biography, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, St. Basil, St. Jerome, St. John, appear under Saint, between Rutherford and Sevine (*sic*). We cannot say that the change appears to us an improvement.

The author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," has, according to *The Critic*, written to her publishers to say that she does not wish her name to appear as is usually done, Dinah Muloch Craik, but as Dinah Maria Craik.

THE CORNELL UNIV. "Library" for Jan. contains a list of anti-slavery periodicals in the collection of anti-slavery books given by S. J. May, in 1870, and a list of the tracts, mostly anonymous, of the Amer. Anti-Slavery Society, with the authors' names.

Indexes.

THE INDEX SOCIETY are about to issue Mr. R. H. Farrar's Index to the obituary and biographical notices in the Gentleman's magazine, 1731-80, in about 700 p., subscription price 21s., price when published, 31s. 6d. Members of the society receive a large-paper copy gratis. The society appeals to its members to obtain new subscribers for the work, to meet the great expense of printing.

MR. LEONARD A. JONES, 33 Rogers Building, Boston, is preparing, for early publication an Index to legal periodical literature, upon a plan similar to Poole's Index. It is an index to leading articles, editorials, correspondence, annotated cases, and biographical notices in all the American and English legal journals, and to articles relating to law and legislation in the principal literary reviews and magazines. The names of the authors of articles are given in connection with the subjects. But a great number of valuable articles, especially in some of the legal journals now discontinued, and in the early volumes of current periodicals, appeared anonymously, and Mr. Jones asks aid in supplying the names of the writers of as many as possible of these.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

American Anti-Slavery Society. — The "Library of Cornell University" for Jan. contains a list of the authors of the tracts issued, mostly anonymously, by this society.

Briefe über die gegenwärtige Lage Russlands, Lpz., was by Rastislaf Fadeief.

Mrs. Lorimer, a study in black and white, London, Macmillan, 1883, was by Mrs. Harrison, a daughter of C. Kingsley. — *Ath.*

Gilbert Dyce. — *Bella Donna*, by Gilbert Dyce, 2d ed., Bentley, 1864, 2 vols., was written by Percy Fitzgerald; see his *Recreations*, London, Chatto & W., 1882, v. 1, p. 29. — *J. Edmands.*

Sigma, ps. of James Sinclair in "The free public library question discussed," Aberdeen, 1883, O.

General Notes.

Dr. J. S. BILLINGS has been placed, by a recent order of the Surgeon-General, in charge of the Medical Museum and Library, thus consolidating the two.

BRUSSELS. — The library of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, which is said to have been an extraordinary collection of the parliamentary publications of all nations, was totally destroyed in the fire which ruined the Palais de la Nation, Dec. 6.

THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL GARDENS AT KEW, comprising the contributions of many collectors who allowed little to escape them, is remarkably complete. Mr. Dayton Jackson has found in it more than 1000 publications the titles of which are not to be met with in the last ed. of Pritzel's "Thesaurus." — *Nature*, Jan. 3, p. 215.

THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA has bought for the Ridgway Branch the Chess Library of the late Professor G. Allen, of the University of Penna., the best chess library in the United States, and only equalled in Europe by that in the Library of the Hague. A printed catalogue was published by the executors, Phila., 1878, 89 p. O.

THE BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE, according to the annual inventory just completed, contains 2,500,000 volumes. In the cabinet of mss. are 92,000 volumes and 144,000 French and foreign coins of all periods. The print collection numbers upward of 2,000,000 examples, kept in 14,500 volumes and 4000 portfolios. A special gallery is reserved for the most costly books, which number some 80,000.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, N. Y. — The branch library, on Fifth Ave., near Thirty-ninth St., bids fair to be a success. It has been open two months and a half, and over 200 new members have been taken in there. 540 persons make use of it. 5000 books are kept there, and two deliveries of uptown orders are made from the main library daily. House delivery entails a small extra charge — 5 cents for each delivery. The reading-room at the branch is particularly well supplied with papers and magazines, and kept open till 10 p.m.

DUKE OF OSUNA'S LIBRARY. — The Spanish Cortes have just voted the sum of £36,000 for the purchase of the Duke of Osuna's library. The mss. number 2770 vols., and the printed books 32,567 vols., besides 660 separate sheets and a number of prints arranged in series. The commission on the purchase valued the books at nearly £12,000, while it declared the manuscripts to be of inestimable worth. The sum of £46,000, originally asked by the Dowager Duchess, was reduced by negotiations to £36,000, and the price actually paid covers the purchase of the book-cases. The main body of the collection is to be added to the Biblioteca Nacional, but works not needed there will be distributed among provincial libraries.

EDWARDS'S MEMOIRS OF LIBRARIES. — Mr. Edward Edwards has issued proposals for a new edition of his "Memoirs of Libraries," the first edition of which was published by Messrs. Trübner and Co., in 1859. It will be in three volumes, 8vo, each of about 1056 pages, and the price 32s. Mr. Edwards will be his own publisher, and persons wishing to become subscribers must send their names to him, directed "Sea View, Niton, Isle of Wight."

B. R. WHEATLEY. — After the meeting of the society his health collapsed, and in two days he was dead [Jan 9], a post-mortem examination disclosing a long-standing affection of the heart. . . . Mr. Wheatley was a vice-president of the Library Association, and several of his papers are found in its *Reports*. The system of size notation which he drew up was submitted, in competition with several others, to the members of that body at their Manchester meeting, and was the favorite system. Mr. Wheatley was never married, his sister living with him and ministering to his wants. His younger brother, Mr. H. B. Wheatley, is well known in literary circles. — *Acad.*, Jan. 19.

ADAMS AND NORTH ADAMS, Mass. — The active interest in public libraries in Berkshire County is not confined to Pittsfield. Both in Adams and in North Adams, efforts are being made to largely increase the number of books and otherwise to develop the usefulness of their libraries. In the latter place \$1000 has been raised, mainly by the ladies through a fair recently held, for the purchase of books. A considerable increase in the circulation is reported from many of the libraries in the western part of Massachusetts.

PITTSFIELD, Mass. — The Berkshire Athenæum has recently bought about 4000 volumes, and the whole library has been rearranged. A catalogue of the reference library (over 500 volumes) has already been printed, and a catalogue of the circulating library (11,000 volumes), which has been prepared under the direction of Miss E. F. Knowles, of the Boston Athenæum, is now printing. The library, including its very large and valuable collection of public documents, now numbers about 15,000 volumes. Shortly after the reopening of the library for the circulation of books in December, a public meeting was held in the hall of the Athenæum, at which Mr. James M. Hubbard, of Boston, who had been employed to purchase the new books, rearrange the library, and supervise the preparation of the catalogue, spoke upon "Books and reading," with especial reference to the use of the library by the young (see p. 25).

CORRECTIONS.

November, 1883, p. 330, 1st column, line 8 from foot, Manchline should be *Mauchline*.

December, 1883, p. 341, 2d column, note to "Government publications," George W. Boehmer, should be George H. Boehmer.

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Two or three years ago certain murmurs were heard that the small libraries did not get enough attention at our conferences. If we remember right it was not a librarian but a journalist who voiced the complaint, but he may have received a hint from some of the librarians who felt that their needs had been overlooked, but were too retiring to speak of it, and perhaps had not the means of getting the grievance into the public press. No one can read the report of the last conference and make the same complaint. Both Miss Bean's and Mr. Green's and Mr. Foster's papers touched upon work that is possible in the very smallest libraries, and related what had been done in a large number of town libraries of all degrees of size. It is a good practice, and we hope that the yearly reporters at Toronto will continue in the same path. But, after all, an example drawn from a small library is not necessarily the one which will do most good to another small library. The best work gives the best exemplar,

and the best work will come, not from the best library, but from the best man wherever he happens to be.

WE give among the "Extracts from library reports" an account of the method of arranging the Greek and Latin classics, and works illustrating them, at the Library of Harvard College, devised, we suppose, by Mr. Lane. He is now rearranging the library very elaborately with a fixed location; but for this special class he had adopted a movable system with the Boston Athenæum decimal author and book mark. It differs from the latter, in that it puts the point not between class and author, but between author and book. It is noteworthy as showing that there are some advantages of using in a library a combination of the fixed and movable systems. Mr. Lane is able to use the single letters G and L for his Greek and Latin authors because there are no other classes marked with letters. When the whole library is marked on the movable system it is inexpedient to appropriate a letter to a sub-class like Latin authors, and therefore two or more characters are needed. Thus Mr. Dewey uses 880 and 870 for Greek and Latin authors respectively; Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Edmands, Y and Yb; Mr. Perkins, 4627 and 4628, Mr. Smith Oi1 and Yk1 and Od1 and Oi1; Mr. Cutter vJ and vP (v being the general class Literature, and J and P marking the subdivisions Rome and Greece exactly as they do in History and Geography and Antiquities.

THE Public Library at Toronto has been joined by the other libraries in its preparations for the meeting of the A. L. A. there next summer, and they are greatly interested at the prospect. It is not too early for members to be thinking of the jaunt and making their plans. We hope in the next number to be able to announce the exact time.

THE HISTORIC EVOLUTION OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN AMERICA, AND ITS TRUE FUNCTION IN THE COMMUNITY.

Part of an Address at the Dedication of the Sage Library, at West Bay City, Mich., Jan. 16, 1884.

BY PROF. MOSES COIT TYLER.

LOOKING over the entire course of American society, from its rough and hardy beginning, in the first years of the 17th century, I find six distinct stages of development with reference to the possession and use of books by the people. The first stage is that of private libraries; the second is that of special institutional libraries, like those of colleges and other learned corporations, and intended for a limited and rather scholastic class in the community; the third is that of association or joint stock libraries, *i.e.*, libraries of a more miscellaneous and general character, but for the use only of those whose names are on the subscription list; the fourth is that of common school libraries; the fifth is that of endowed libraries, *i.e.*, public libraries founded and sustained entirely by private endowment and thrown open to the public without any cost whatever to the public; and finally, the sixth is that of free public libraries created, it may be, by private benefaction, but sustained in part at least at the public cost, *i.e.*, uniting the two elements of private help and public self-help, and cherished by the public only as people will cherish that which costs them something, and of which they have some sense of real ownership.

But before proceeding to inspect these successive forms of library evolution, the fact should be distinctly brought out as applicable to them all, that the American people started on their career in this country with an uncommon interest in books; and say what one will about American philistinism and American devotion to the practical, this people have always retained that ancient and primitive homage for books. To an extent, I think, unapproached elsewhere, they are, and they always have been, a bookish people. In some other nations there is, undoubtedly, a larger leisurely class; and among persons of that class there is a profounder and more extensive contact with books than is the case with us. But while among most other nations, the craving for books is the propensity of one class, with us it may be fairly described as the propensity of all classes. A certain tincture of bookishness has pervaded the American people from the beginning. Perhaps the most decided quality of American civilization has been its

effort to unite the practical with the ideal; its passion for material results ennobled by the intellectual and the spiritual; its fine reverence for studiousness, even amid the persistent fury of dollar-hunting.

And not only was this bookish trait visible in our colonial infancy but it may be said to have had an ante-natal origin. The two Englishmen who in the latter half of the 16th century did most to make possible the birth of American civilization in the first half of the 17th, were Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir Walter Raleigh; and both were men possessed by this large zest for ideas as well as for deeds; both were contemplative men as well as active men. The last glimpse that any surviving mortal had of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, before his ship went down in the sea, was of that stern hero sitting calmly on the deck, with a book in his hand, cheering his companions by telling them that heaven is as near by water as by land; and the last labor of Sir Walter Raleigh, before his judicial murder in the Tower, was to write one of the learnedest and stateliest books to be met with in the literature of modern men.

And this flavor of bookishness which belonged to these two great pioneers and martyrs of American colonization, seems to have passed on to the men who successfully executed the grand project in which they had failed. When you run your eyes along the sturdy list of the great colony-founders of the 17th century — the men who carried out the fierce task of conveying English civilization across the Atlantic, and of making it take root and live in this wild soil — Captain John Smith, and William Bradford, and Winslow, and Robert Cushman, and the Winthrops, and Dudley, and Hooker, and Davenport, and Roger Williams, and William Penn, you will find them all, in some special sense, lovers of books, collectors of books, readers of books, even writers of books.

And what is true of the leaders of that great act of national transmigration is true also of the men of less note who followed in it. The first American immigrants were reading immigrants — immigrants who brought in their hands not only axes and shovels, but books. Their coming hither was due to the restlessness inflicted by

the possession of ideas. Books were to them a necessary part of the outfit for the voyage and the settlement. And so rare and so precious were books in those days that they were cherished as family treasures, and handed down as heirlooms; nay, they were so dealt with in wills and in contracts as if they rose almost to the dignity of real estate. In fact, in those days, the possession of an unusual number of books, with the reputation of using them, constituted a sort of patent of gentility, and seemed to bridge the chasm between the most widely separated classes in society; as when, in 1724, a young mechanic, named Benjamin Franklin, arriving in New York on a sloop from Newport, is invited to the house of the Governor of New York and is honored by him with a long and friendly interview, for no other reason than that the captain of the sloop had told the governor of a lad on his vessel who had with him "a great many books." "The governor received me," says Franklin in his autobiography, "with great civility, showed me his library, which was a considerable one, and we had a good deal of conversation relative to books and authors. This was the second governor who had done me the honor to take notice of me, and for a poor boy, like me, it was very pleasing." So I think I am justified in saying that we started on our career as a people with this underlying intellectual quality — a pretty general respect for books, love for them, habit of using them; and this is the impelling moral force which prompts to the several efforts which society has made for providing itself with books. Now, the first stage in the process of library evolution — and I have called it that of private libraries — was the prevailing condition of the American colonies during the whole of the 17th century and the first third of the 18th. This is the picture: Everywhere books, but few, costly, portly, solemn, revered, read over and over again; every respectable family, however poor, having at least a few hereditary treasures in the form of books, as in that of silver and choice furniture; and here and there up and down the colonies, an occasional luminous spot, drawing to itself the wide-eyed wonder of the surrounding inhabitants, the seat of a great private library, belonging to some country gentleman, or clergyman, or publicist, like that of Colonel William Bird, of Westover, or of the Reverend James Blair, of Williamsburg, or of Dr. Cotton Mather, of Bos-

ton, or of James Logan, of Philadelphia, or of Cadwallader Colden, of New York.

This is the first stage of library evolution. And, of course, it has its pleasant aspects; but surely there is here no adequate provision for the intellectual wants of the entire community. Very few persons in any community are rich enough to buy and own all the books they ought to have access to; and the existence of great private libraries in a few wealthy households can no more supply this general need of books than the great private dinners which are given in the same households can keep the entire community from going hungry.

Accordingly, the second stage in the evolution of libraries is away from mere private ownership and use, and is toward complete public ownership and use; but it stops far this side of it; it is the stage of special scholastic libraries, collected by colleges and other learned corporations, and intended for the particular use of the learned class — students, investigators, and specialists. The earliest library of that sort ever formed in this country was begun at Harvard College in 1638; near the close of the 17th century, another was begun at William and Mary College, and still another at Yale; thenceforward, and especially during the past eighty years, such libraries have been multiplying in the land, so that at the present moment there are more than three hundred of them, and a few of them are now really vast library collections. The value of these libraries — who can doubt? Yet their direct value is only for a class; they are scholars' libraries, not people's libraries. This will not suffice; society cannot rest satisfied, and will not rest satisfied until everywhere good books for all are placed within the reach of all. The complete popularization of books is the goal.

So we come to the third stage of library evolution — that of libraries gathered and controlled by voluntary associations of people, *e.g.*, joint stock associations, but of course for the use only of those who subscribe to them and share in the expense.

Here we have a natural step forward; a goodly step; a step in the right direction, but still not far enough. We shall all agree that this is the strong and hearty modern method of doing difficult things — the method of clubbing together to do something; it is self-reliant, social, co-operative, mutually helpful. What the individual cannot do alone a club of individuals can do

together. Thus the hardest and grandest achievements of our time have been brought about — vast railroads, vast manufacturing and commercial enterprises. And so men and women, who could not singly get the books they wanted, have joined forces and have got them by combination.

It is a notable fact, however, that this third stage of library evolution was not reached until more than a hundred years after the first colonies had been settled.

Many of you, doubtless, in wandering about Philadelphia — perhaps during our great centennial visit to that city — may have noticed the venerable building of the Philadelphia Library company, and in the walls of it an old tablet with this inscription: "Be it remembered in honor of the Philadelphia youth (then chiefly artificers) that, in 1731, they cheerfully, at the suggestion of Benjamin Franklin, one of their number, instituted the Philadelphia Library, which though small at first, is become highly valuable and extensively useful, and which the walls of this building are now destined to contain and preserve." Now, in reality, that year 1731, when that first subscription library was started in America, begins a new epoch in the intellectual life of the American people, the epoch of systematic coöperation for the procurement by the people of the great intellectual and spiritual boon of books. Immense results have followed from that example set in 1731. Therefore, let us stop a moment longer, and listen to Benjamin Franklin's own account of the way in which he came to think of that capital project. "At the time I established myself in Pennsylvania, there was not a good bookseller's shop in any of the colonies to the southward of Boston. Those who loved reading were obliged to send for their books from England; the members of the Junto had each a few. We had left the alchouse, where we first met, and hired a room to hold our club in. I proposed that we should all of us bring our books to that room; where they would not only be ready to consult in our conferences, but become a common benefit, each of us being at liberty to borrow such as he wished to read at home. This was accordingly done, and for some time contented us. Finding the advantage of this little collection, I proposed to render the benefit from the books more common by commencing a public subscription library. I drew a sketch of the plan and rules that would be necessary, and got a skilful

conveyancer to put the whole in form of articles of agreement to be subscribed; by which each subscriber engaged to pay a certain sum down for the first purchase of the books and an annual contribution for increasing them. So few were the readers at that time in Philadelphia, and the majority of us so poor, that I was not able with great industry to find more than fifty persons, mostly young tradesmen, willing to pay down for this purpose forty shillings each and ten shillings per annum. With this little fund we began. The books were imported; the library was opened one day in the week for lending them to the subscribers, on their promissory notes to pay double the value if not duly returned. The institution soon manifested its utility, was imitated by other towns and in other provinces. The libraries were augmented by donations; reading became fashionable; and our people, having no public amusements to divert their attention from study, became better acquainted with books; and in a few years were observed by strangers to be better instructed, and more intelligent, than people of the same rank generally are in other countries."

I think you will agree with me that this is a very striking bit of testimony, too much so to permit us to hurry past it. Note these few things about it.

In the first place, that device of Franklin's, started in 1731 — what does it really signify in our history? It signifies this. It signifies a new departure for mankind — the application of the democratic spirit to the distribution of intellectual advantages. These things called books — these bewitched and bewitching fabrics of paper and ink, which somehow contain the accumulated thought of all nations and of all centuries, and can communicate to us the noblest pleasures and the most godlike powers — these potent things, in all the ages before, had been accessible only to some few fortunate human beings — to a privileged class — to rich men who wished them — to scholars who could win their way to them — in short, to an aristocracy of intellectual privileges. But in 1731, by that modest device of Benjamin Franklin, the democratic spirit — the modern humane spirit — the spirit which in its true nature is a levelling spirit only in this grand sense that it levels upward and not downward, and raises the general average of human intelligence and felicity — this benign and mighty democratic spirit, I say, which was then marching with gentle but invincible footsteps

along all avenues and pathways of modern life, and was laying its miraculous touch on church and state, on kings and priests and peasants, on the laws and law-makers and law-breakers, on all the old activities of society, on the old adjustments of human relations, that spirit then began to touch this relation also, the relation of man to the superb and royal realm of books. And the first effect of that touch was what? It was enlargement, liberalization, extension of intellectual opportunity for man simply as man. Hitherto books had been the privilege of the privileged class. In effect, Franklin says: They shall be so no more. In this year 1731 I set agoing a device concerning books which shall abolish the privileged class by making all classes privileged, and shall finally result in placing the blessings of books within the reach of all.

But, in the second place, in that year 1731, who was Franklin who did all that, and who were the persons who helped to do it? He and they were young men; obscure men, poor men, laboring men; mechanics and tradesmen of the town where they lived; young men just getting a start in the world. So this new era in the brain life of the American people had its beginning with such as they were. Who of us, therefore, however modest be our lot in life, has any right to say to himself, "I am not in position to do anything for the advancement of my race"? Nay; my brother, think of young Ben Franklin, the printer, and his 50 brother mechanics; remember what they accomplished; and do not despair of being useful in your time also. And in the third place, this movement came from those young men associated together in a social debating club. It was their experience in the actual discussion of the problems of human thought which made them feel the need of books and suggested this great measure for popularizing books: a fact which fits in well with Mr. Sage's idea of blending the two things together here; of giving perpetual house-room and hospitality to a debating club, here, in the very midst of this library. And now the fourth point is, that the plan started by Franklin and those other young mechanics in Philadelphia, in 1731, the plan of joint-stock library associations, worked so well there that, as Franklin tells, it was taken up in other towns and in other provinces. Naturally, the new plan was adopted first in the towns where it was heard of first — the towns nearest to Philadelphia. But before many years, the news of it had travelled far, to the southward

and the northward, and whether consciously or unconsciously the model set up in Philadelphia, was imitated, with more or less closeness, in scores of places far away. One curious example springs up in South Carolina. It is in the Georgetown district, then given to the growth of indigo. A number of the planters came together and formed the Winyaw Indigo Society. Their chief business was to have a pleasant time together and talk indigo; they paid their initiation fees in indigo; they paid their annual dues in indigo; and presently they found their treasury so full and overflowing with indigo, that they resolved to devote their surplus in part to the formation of the Indigo Society Library. Then, too, at about the same time in Charleston, seventeen young men, of very limited means, desirous of seeing the best and freshest English magazines, formed a club for that purpose, and started with a fund of ten pounds sterling, not venturing at first to hope to be able to purchase books also. Soon, however, their plan grew and took in books; and from this small beginning arose the great "Library Society" of Charleston, which has ministered to the pleasure and benefit of the people of that place for nearly a century and a half.

But the Philadelphia plan travelled northward as well as southward. In 1747, at Newport, Rhode Island, was formed, also out of a discussion club, the famous Redwood Library, which lives and flourishes still. In 1753 the Providence Library was started on the same general plan; in 1754, the New York Society Library; in 1760, the Social Library at Salem, Massachusetts; in 1763, similar libraries at Lancaster and at Portland, Maine; in 1753, a similar one at Hingham; and so on throughout the country.

One of the most curious of these joint-stock library associations, was one formed in 1751 in three parishes in the towns of York and Kittery, Maine, and called the "Revolving Library." It was not a circulating library — that being the name of a library from which the books circulate singly and in units; but it was called a "revolving library" because the entire library was to revolve, in bulk, on its own axes, in an orbit including the parsonages of the three parishes embraced in the scheme. And thus this library began to revolve from parsonage to parsonage more than 130 years ago; and it has been revolving ever since, occasionally encountering some queer experiences, as when, about 15 years ago, it was found by the new pastor of

Kittery Point in the garret of the parsonage, "dumped down on the attic floor like a load of coal," the wife of the former incumbent having had a prejudice against books for sanitary reasons, "considering them unhealthy, and so being unwilling to have them in any living room" where their presence might communicate diseases to the family.

This, of course, is a rather eccentric specimen of the class of libraries now under view. A very good normal example of the class is furnished us by the social library of Castine, Maine, organized in 1801; and its articles of association I desire to read to you as exhibiting the scope and spirit of this whole movement for supplying the public with books through joint-stock companies. The articles of association are as follows: "It is proposed by the persons whose names are here subjoined to establish a social library in this town. It is greatly to be lamented that excellent abilities are not unfrequently doomed to obscurity by reason of poverty; that the rich purchase almost everything but books; and that reading has become so unfashionable an amusement in what we are pleased to call this enlightened age and country. To remedy these evils; to excite a fondness for books; to afford the most rational and profitable amusement; to prevent idleness and immorality; and to promote the diffusion of useful knowledge, piety, and virtue, at an expense which small pecuniary abilities can afford, we are induced to associate for the above purposes; and each agrees to pay for the number of shares owned, and annexed to his name at \$5 per share."

The first public library in the north-west was established by an association formed at Marietta, Ohio, in 1796. Then followed similar libraries at Cincinnati, and at Ames, Athens County. The latter, which was formed as early as 1802, had a curious origin. It was popularly known as the "Coon-skin Library." The hardy pioneers of that township of Ames met together, it seems, to consider the subject of roads; and, having considered it, they proceeded to consider also the subject of books — a fine illustration, I think, of the blending of the practical and the ideal in the American character and in American civilization. Here were these sturdy pioneers projecting a public library even before they had got their public roads cut out and put in order. What is called money hardly existed among them; but they knew how to

shoot bears and to catch coons and to take their skins, and these skins could be sent to Boston and sold for cash, and the money invested in books. This accordingly was done. The noted politician, Thomas Ewing, then a boy at Ames, gives this account of the affair: "All my accumulated wealth, ten coon-skins, went into the fund," the total amount of which proved to be about \$100. "Squire Sam Brown, of Sunday Creek, who was going to Boston, was charged with the purchase. After an absence of many weeks, he brought the books to Capt. Ben Brown's, in a sack on a pack-horse. I was present at the untying of the sack and pouring out of the treasures. There were about 60 volumes, I think, and well selected; the library of the Vatican was nothing to it, and there never was a library better read. This, with occasional additions, furnished me with reading while I remained at home."

That is the stuff of which strong men are made, and strong communities, and mighty nations. And what was done at Marietta, and at Cincinnati, and at Ames, was done in a multitude of other towns all over the north-west. At Vincennes, Indiana, a library was started by similar means in 1807; and one of the founders was Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe and hard cider. That was the first public library established in Indiana.

So, too, in Michigan, far back in its territorial days, similar libraries were formed, especially that of the Young Men's Society of Detroit. But in Michigan, by far the greatest service in this direction has been rendered more recently by the ladies, whose admirable library associations in such towns as Ann Arbor, Flint, and Kalamazoo have done much, especially during the past twenty years, for the literary improvement and enjoyment of the people.

But this third stage of library evolution, good and useful as it has been during the past 150 years, has this defect: it does not offer books freely to all who would like books; it is limited to those who participate in its privileges by paying for them.

Therefore society pushed forward into a fourth stage of evolution — one still nearer to the grand object to be reached — the complete popularization of books. This fourth stage was reached chiefly through a new idea entering into the case, namely, the duty of the state to help in providing books for the people who compose the state. The principle is already admitted

that the state must educate its citizens, and for that purpose must sustain schools. For the same purpose, and on the same principle, it must sustain libraries; for these are but an annex to schools, and the books in them are only a part of the necessary apparatus for public education.

In this way was started the fourth plan, that of "district school libraries;" a plan which for a while was hailed with delight as a real contribution to human progress and happiness; which was eagerly adopted in this state and in many others; but which has, upon the whole, resulted in failure.

The State of New York has the honor of having started this plan, which was first publicly advocated by Governor De Witt Clinton, in his message for 1826. In 1838 General John A. Dix, then secretary of state, was "charged with the execution of the law giving to the school districts \$55,000 a year to buy books for their libraries, and requiring them to raise by taxation an equal amount for same purpose." The system was received throughout the state with enthusiastic favor. In 1841 the school libraries of the state reported the possession of 422,459 volumes; in the following year, 200,000 volumes more; and in 1853 they had reached the enormous number of 1,604,210 volumes.

The plan as advocated in New York soon passed over into Massachusetts, where it was taken up and advocated by Horace Mann, that noble-minded and eloquent champion of popular enlightenment. Through his influence the necessary law was passed in 1837, but the operation of the plan was never very successful in that state, and after twelve years had resulted in the accumulation of only 42,707 volumes.

Michigan appears to have been abreast of Massachusetts in the adoption of the plan of district school libraries, incorporating it into its school law of 1837.

After New York, Massachusetts, and Michigan, the several other states which adopted this plan did so in the following order: Connecticut in 1839; Rhode Island and Iowa in 1840; Indiana in 1841; Maine in 1844; Ohio in 1847; Wisconsin in 1848; Missouri in 1853; California and Oregon in 1854; Illinois in 1855; Kansas and Virginia in 1870; New Jersey in 1871; Kentucky and Minnesota in 1873; and Colorado in 1876.

These data will give you some idea of the wide extension of this fourth stage in library

evolution. Its merits are very great. Perhaps its greatest merit is that it recognizes the true function of the public library as a part of the system of public education, and therefore as entitled to a share in public taxation. Moreover, it has undoubtedly done a vast amount of good in placing the means of intellectual improvement within the reach of millions of people of all ages; it has stimulated the love of books and diffused knowledge and happiness. And yet with all these merits, it has been a failure; and this is largely due to just three defects in administration:

1. Lack of care and wisdom in the selection of the books, resulting in the acquisition of many volumes of trash and of profligacy.

2. Lack of care as to the distribution and return of the books, resulting in their rapid dispersion and disappearance.

3. Lack of care in the preservation of the books that were not strayed and stolen, resulting in their rapid deterioration.

You have got to apply business principles to the handling of books, as well as of any other material possessions. Libraries as well as saw-mills need to be dealt with according to common-sense and with efficiency. Now upon the general failure of these libraries, let me quote for you a little testimony. The superintendent of schools in New York State, in 1875, says: "The system has not worked well in this state. . . . The libraries have fallen into disuse, and have become practically valueless?" [1 Pub. lib. of U. S., i. 41.]

The superintendent for 1861 says that in "nearly every quarter of the state," the libraries are "almost totally unused and rapidly deteriorating." [2 Pub. Lib. of U. S. i. 40.] For 1862, the superintendent gives a more detailed picture of the condition of the school libraries. He finds them "mainly represented by a motley collection of books, ranging from 'Headley's sacred mountains' to the 'Pirate's own book,' numbering in the aggregate a million and a half of volumes, scattered among the various families, constituting a part of the family library, or serving as toys for children in the nursery; . . . crowded into cupboards, thrown into cellars, stowed away in lofts, exposed to the action of water, the sun, and of fire, or more frequently locked away into darkness unrelieved and silence unbroken." [Pub. Lib. of U. S. i. 40.]

This graphic picture of the failure of the system in New York is perhaps matched by a

similar picture of its failure in Michigan, as drawn by our superintendent of education in 1869 :

"The books were distributed to the districts by the town clerk to be returned by the directors every third month for exchange. This would now require more than 60,000 miles' travel per annum, at a positive expense to the directors, certainly, of \$100,000, to say nothing of more than 10,000 days' time. This was like putting two locomotives ahead of each other to draw a hand-car. The result was the books were generally hidden away in the clerks' offices, like monks in their cloister, and valueless to the world. And what kind of books were they? Some good ones, doubtless; but generally it was better to sow oats in the dust that covered those books than to give them to the young to read. Every year, soon after the taxes were collected, the state swarmed with pedlers, with all the unsalable books of Eastern houses — the sensational novels of all ages, tales of piracies, murders, and love intrigues — the yellow-covered literature of the world."

Finally, the superintendent for 1873 says : "The whole system seems to have come into general disfavor; and is, more than any other feature of our school system, the one of which we are least proud."

Now we come to the fifth stage in the evolution of libraries — that of libraries fully endowed by private generosity, and thrown open to the public on such conditions as the founders have been pleased to indicate; sometimes called patronymic libraries. Notable specimens of this class of libraries are the Astor, Cooper, and Lenox Libraries, of New York, and the Peabody Library, of Baltimore. The note of this species of library is this: it is for the use of the public entirely without cost to the public. In short, it is a library completely endowed, not only as to the original expense of its erection and equipment, but absolutely for all subsequent expense in its increase and administration. Concerning this species of library, I have this to say: It is a noble use to make of private wealth; it does immense good; but it is not the best final form of library evolution. And for two reasons: first, the man who will completely endow a free public library does not arise in every community; whereas, every community needs a free public library. And, second, the wholesomest kind of a gift is not that which does it all for the community and requires no

exertion or sacrifice on their part; but that which gives the community a good generous start, but still leaves something for the community to do for itself. In other words, the healthiest sort of help, whether for one man or for ten thousand, is that help which helps a man to help himself.

And this brings us to the sixth and final form of library development. It is the one which is the resultant of the two grand ideas; primarily, the recognition of the free public library as an essential part of the system of public education and therefore as a legitimate subject for public taxation. This idea is essential to the most satisfactory form of a public library — the public must invest something in it. But this idea can adjust itself to that other noble one — private liberality in aid of the public.

And it is in this final and most consummate form, combining private help with public self-help, that many of the most successful libraries in this country have been organized; and yet it is only since 1848 that such libraries have been possible. For it was in 1848 that the first state in our Union, Massachusetts, passed an act authorizing a municipality to tax itself for the support of a free public library. Since then many other states have followed with similar legislation. So that it is only within the past thirty-five years that this grand result has been reached: the systematic popularization of books under the direction of the municipality, partially at least at the public expense, and often in combination with private benefaction.

Now, it is this grand result that you have reached here in West Bay City. The library which you to-day dedicate to the perpetual service of the people, and which we may believe will continue as long as society lasts here to do its serene and beneficent work for the instruction and delight of innumerable generations of mankind — this library represents the latest, and I think we may say the most perfect and the final term in a process of library evolution, which has been going forward on this continent for more than two hundred years, and has involved, as we have seen, countless struggles and failures and sacrifices for the production of this single result.

Ladies and gentlemen, may I venture to express the hope that this study which we have now made of the process — the slow, costly, laborious process — by which this brilliant result has been made possible and easy for you, in

West Bay City, is something which will enhance even your pleasure in the acquisition of this noble library as well as your appreciation of the princely act of Mr. Sage in his creative relation to it?

I trust it may enhance also your feeling of responsibility for the perpetual success of this library in the purposes for which it has been formed. This library has been well organized; but the working of it will depend upon you. It is on one side of it a business concern; and like any other business concern it will go to wrack and ruin unless it is conducted on sound business principles, accurate accounting, sharp supervision, punctuality, system, order, promptitude, energy.

But more than ordinary business qualities are needed to make this library all that it should be. Recognize the true function of the free public library; it is a part of a large system of public education. It is but a co-ordinate department of that larger institution for public education — the people's university — including the ward schools and the high schools. Some of the fruitfulness and best work of those schools will be done in this library.

Then, too, the public library stands for the wholesome truth that education is never finished and should not stop when one stops going to school. The boy and the girl who graduates at the school do not desert the library; they keep up and carry forward their intellectual training by a post-graduate course in the public library, for the rest of their lives.

Furthermore, the free public library supplements the work of the free public schools by reaching those whom the schools never reached at all, or only reached very slightly.

And that public library is never a complete success, in which is not present in the officers a spirit of courtesy toward readers, of sympathy, of cheerfulness, of patience, even of helpfulness. Don't permit your library ever to be a dismal, bibliographical cave, in charge of a dragon. Let it always be a bright and winsome place, hospitable to all orderly people; a place where even those ill-informed about books will not be made embarrassed, but encouraged. Let it be one of the most attractive places in town; let it outshine in attractiveness the vulgar and harmful attractions of the bar-room and the gambling den; let it grow up into the best life of the community, a place resorted to by all, loved by all, a blessing to all.

N. Y. FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

From the N. Y. Times, Jan. 13.

"It would be ungracious to found praise of this free library upon adverse criticism of such indispensable store-houses of books as the Historical Society Library, the Astor, the Mercantile, and the Lenox Library — though this latter is thus far only a book museum — but in estimating the comparative value of these different collections as an educating force it is to be remembered that the free library is analogous to the free primary school, while the others may be more appropriately likened to the academies of the select and opulent few. New York should have a free public library like Boston's, ample in extent for the vast demands sure to be made upon it by a metropolitan population, and so well and liberally managed as to invite readers of every class and quality.

"Ultimately we shall have such a library, and it will be supported, in part, by an annual appropriation of the tax-payers' money, which could be put to no better use. Certainly we have no right to spend the moneys of the city or State in further promoting the study of the arts and sciences until this more urgent popular demand for good reading has been met. The best title to public aid, however, is the proof of work well done upon a private basis — just such proof as the Free Public Library is furnishing in its annual reports. If the wealthy philanthropists of New York can be persuaded to liberally endow this promising library, to maintain its steady yearly growth, and to help it forward to a stage where it can offer its patrons a list of 50,000 books to choose from, we think the good sense of even this badly governed city can be trusted later on to extend that substantial public encouragement without which no great free library can be sustained."

American Library Association.

TORONTO MEETING.

MR. R. R. BOWKER having found it necessary to resign the chairmanship and Mr. W. E. Foster to withdraw from the committee because of pressing duties, the Program Committee has been reorganized as follows: Melvil Dewey (chairman), R. R. Bowker and F. M. Crunden.

The committee are arranging the program and wish to print it much earlier than has been the custom. They specially wish for suggestions of all kinds toward making the meeting the most successful yet held. Offers of papers, topics for discussion questions and notes for the proposed daily "Notes and Queries" hour should be sent at once to the chairman, Melvil Dewey, Columbia College Library, Madison Av. and 49th St., N. Y.

A. L. A. Catalog.

The secretary urgently requests all interested to send to him (address as above) titles, notes, suggestions or anything pertaining to the new Catalog, on which work is to be resumed at once.

Library Economy and History.

FAVIER, J. Coup d'œil sur les bibliothèques des couvents du district de Nancy pendant la Révolution. Nancy, Sidot, 1883. 60 p. 8°.

Taken from the "Mém. de la Soc. d'Archéol. lorraine." In 1791, a committee of two was appointed by the Directory of the district of Nancy, to collect, arrange, and catalog nearly 75,000 volumes which came from 36 libraries of religious establishments and 112 houses of émigrés or of détenus. The books were put in the Public Library of Nancy; but when the émigrés returned they claimed their own; duplicates (and different editions were treated as duplicates) were sold or given to other libraries, so that in the end the Public Library retained only 15,000 v., and those not the most valuable part of the collection.

LYNN, W. H., *architect*. New free public library, Belfast, selected design. (In *Building news*, Nov. 16.)

As usual arranged to furnish a minimum of shelving room.

McMILLAN, Rev. J. The Free Library and its catalogue, a lecture. Barrow, 1882. 12 p. O.

ROSSITER & WRIGHT, *architects*. Billings, Univ. of Vermont, competitive design. (In *Amer. architect*, Oct. 27, 1883.)

SEINE, DEPT. DE. COMMISSION DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES. Rapport présenté par Edmond Dardenne. Paris, 1883. 71 p. 4°. (Not in the trade.)

An analysis of this is given in *Centralbl. f. Bib.*, p. 76-78.

[SINCLAIR, James.] The free public library question discussed, with special reference to Aberdeen, by Sigma. Aberdeen, 1883. 4 + 61 p. O.

45 p. are given to general considerations; 4 to the case of Aberdeen; 10 p. of statistical tables. Shows by well-grouped statistics and many ingenious arguments that free public libraries are superior to middle class, mechanics' and industrial class, and private subscription libraries in their number and rate of increase, in the provision for procuring, preserving, and making accessible scarce, valuable, and expensive books, and in the use or advantage taken of them by the public. States the principles on which are based the claim of the free library system to public support: (1) that free access to an ample supply of books is necessary in order to make the provision for national education complete; (2) that this can be obtained at an insignificant cost or tax to the public (Prof. Jevons's principle of the multiplication of utility); (3) that it can be obtained in no other way. Objections are then considered, among others novel-reading and the

proposal that national libraries should be converted into public circulating and consulting libraries.

An interesting quotation is made from the report for 1882 of the Cambridge (Eng.) Free P.L.: "We exist beside the great University Library with its boundless stores and known for its liberality in granting admission to any townsmen, who have an object in view, to freely consult the books they want. There are also two flourishing literary societies in the town which are doing good work among the young men in the town, and there are some hundreds of volumes weekly circulated among our juvenile population from the various Sunday-school libraries. In the Free Library may be seen sitting side by side the M.A. and the mechanic, the undergraduate and the schoolboy, men in broadcloth and fustian. Here all claim on equal terms to participate in the stores of knowledge provided for them under the Public Libraries Act."

SOUTHWARD, J. Technical literature in free public libraries; a paper read before the conference at Liverpool of the L. A. U. K. London, repr. from "The booksellers' circular," 1883. 16 p. 16½ cm.

"Whereas books of simple amusement form some thirty per cent of the bulk of most of our public free libraries, and books of general information and instruction some sixty per cent, technical books, in which ninety per cent of the readers are most distinctly concerned, do not exceed ten per cent of the whole. . . . Where there are few books of any class provided there will, of course, be comparatively few issues. In the Liverpool lending libraries during the last year for which the statistics are published 393,000 volumes were lent, and of these only 14,000 related to science and the arts. If we could take away the books of abstract science, many of them used by students for the purpose of cramming for examinations, and the books relating to the fine arts, which, however valuable in improving the taste of their readers and implanting in them a love of the beautiful, are not of practical utility to the great mass of the people, we should find but an almost infinitesimal proportion of books on technological subjects proper.

"It would seem difficult to account for this state of things. Librarians are hardly to blame, for they too seldom have the power to select the books to be purchased. The fault, if it is a fault, generally rests upon the local committee. This is in a majority of cases composed of men of business, tradesmen, shop-keepers, manufacturers, and the like. They are usually men who have raised themselves to the creditable position they hold; and are very apt to think that every one else ought to 'get on' in the same way, and over the same ground. They did without technical books, and the younger generation might do without them also—if they work hard enough. One librarian in a large

town, the library committee of which can hardly be said to include one member not belonging to the trading class, declares that he is afraid to suggest a technical book. His committee do not see the use of such literature. 'A man ought to buy a book himself if it is about his own business.' Another committee objects because such books are apt to make people know 'too much,' to try to become employers instead of contentedly remaining artisans. In one case a book was rejected because a member of the committee belonged to the trade about which it treated, and believed that books on such subjects were humbug; men ought to learn their trade in the workshop and not in the library. In another case a book was repulsed because 'it let out trade secrets,' and that sort of thing ought not to be encouraged. Another reason given was that when a man had done his work he ought to let it drop, and pass away his spare time in reading about something else. But the reasons assigned are as multifarious as they are shallow and unenlightened. . . .

"There is one special reason that may be urged in favor of a larger introduction of technical books into our public libraries. The best of these books — and the inferior ones are almost useless — are generally expensive. Indeed, their cost is such as to preclude altogether many of the persons to whom they are most useful, if not essential, from purchasing them. General literature, as every one knows, is extremely cheap. A very good library, on a small scale, of religious, historical, biographical, poetical, and imaginative works could be collected by any one who confined his expenditure on a single book to the sum of one penny. If he go to the cost of sixpence or one shilling, he may even obtain of such productions what are comparatively *éditions de luxe*. When any poor man of a studious disposition can thus form a library of his own of such books, the necessity for resorting to a public library is greatly reduced; and it can hardly be wondered at that in some places people are, I would say, shortsighted enough to doubt the necessity for a rate-supported library. But when we come to books of a special class — those which help and instruct a man in his daily duties — and books of a kind that are too costly to be within the reach of the ordinary artisan, these are, I claim, most emphatically the books that a public library ought to provide.

"And it would be justifiable, perhaps, to go further, and to say that if this argument were placed more clearly before the classes of tradesmen and artisans who at present chiefly impede the adoption of the Free Libraries Acts, their objections or their indifference would be removed and from opponents of the extension of public libraries we might transform them into advocates and promoters. I cannot wonder, indeed, that those who are unsuspicious of the 'pleasures' and 'delights' of literature, are so often hostile to a proposition which would saddle them with some expense for providing books which, to a great extent, any one interested may procure for himself. But let it be

shown that the library will have an utilitarian bearing — one intelligible to every capacity — and provide books of a technical character, and you remove an objection and present a motive which every one present would applaud.

"I would earnestly ask that the technical *periodicals* of the various trades and arts should also receive greater consideration. The importance and the excellence of the technical periodical literature of the present day is not, perhaps, as well recognized as it ought to be. Almost every avocation has its 'organ' or its 'representative.'

"All these journals, indeed, are as a general rule really done remarkably well. The technical journals record, in fact, the current history of the various arts and sciences. They describe new inventions. They contain articles written by practical men for the instruction of practical men, articles too that are always brought up to date, as books are not always. They are as important to their readers as the newspaper to the politician. They should be represented in our public libraries as well as the *Times*, the *Athenæum*, or the *Architect*, however influential the class to which those three journals appeal.

"If the suggestion herein made were acted upon, there should be separate lists of books on the various technological subjects, so that persons could at once refer to the class of books in which they are interested. Without this, a collection of technical works would be shorn of half its value and usefulness.

"It would be most desirable, too, that if the catalogue of the entire library were not published at a small sum, that of the technical section should be procurable by the poorest purse. . . . Here I might refer to the admirable series of sectional catalogues issued by the Committee of the Leeds Free Public Libraries.

"Perhaps no institution is better adapted for instructing our apprentices and our artisans in the scientific and practical aspects of their avocations than the Free Public Library. It can do — and ought to do — for them what the ancient college foundations with their lectureships do for the professional classes. . . .

"To use a phrase, that is current in this city, it should be our endeavor 'to make the man a better mechanic,' as well as 'to make the mechanic a better man.'"

UNIV. OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY. Public exercises on the completion of the library building, Dec. 12, 1883. Ann Arbor, 1884. 47 p. O.

Contains Report of the regent, Acceptance by the president, Growth of the library by librarian Davis, ode of dedication (9 p.) by Rev. Dr. G. Duffield, address by J. Winsor, description of the building.

Abstracts and extracts from library reports.

Advocate's L., Edinburgh. (Added 5419 v., 2453 pm.; issued 85,621 v. and 558 ms.) The chief work undertaken during the year was the testing of the books on the shelves by the Catalogue, and the completion of a duplicate copy of the ms. slip catalogue of accessions.

Astor Lib. (Fund for maintenance of lib. \$410,000; indorsement fund \$1,366,283.50; spent for books and binding \$25,448.73; salaries \$13,201.94, etc. \$5,919.86; vols. in lib. 208,429; books consulted 166,397; alcove readers 8091.) Mr. Nelson, in charge of the new catalog, expects to begin to print before the end of another year. "It is hoped that the work now in hand will prepare the way for a subject catalogue of the entire library, which will unfold its treasures and make them vastly more available."

Boston P. L. (Added 17,895 v., 14,363 pm.; total 422,116 v., 275,425 pm., less duplicates and those which have been bound.) Besides the usual reports of the trustees, examining committee, and librarian there are special reports: on the Parker Library, by T. W. Higginson; on French literature, by T. S. Perry; on the musical department, by W. F. Apthorp.

Burlington (Vt.) Fletcher Free L. (Added 538 v.; total 14,538; issued 25,576, of wh. 17,092 was fiction.) The trustees say: "There is one ready way in which the library may be much aided. This is by the endowment of alcoves; a means which is found, in other places, to be very efficient in bringing up and keeping up a library to the mark, in special topics or directions of research. The way is, for one to make himself patron of a certain subject of reference, or line of reading. This department among the books he adopts for his own. It is probably what he himself is particularly interested in, and would choose, of all others, to have well represented. This set of books, or alcove in the library, he makes his own; adopts it, takes care of it, sees that this, at any rate, shall keep abreast of the latest information in its kind. Other topics may fall short, and other departments may have to stay scant. But this shall be, he determines, somewhere near complete. It may be the breeding of horses, care of cattle, improvement in machinery, statistics of lumber, forestry, history of America, English poetry, French literature, cathedral or bridge-building—what not. Whether specific and limited, or more general, this chosen subject will be well attended to and supplied. If twelve, twenty persons be found to do this, there will be just so many topics not left to chance for their proper illustration, but made sure of something adequate done for them; and this, at no excessive cost per year."

The librarian says: "It is to be regretted that a uniform system of classification is not adopted by librarians. One will class with History what another will put with Biography, etc. The size of libraries is another source of confusion. Topography, Folk-lore, Jurisprudence, are, in large libraries, sufficiently represented to make a class by themselves, whereas with us they are included in some other department or are classified as 'miscellaneous.' The methods of classifying the circulation are open to the same objection. If 'Komola,' Church's 'Stories' from the classics, Irving's 'History of New York,' and Towle's 'Magellan,' are to be classed as 'fiction' or are to be included in the

more popular term 'novel,'—one is tempted to ask where Abbott's 'Napoleon,' Mallock's 'New Paul and Virginia,' and Rollin's Histories are to be classed. There is a great deal said about *quality* in reading that is as vague to the understanding as the nebulae are to the unaided eye. Reading is for information or for pleasure, and the person who gets books on mechanical drawing or building, or the standard histories, is not to be compared with the one who gets 'Eothen,' the 'Knight of Gwynne,' or the 'Essays of Elia,' to the disparagement of either. . . .

"Librarians have found themselves confronted by a public which expects them to raise up a class of refined and cultivated readers at once, not reflecting that it is clearly impossible to alter the fixed habits of maturity, even in business or social customs, much more, in the line of intellectual development or the cultivation of taste. The public taste cannot be forced; it can only be directed and encouraged; its growth is not to be measured by the statistics of a decade, nor is it dependent upon schools or libraries or churches taken individually, but upon the result of all these forces moving toward one great end."

Cleveland (O.) P. L. (Added 2391; total 39,092; issued 127,483; used in building 22,585.) The use of history and biography increased for several years and then diminished; the use of science and art books has steadily increased; fiction has diminished in seven years from 60.42 to 50.85 per cent.

Harvard Univ. Lib. (Added 9818, total 277,700 v., 228,856 pm.; issued 48,231; used in the building 8624; the Sunday use averages 63 persons.) Mr. W. C. Lane, asst. lib. in charge of the cataloging and rearrangement, explains the plan adopted for Greek and Latin authors as follows: "The scheme follows very closely that of Engleman's *Bibliotheca scriptorum classicorum*. Collections of Greek authors are placed first, divided into classes according to their Latin titles, i.e. Anecdota; Oratores; Oratores Attici; Poetae; Poetae Bucolici, Didactici, Scenici, etc.; Rhetores; Scriptores; Scriptores Biographici, Geographici, Grammatici, Historici, Philosophi, etc. Immediately after each class are put philological works on authors of that class taken collectively.

"The collections are followed by the single authors in one alphabetical series. The arrangement of the books under each author is as follows: 1. Complete edition of works. 2. Selections. 3. Editions of separate works (alphabetically). 4. Translations: *a.* Latin; *b.* English; *c.* French; *d.* German; *e.* Italian, Modern Greek, etc. 5. Special Lexicons. 6. Commentaries and critical works, alphabetically by authors. Scholia stand together here under S. The arrangement throughout these classes is chronological, except that successive editions of the same book by the same editor or translator are kept together, taking their place according to the date of the earliest edition in this library.

"The same plan of arrangement will be carried out in the Latin authors.

"Attention should be called to the fact, that this arrangement does not correspond with that of the cards in the public catalogue; each method has its advantages, and it is hoped each will prove to be best adapted to the place in which it is used. The principal points of difference are as follows:

"1. In the catalogue the translations are not all brought together apart from the texts, but all the translations of the complete works follow immediately the editions of the text of the complete works, and all translations of any separate work follow the text editions of that particular work; in other words, the primary division is according to subject-matter rather than language.

"2. Editions with both text and translation are usually put with translations, instead of with texts as is done on the shelves, but a reference is inserted in the proper place among the editions of the text.

"3. Among texts the arrangement is *purely chronological*, i.e. no attempt is made to keep together editions by the same editor. Among translations, on the other hand, the order is entirely *alphabetical* by translators.

"4. The critical works on an author are divided according to their subject, instead of standing in one alphabetical series; e.g., under Homer the divisions are: General; Arts and Customs (including Fine Art and Science, also works on the antiquities, private life, morals, civilization, law, etc., of the Homeric age), *Batrachomyomachia*, Characters (including separate persons), Cyclops, Editions (criticism of), Geography, Hymns, Iliad, Illustrations, Language (grammatical questions), Lexicons, Minor Poems, Name (i.e. of Homer), Odyssey, Proper Names, Prosody, Rhetoric, Scholia, Text, Theology (including Religion, Mythology, Fate, Future Life, Psychology, etc.), Translations and Translating.

"In numbering these books a new system of shelf-marks has been introduced in place of the 'fixed-location' system generally adopted in the Library. Each mark is of the general form **Ga9.375**. The **C** is common to all the books under Greek authors and will be replaced by **L** for the Latin authors; **Ga** is common to all the authors whose names begin with *A*, the second letter varying with the initial of the author; while **Ga9** is the 'author-number' common to all books by or on a particular author (in this case, *Æschylus*). The **.375** is the distinctive number of a particular book. In like manner the common author-number for Plato is **Cp82**, for Demosthenes **Cd15**. That part of the shelf-mark following the point is properly to be considered as a decimal, and as such will admit of indefinite additions and intercalations being made; e.g., if two books have been numbered Gh62.236 and Gh62.237 and it is desired to introduce another book between them, this will be called Gh62.2365, or any number between .2361 and .2369. For the present none of these additional figures have been employed. In the smaller authors only two places of deci-

imals are used, in the larger three, and in the few cases where three places do not supply enough numbers two or more author-numbers have been used for one author, as for Homer, to whom Gh62, Gh63, and Gh64 have been devoted."

Massachusetts State L. (Added 2483 v., 3531 pm.) "The donations to the library have steadily increased during the past three years. This is in part the result of a circular letter addressed to prominent gentlemen in all sections of the State:

"It is desirable that the State Library, as it is the property of the State and open free to all its citizens, should contain all publications illustrative in any way of the local, educational, social, and industrial history of the towns and cities of the State, of all the institutions of its people, and the contributions of its citizens to social, political, and religious history.

"To this end the librarian desires to secure copies of all pamphlets which have a bearing upon the subjects named above, especially:

"1. Publications relating to the history or genealogy of the families of the State, or to the biography of individual citizens.

"2. Historical, anniversary, dedicatory or other occasional addresses or sermons.

"3. Political addresses or controversial pamphlets of a political character, and anything relating to the history of the State in the civil war.

"4. Church manuals, or any historical matter relating to any of the churches of the State.

"5. Printed town or valuation reports previous to 1866. The library already has most of those issued since that date, though in some instances they are deficient.

"6. All publications by citizens of the State, relating to social or political science, or to any matter of public concern.

"The librarian respectfully asks you—as a person acquainted with public affairs and having an interest in the preservation of all that relates to the history of the Commonwealth or its citizens—to favor him with copies of any pamphlet or other publications of your own authorship, or which you may be able to supply for preservation in the State Library, where they shall be at all times readily accessible to all the citizens of the State. The librarian would also solicit any information you may be pleased to give in regard to publications of the character indicated that may have been published in or that relate to your section of the State. All inquiries relating to the library and its contents and any suggestions toward the perfection of its collection of printed materials pertaining to the history of the Commonwealth will be gladly welcomed."

"The responses to the suggestions made in this circular were very gratifying and include a large number of publications, mainly relating to local history."

Leeds P. L. (Total 120,629; issued 642,175.) The Cotgreave indicator is to be adopted. There is a reference lib., a central lending lib., and twenty-one branches.

St. Louis Pub. School L. (Added 4028, issued 210,733.) "The circular calling on manufacturers to contribute to a fund for the creation and maintenance of a technological department or collection of works on all the useful arts and trades has received the signatures of a number of leading manufacturers, and copies will be sent out soon. The execution of this project will in the course of a few years give St. Louis a special library such as cannot be found probably in any other city in the country.

"Appreciating the economy and other advantages of consolidation, the Knights of Honor have abandoned the idea of establishing a separate library for their order, and have offered several hundred subscriptions to the Public School Library on the condition that certain publications of their brotherhood be purchased. Their proposition was readily accepted and will probably result in a large accession to the membership of the library, while the brotherhood will secure at once, and for less than one hundredth of the outlay, the use of a larger library than they could hope to build up in the course of twenty years.

"By systematizing the work, by practising the most rigid economy and exacting the most arduous service from employés, the board has thus far been able in a measure to meet the constantly increasing demands upon its revenue. For ten years past this has remained about the same, the school board appropriation being a constant quantity. But the most elastic substances have a limit beyond which they cannot be stretched; and it is very evident that no human ingenuity will enable an institution to go on expanding indefinitely on the same income. But cessation of growth means death, and St. Louis cannot afford to let one of its most useful institutions die or languish for want of an insignificant sum of money. The amount necessary to put the library on a broader basis, to give it a better chance for work than ever before, must and will come, either from private endowment or public appropriation. There is no way in which a wealthy citizen, or some ten or a dozen together, can do more good or secure a more honorable immortality than by founding a public library. There is no purpose to which public funds can be voted which will secure greater returns to the community. Which way shall it be? The city of Boston recently appropriated \$600,000 for a new building for its public library. Enoch Pratt has given to Baltimore nearly \$1,000,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a library. A citizen of Providence has given \$160,000 for a new library building. Buffalo has just raised \$150,000 for new quarters for its library, while Toronto has appropriated \$500,000 to start a free library. These are all samples of the way it is done in other cities. How shall it be done in St. Louis?"

Wisconsin Hist. Soc. L. (Total of vols. and pms., 105,668, incl. bound newspapers 4118 v., 65 of them of the 17th century and 488 of the 18th).

Bibliography.

BECK, C. H. *Bibliotheca Lutherana*. Nördlingen, 1883. 5+185 p. 8°. (1236 nos.) 1 m.

A bookseller's catalog, but of a very large collection, and so carefully made as to remind one of the regretted Paul Trömel's *Bibliotheca Americana*.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE de l'éventail et de l'ombrelle. Paris, librairie du Bibliophile, 1883. 8°. (477 copies.) 3 fr.

Same size as Uzanne's "Éventail," so as to be bound with it.

BIBLIOGRAPHISCHER Anzeiger für romanischer Sprachen u. Lit., hrsg. v. Dr. Emil Ebering. 1. Bd., 1883, 2. Halbjahr. Lpz., Twietmeyer, 1883. 8°. 2 l.+84 p. 6 m.

"Deserves praise for accuracy and good arrangement."—*Ath.*

BRUNET, Gustave. *La reliure ancienne et moderne, recueil de 116 planches de reliures artistiques des 16e-19e siècles*. Paris, Rouveyre et Blond, 1884. 12+8 p.+116 pl. 8°.

CATHOLIC PUB. SOC. CO., N. Y. *Alphabetical catalogue of Catholic books pub. in the U. S., rev. to date by L. K. [Lawrence Kehoe]*. Jan. 20, 1884. N. Y., n. d., 48 p. D.

The Co. also issues a "Catalogue of London and Dublin Catholic books." 16 p. O.

DESAIVRE, Dr. Léo. *Bibliographie. (In his Le mythe de la mère Lusine [Mélusine].)* Saint Maixent, 1883. 221 p. 8°.

FORESTIÉ *neveu*, A. *Récit des troubles de Montauban (10 mai 1790) bibliog. des écrits rel. à cet événement*. Montauban, imp. Forestié, 1883. 104 p. 8°. (100 copies.)

HELLMANN, G. *Repertorium der deutschen Meteorologie*. Lpz., Engelmann, 1883. 34 p.+996 col.+2 pl. 8°. 14 m.

Very full.

HÜLSKAMP, Dr. Franz. *1000 gute Bücher den Katholiken deutscher Zunge empfohlen*. 3. Aufl. Münster, Theissing, 1883. 2 l.+108 p. 8°. 80 m.

HURTER, H., S. J. *Nomenclator literarius recentioris theologiae catholicae*. Tom. III: *seculum III post celebr. Concilium Tridentinum*, fasc. I et II, 1764-1800. Oeniponte, 1883. 2 t.+492 p.+[15] p. 8°.

ITALY. MINISTERO DE AGRIC., INDUST., E COMMERCIO. *Saggio di bibliografia statistica italiana*. Roma, 1883. 14+150 p. 8°.

LINDE, A. v. d. Die nassauer Brunnenliteratur d. k. Landesbibl. zu Wiesbaden. Wiesb., Bergmann, 1883. 6+102 p. 8°. 6 m.

"Eine fleissige u. sorgfältige Zusammenstellung." — *Lit. Centrabl.*

MAY, Gustav. Die Weltliteratur d. Elektrizität u. des Magnetismus, 1860-83, mit besond. Berücksichtigung d. Electro-Technik. Wien, Pest, Lpz., Hartleben, 1884. 13 p.+1 l.+203 p. 8°. 3 m.

Bibliog. descriptive et anecdotique des ouvrages écrits et publiés par Aug. POULET-MALASSIS; par un bibliophile ornais. Paris, P. Rouquette, 1883. 8°. (100 copies.) 4 fr.

RATGEBER f. Eltern, Lehrer, u. Bibliotheksvorstände bei der Auswahl von Jugendschriften. Frankfurt a.M., 1883. 4+67 p. 8°. 50 m.

Formerly it was the custom to mention only books that could be recommended; but it has been found necessary to include warnings against objectionable books, which are put in an appendix by themselves.

TORRES CAMPOS, Man. Bibliog. española contemporánea del derecho y de la política, 1800-80, con tres apénd. rel. a la bibliog. extranjera sobre el derecho español, a la hispano-amer., y a la portuguesa-brasileña. Pte 1: Bib. esp. Madr., 1883. 208 p. 8°.

VALLÉE, Léon. Essai d'un bibliographie de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et de ses dependances. Paris, C. Klincksieck, 1883. 8°. 2 fr.

Der WUNDERTHÄTER Fürst Hohenlohe. (In *Neuer Anzeiger*, Aug.-Sept., p. 269-276.)

Catalogs and cataloging.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of a selection from the Stowe mss. London, 1883. 83 p.+45 pl. in autotype fac-sim. 3s. 6d.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of romances in the dept. of mss.; by H. L. D. Ward. London, 1883. 29+955 p. 8°. 22s. 6d.

CAMBRIDGE UNIV. L. Catalogue of the Buddhist Sanskrit mss. in the Univ. Lib., with introd. notices and illustr. of the palæography of Nepal and Bengal, by Cecil Bendall. Camb., Univ. Press, 1883. 12+56+225 p. +5 plates. 8°. 12 s.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY. LIBRARY. Index or subject-catalogue: W: Shakespeare. n. p. [1884]. 10 p. O.

Strictly a subject-catalog, i.e. includes only the works about Shakespeare. Thoroughly and carefully made. Would have been easier to consult if a conspectus of the classification had been prefixed.

Ἐθνικὴ βιβλιοθήκη τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Κατάλογος. Τμήμα α, Θεολογία. Ἐν Ἀθήναις, 1883. [4]+177 p. F.

Compiled by Leopold Zahn, late Custos of the Bibliothek des theol. Stiftes zu Tübingen; revised by Dr. Michael Deffner, librarian of the University and State Library at Athens. Classified (6 cl., 51 divisions). There is an index of authors and subjects in one alphabet of over 20 pages.

WINDSOR (Vt.) L. ASSOC. Short catalog, with an account of the organization and the rules, Dec. 1883. Windsor, 1883. 57+[1] p. O.

The Association was started in the autumn of 1882; shares are \$5 each; \$2000 were raised by subscription; the library was opened June 23, 1883, with about 3200 vols., incl. 1100 v. of U.S. docs. The library is free to all citizens of Windsor in return for a town appropriation of \$300. The books are numbered on the Dewey system.

WORCESTER (Mass.) FREE P. L. Catalogue of the circulating dept. and of a portion of the intermediate dept. Worc., 1884, 1392 p. O.

The careful work of Miss S. F. Earle. See Mr. Noyes's remarks in his annual report, *Lib. jnl.*, 8: 170.

ERRATUM. — The name of the author of "The Peninsular campaign" is not, as given in several catalogs, Jonathan Gilbert Barnard, but J: Gross Barnard. He was named Jonathan, but had it changed by act of legislature twenty-five years ago. — *M. D.*

FULL NAMES. — Anthony Banning Norton (History of Knox Co., Ohio); W. Thompson Price (Without scrip or purse); Jane Wilson Gemmill (Notes on Washington); Zachariah Atwell Mudge (Fur-clad adventurers, etc.); Clara Roxana Bush (Ninety-nine days). — *D. H.*

W: H: Gray, b. 1810 (A history of Oregon, 1792-1849. Portland, 1870. 8°.) — *Horace Kephart.*

Gen. Robert E. LEE's middle name is found in most catalogues and biographical dictionaries. Edmund. In Edward C. Mead's Genealogical history of the Lee family of Virginia and Maryland, N. Y., 1868, p. 93, it is stated that "Robert Edward Lee was born at . . . and bears the name of his maternal uncles, Robert and Edward Carter." This agrees with all the biographies of General Lee that I have seen. — *J. L. W.*

Indexes.

Tableau des travaux de l'ACADÉMIE DE REIMS, 1841-82; répertoire alphabétique des documents inédits, séances et travaux, par H: Javart, sec.-archiviste. Reims, imp. de l'Acad. et chez Renart, 1883. 8+184 p. 8°.

CHILOVI, D. Una curiosità bibliografica. (Pages 532-542 of *Nuova antologia*, 1 agosto, 1883.)

A notice of Poole's index, by our occasional correspondent, the librarian of the Marucelliana at Florence. See *Nation*, Feb. 21, p. 169.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

"A. B. *Aus dem Münchener Leben.* Nach dem Englischen des Charles Lever," Grimma and Lpz., 1852, 5 v., 16°, and entered under Lever in Kayser, is our old friend "The Initials," by Baronin Tautphœus, in German dress. — *S. B. Noyes.*

Cousin Alice; a memoir of Alice B. Haven, N. Y., 1865, D., is by Mrs. W. C. Richards.

Life in the South, from the commencement of the war, by a blockaded British subject, London, Chapman & Hall, 1863, is by Miss Catherine C. Hopley. The introduction is signed S. L. J., see Sabin, 35,329. — *J. Edmands.*

Gyp, ps. of Mme. la comtesse de Martel in "Atour du mariage, Paris, Calmann Lévy, 1883," 320 p. 18°; and previously in "La petit Bob" and "Ce que femme veut." — *Polybiblion*, Jan., p. 15.

Haliburton. — "Aus dem Osten," published in Leipzig in 1850 as B. 237 of the "Europäische Bibliothek," with the name Halliburton (*sic*) on title-page, and catalogued under Halliburton in Kayser, is not by Haliburton, but by A. W. Kinglake, of whose Eöthen it is a translation. — *S. B. Noyes.*

John Pringle, printer and heretic, Paisley, Scotland, 1883, is by Miss J. K. Grant, of Wick, Scotland. — *D. H.*

Jules de Glouvet, ps. of Quesnay de Beaupaire in "L'idéal, Paris, E. Plon, 1883," 312 p. 12°. — *Polybiblion*, Jan., p. 17.

Lucius, ps. of Francesco Cerone in Nannina, studio, Napoli, Giannini, 1883. — *Bib. univ.*, Jan., p. 173.

Maufrigneuse, ps. of Guy de Maupassant in the *Gil Blas*. — *Nation*, p. 144.

Myriem, ps. of Mme. la marquise d'Osmond in "L'amour partout, Ollendorff, 1883," 320 p. 12°. — *Polybiblion*, Jan., p. 15.

N. D'Anvers, ps. of N. R. E. Bell in "Elementary history of art, London, 1874," 8°, and "Raphael, London, 1879," D. (Illust. biog. of great artists.)

Nestor, ps. of H. Fouquier in the Parisian journal *Gil Blas*.

Noer. ("L'empereur Akbar, un chapitre de l'histoire de l'Inde.") — "Le comte F. A. de Noer, mort récemment, n'était autre que le prince Frédéric de Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, dépossédé par la Prusse et condamné à perdre son nom pour rentrer dans le château de ses aïeux." — *Rev. crit.*, p. 415.

Panserose, ps. of L. Besson in *L'Événement*.

Primo, ps. of Primo Levi, in "L'elogio della pazzia," Roma, 1883. — *Bib. univ.*, p. 380.

Rutherglen, a ps. used by Robert Macfarlane (b. Ap. 23, 1815, d. Dec. 21, 1883) in various writings on Scottish antiquities and the history of Scottish emigration to America. — *Sci. Amer.*, Jan. 5, p. 2.

General Notes.

ITALIAN authors living in Rome have taken steps to raise a monument to the great librarian Mezzofante in the Church of San Onofrio, where he lies buried.

PHILADELPHIA. — Over \$60,000 have been collected for the foundation of a free public library. When the sum reaches \$250,000 the trustees will begin to erect the library building.

The last page of the *Centralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen* for Feb. contains a table of the use of the University Library of Halle, 1876-82. It has grown in that time from 11,132 to 31,038 vols. and from 2202 to 3916 persons.

K. GOEBEL is perhaps the oldest person employed in a library in the world. He was born Jan. 24, 1794, and still attends the University Library at Halle three hours a day as 2d Amanuensis. His writing is said to be like copperplate.

"ONE of the features of the palace [of the King of Siam] is a well stocked library, in which the king takes great interest, all the leading European and American periodicals and newspapers being regularly taken in." — *Carl Bock's Temples and elephants.*

TORONTO. — Mr. Bain, librarian of the Public Library, has opened two branch libraries, each with 2050 volumes, and (March 6) his main library with 20,000 volumes. The latter he was obliged to put on the shelves without cataloging, in order to be ready to issue books on the appointed day.

SPEAKING of the resignation of Prof. Willard Fiske as librarian of Cornell University growing out of the controversy over his wife's estate the *Continent* of Jan. 9 said: "It is acknowledged on all sides that as a librarian he had no equal in this country, if, indeed, he does not outrank any bibliographer in Europe. Books—their buying, their collection, their cataloguing—had been his hobby through life, and it had been the dream of his later years to have at Cornell a library greater than the world has ever seen. Mrs. Fiske, after giving three quarters of a million of dollars in nearly one hundred separate items and \$300,000 to her husband, left the balance of her estate, amounting to one million and a half, to the library of which her husband had always been librarian. Something like \$90,000 per annum this would make, and to that Prof. Fiske had offered to add, at his death, \$150,000 of his own, making perhaps an annual income of \$100,000 available for purchase and maintenance. No library has such an income as this, none in the world ever had such an endowment, and it would have resulted in making the Cornell Library not only what the Astor is to-day, but more. It would have been made more accessible, and would have attracted to it the scholar and writer from all over the country, to a residence in a quiet inland town, free from the noise and expense of a great city."

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 9.

APRIL, 1884.

No. 4.

C: A. CUTTER, *Editor*.

Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass.

European matter may be sent to the care of H: R. TEDDER, Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S. W., London.

Remittances and orders for subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, 31 & 32 Park Row (P. O. Box 943), New York. Remittances should be made by draft on New York, P. O. order, or registered letter.

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Subscribers are entitled to advertise books wanted, or duplicates for sale or exchange, at the nominal rate of 5 cents per line (regular rate 15 cents); also to advertise for situations or assistance to the extent of 5 lines free of charge.

THE *Library journal* has had a severe loss. Frederick Leypoldt, its earliest projector, one of its founders, its courageous, generous, and self-sacrificing publisher, died on the last day of March, worn out by the work and still more by the anxieties of a lifelong attempt to realize a noble ideal. He died just as his plans were succeeding and prosperity and rest seemed at hand. He was too enthusiastic for all that was good, too unsuspicious, and too generous to be pecuniarily successful, at first at least. If he thought that any scheme would do good to the book-trade, to the book-buying public, or to the libraries, he could not refrain from trying it; and when he counted the cost beforehand it was with a sanguine belief that what was useful must be profitable which experience did not always warrant. Yet in time his hopes were justified, when, just as he had assurance of an easier life, death came, the result of the labors he had gone through.

THE news of the death of Nicholas Trübner, the London publisher of the *Library journal*, reached here by cable on the very day of Mr. Leypoldt's death. Mr. Trübner's services to bibliography, and not least to American bibliography, were also very great. His "Bibliographical Guide to American Literature" was a pioneer attempt in this field, and his "Bibliotheca Glottica," extended by him from the notes on the literature of the aboriginal American languages made by Mr. Ludwig, showed a courage in bibliographical publishing parallel to that of Mr. Leypoldt. Mr. Trübner was a publisher who was also a scholar, sparing no pains to train himself as a linguist in his other chosen field of Oriental literature, and that he was also a successful business man should encourage the following of his example.

TEN days before died another hard worker, who like both these others was an enthusiastic bibliographer. Dr. Ezra Abbot, whose library work began characteristically with a labor of love, the compilation of the "Classed catalogue of the Cambridge High School Library," published in 1852, was from 1854 to 1856 assistant librarian of the Boston Athenæum, then assistant librarian of Harvard College Library, with sole control of the cataloging and arrangement. During this time he published a model bibliography, the "Literature of the doctrine of a future life," appended to Mr. Alger's "Critical history of the doctrine of a future life." Since 1872 he has been professor in the Divinity School of Harvard University. At the Athenæum he introduced the accession catalog, and at Cambridge he planned and began the execution of the famous alfabeticoclassed card catalog of Harvard College Library, which excited so much discussion at its inception and has since been warmly attacked and defended. He was as minutely accurate a scholar as America has ever produced.

THE three men so closely associated in death were also closely associated in life by the nature of their work and their character as workers. They were all indefatigable, and Dr. Abbot was comparable with those who are sometimes called the giants of erudition of the seventeenth century, or with the German professors of the present day, and as generous with assistance from his stores of learning to less well-equipped scholars as Mr. Leyboldt and Mr. Trübner were with their help to halting enterprises. Many an author has been saved from egregious blunders by the revision which Dr. Abbot obligingly gave his manuscript before publication. Like Mr. Leyboldt he thought rather whether it was well that a thing should be done than whether he could afford to do it, and only lately did he so far recognize the principle of mental physics that two employments cannot occupy the same time as occasionally to decline to render a service which was asked of him. Dr. Abbot had for a dozen years withdrawn from all active participation in library affairs, but his interest in them continued, and those who got their first knowledge of bibliography in his company will not forget the warm interest which he always took in their progress and his readiness to give advice and assistance at whatever cost of time and thought.

IN another column we have copied from *Life* a clever skit on the Lenox Library. We hope none of our readers will suppose that we take it seriously. Every librarian knows that the *Lenox Museum*, as it should have been called, was not intended to be a free circulating library for the benefit of the poor of New York, nor even a library of reference for the literary man anxious to throw off a magazine article or a leader in some newspaper in the quickest possible time. The latter, we are now told, is the function of the Astor. The Lenox has not the books to perform these offices, it has not the money to pay the attendants that a public library in a great city needs, its situation is entirely unfit for any such purpose, and its books are still more unfit. Imagine its "Jesuit relations" circulating about Five Points, or its "Thévenot voyages" in the Chinese quarter. One might as well complain that the Zoölogical Museum does not give up its stuffed birds to furnish Christmas dinners to the poor, or that portolanos are not used to teach geography from in the public schools. The object

which the New York Free Circulating Library proposes to itself is noble — none more so. No member of the American Library Association will despise the service of the people, or the service of those writers who serve the people. But there is another legitimate function of a library, the service of the scholar. The satisfactory accomplishment of this object demands that there should be collected, in several places if necessary, but preferably in one, many rare and costly books, which because they cannot easily be replaced must be carefully preserved.

In England this function is performed by the British Museum, but we have no British Museum, nor can we rely upon Congress to give us a national library. We have no one repository of books, where the scholar can go certain of finding much of the rarer literature on whatever subject he is led to investigate. He must run over a great country and find a book here and a book there. When, therefore, a library was given for his use which contained wonderfully rich collections of Bibles, of incunabula, of early voyages, and the like, works that are not wanted often, it may be, but are wanted very much when they are wanted at all, — a library which, not being intended to satisfy the desire for reading, did not circulate its books, and not being intended to gratify an idle curiosity, was not thrown open to every comer, and having unique treasures, was bound to preserve them scrupulously for posterity, — it was not creditable to the public, that, instead of being grateful for what was given, it should complain because it did not receive something else, and should now abuse the library for not being what it was never meant to be. We do not say that the museum is made as useful as it might be; we do not think that the best means are adopted for keeping out those who cannot profit by its treasures and admitting without unnecessary effort those who can. But we are anxious that the public should not, in its impatience at the clumsy regulations now enforced, forget its debt of gratitude for what it already has received, and also, to speak after the manner of Talleyrand, for what it may receive under a wiser management, which shall keep out the curious idler by some rule which shall not so much inconvenience the student.

AN announcement was lately made that "Twenty-nine tons of printed matter, issued under the Master of the Rolls, have recently been

returned by Mr. Pigott to the paper-mills to be converted into pulp." In this country public documents reach the paper-mills all the same; but they make a preliminary stay on the shelves of members of Congress or of their constituents or of the second-hand book-stores. Many of them even get into libraries, to the disadvantage of the paper-mills. "As the papers issued by the Master of the Rolls," says the *Leeds Mercury*, "are very often records of great value, and such as ought to be placed in all our central public libraries throughout the country, it would be interesting if some Member of Parliament were to ask, first of all, for a list of the papers thus destroyed, and, next, for a list of the public or other libraries to which Mr. Pigott may have made offers of them before condemning this little surplus stock of his as waste paper. A further inquiry might be made as to the notification which the Stationery or the Record Offices — which are supposed to be State offices, supported out of public taxation — are in the habit of giving to the public of the papers they issue."

We have been asking a similar question for some time in this country; but thus far private enterprise has given us most of our information.

It now appears, however, that whether induced by the protest of the *Leeds Mercury*, in which we may recognize the hand of our visitor in 1877, Mr. Yates, or by other representations, it has been decided that the surplus stock of record publications shall be offered to the public libraries. The principle is therefore now recognized in England and it is to be hoped will soon be practically here, that documents printed with the public money should be placed where the public can always get sight of them.

It will be strange indeed if Messrs. Poole and Fletcher do not find 300 libraries in which magazines are used enough to make it worth while for them to subscribe to the annual index to periodicals. The main Index has been mentioned in many library reports which we have seen as a valuable assistant; the monthly issues are an added help; but to consult more than twelve indexes will exhaust the patience of all but the most persevering inquirers. Once a year we need a condensation of the monthlies and at least once in ten years a condensation of the yearlies. Something like this is done in the German book-trade. A weekly classified list of all German publications reappears each quarter with an alphabetical index, published by Hinrichs,

which again is worked over about once in five years into the two *Bücher-Lexikons* of Kayser and of Heinsius. A similar system was worked out by Mr. Leypoldt in the weekly and monthly lists of the *Publishers' weekly*, the "Trade-List Annual" and the "American catalogue."

THIS bibliographic system of Mr. Leypoldt's had its culmination in the "American Catalogue," a brother of the German Kayser and Heinsius, and the French Lorenz. Compiled for trade use it only contains books "in print," a limitation which the bibliographer must deplore tho he acknowledges its necessity. But the "Catalogue" was such an enormous advance on anything that we had before, and has proved itself so constantly useful (especially the subject volume) in the daily service of the library, that we are glad to receive the announcement that Mr. Leypoldt's death will not interfere in any way with the speedy publication of the supplement, covering all books recorded between July 1, 1876, when the original Catalogue stops, and July 1, 1884. It will be delivered during October of this year, for \$10 to prudent subscribers, and \$12 or \$15 to a dilatory public.

THE long-promised English library periodical has made its appearance. It was worth waiting for. Its typography is excellent. Its matter is interesting. The German journal, which will date from the previous year, tho it is only three months older, shows a tendency toward an excess of historical matter. We ourselves have been thought to give too much attention to the practical side of librarianship, partly because we have no history. Our English consorts no doubt desire to strike a happy medium. May it be so; and at all events we welcome them heartily, and hope that the *Library chronicle* will meet with more support in this country than the *Library journal* has abroad.

WE present to our readers this month a very remarkable system of class notation. We will not say that it is the best that has been devised, for we have not studied it sufficiently to pass such a judgment. There are many things to be taken into account in deciding upon the goodness of a class notation; it needs to be looked at on all sides; trial alone can thoroughly show its merits and defects. But we will venture to say that this ranks among the best and may prove to be better than any.

A NOMENCLATURE OF CLASSIFICATION.

By J. N. LARNED,

Of the Young Men's Library of Buffalo.

THE attractive feature of Mr. Dewey's decimal scheme of classification is the familiar arithmetical notation to which it fits itself. The figures used to designate classes and divisions of classes are made to fall into that order of succession which habit has rendered natural to us. It satisfies a sense of order in our minds, which custom has educated to certain expectations of arrangement where numerical signs are employed, and which is disturbed by every irregular departure from that customary arrangement. But, unfortunately, the divisions and subdivisions of subject that fit this numerical order are limited to nine in each grade, and that limitation cramps and troubles us in every part of the distribution. It is true that we can subdivide and subdivide with our term of nine until we have ultimately broken the mass of literature into classes enough for every purpose of literary arrangement; but the method is one which throws many of the classes into wrong relations, with effects which are as inconvenient as they are confusing and inconsistent.

This objection to the ingenious decimal classification appears so serious that few experienced librarians have been willing to adopt it, notwithstanding the attractiveness of its notation. They have generally felt impelled to obtain some larger freedom in the division of their classes, no matter what complexities of sign-language might have to be invented for them. Mr. Cutter, for example, has found a scale of thirty-five none too extensive for the successive parcelling of his subject-groups, and has furnished himself with a notation for that scale by adding the twenty-six letters of the alphabet to the nine digits which Mr. Dewey had employed alone. It is beyond question that Mr. Cutter, on that liberal scale, is slowly working out a scheme of classification which is vastly more satisfactory for the arrangement of a collection of books than anything possible within the limits of the decimal scale. But when the several mixed signs that he employs to represent subject-class, country, time, literary form, etc., are put together in the necessary combinations, they exhibit a most forbidding cryptographic appearance and show nothing in themselves that promises a key to their meanings. The history of English poetry,

for example, is represented by XVEP, the combination XV standing for literary history, the E signifying England and the P poetry. For the history of France in the reign of Hugh Capet we have 8F3 1, the first 8 meaning, in this case, history, in the Eastern hemisphere, the F designating France, the second 8 standing for the third royal house in France and the 1 for the first monarch of that house. Here we have no familiar sequence of the signs employed, to satisfy the expectancy which habit in the usage of letters or figures has fixed invincibly in our minds, and which has acquired, as I have said, all the force of a natural sense of order in us, the offending of which is not agreeable. The combinations look eccentric and grotesque; there is nothing in them that the mind, without an entire training of new habit, can lay hold of for help in learning and remembering the significance of their several elements and spelling out the composite meanings. Moreover, the same elementary signs are necessarily used to represent different things in different connections; and so the alphabet and grammar of the scheme seem nearly as formidable as Hebrew to a beginner.

Now, is it not possible to obtain the latitude in classification which Mr. Cutter, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Schwartz, Mr. Smith and others have sought, without losing the advantage² of a familiar order of signs in the notation, such as Mr. Dewey secured by his decimal system? I have been revolving that problem in my thoughts, and have some glimpses of a solution which I wish to suggest.

For the characters of the alphabet, as for the numeral characters, there is a certain kind of order which our customary use of them has habituated us to expect. It is their phonetic order—the order in which their combinations are representative of articulate combinations of sounds. That order is governed by laws based upon the division of vocal sounds, and of the signs which represent them, into two species, the vowel and the consonant. The phonetic or articulate combination of a vowel with a consonant, or a vowel between two consonants, or a consonant between two vowels, seems natural to us, seems orderly, and *is* agreeable,

because it is familiar. We can make no such combination, forming a syllable, that will look very strange to us; and if, putting two of the simple syllables together, we construct a word that is not in any language, it will still have the language-like look, and our minds will be easily friendly to it. What hinders us from making out of these phonetic permutations of the alphabet a scheme of notation that will be elastic and capacious enough for every requirement of classification, and that will give us, in fact, a *nomenclature* of classification, lending itself as easily as any other terminology to pen and tongue?

The simplest syllables, formed of one consonant and one vowel, offer too limited a number of combinations; but with three letters there are wonders to be done. In the first place, we are furnished with two distinct and always distinguishable forms of combination — which is a fact of importance to our scheme, as we shall presently see. Two consonants with a vowel between, as in BAB, is one of the forms; two vowels with a consonant between, as in ABA, is the other. Let us calculate the capabilities of the first form:

Q and X are consonants which cannot be satisfactorily used at the beginning of a syllable, while H, J, Q, Y behave awkwardly sometimes at the end. Omitting them from those employments, respectively, we have nineteen consonant letters remaining for initial and seventeen for terminal use. Of pure vowels, for the intermediate service, we have only six (using Y as a vowel) but there are not less than twenty-four familiar and euphonious diphthongs and double vowels that can be enlisted as occasion demands, making thirty vowel elements. The resulting combinations are $19 \times 30 \times 17 = 9690$. And this is from only one of the two forms that we are to manipulate.

The other form — vowel, consonant, and vowel, — is capable of less variation. We cannot well employ diphthongs, or double vowels, or the semi-vowel Y, initially, but they are good, where necessary, for the terminal place, and all the consonants except Q are serviceable in most situations that will occur. So in this form we have $5 (\text{vowels}) \times 20 (\text{consonants}) \times 30 (\text{vowels, diphthongs etc.}) = 3000$ combinations possible. Moreover, as will appear, the five vowels standing alone, and the one hundred simple combinations of a single vowel with a consonant (AB, AC, AD, etc.) may be used in this vowel series, as I would call it, making a total of 3105.

Now consider for a moment, before we go further, the structure of classification to which these systematic signs are to be applied. It is not so much classification, in the scientific sense, as it is a practical, convenient assorting of books, to group them most usefully. It proceeds, in the main, on two lines, or in two directions of purpose: 1. To classify subjects and literary forms; 2. To distribute certain subjects and certain literary forms geographically. Until Mr. Cutter gave the hint of something different, these two proceedings of assortment — by subject or form and by geographical division — were always carried on together, in a mixed way, under one continuous system of notation. Mr. Cutter was the first, I believe, to draw up a complete separate scheme of geographical distribution, with its own series of signs, to be unchangeably used in combination with the signs of the subject-classification of history, geography, biography, law, language, and literature, where the geographical assorting of books is most necessary. But he was obliged to employ the same signs for this that he had used for his subject-classification, with nothing but their position in the combination to distinguish them. Moreover, his thirty-five signs being much too scanty for even the most generalized divisions of geography, he had to use them again twice over — in one series for the Eastern Hemisphere, and in another identical series for the Western.

But see what an ample, distinct, and perfectly mnemonic scheme of notation for our geographical assorting we have offered to us in the phonetic alphabetical system that I am proposing! If we take for our classification of subjects and forms the first of the two phonetic combinations described above, viz.: the consonant-vowel-consonant series (BAB, etc.) we then have the other — the vowel-consonant-vowel series (ABA, etc.) — left us for a geographical notation, entirely distinct and unchangeably significant, which can be put in combination with the former wherever and whenever a geographical grouping of the books in any subject-class is desirable.

Without taking much space, I may give a few illustrations of the working of the plan in my mind. And first as to the scheme of geographical distribution: let us boldly give precedence to America, in order to make its own initial A the governing vowel of our notation for it. The same coincidence will then favor us in Europe, arranging its divisions under E. For Asia and Africa we shall need to take I; but O will fall luckily

to Oceanica, and U to the universals of geography, such as the world at large, the Hemispheres and the Oceans.

A sketch of what may be done with America and Europe will suffice to show the capabilities of the plan. But right here let me say a word as to the principle on which I think the division should be arranged. Our geographical grouping of books should coincide as nearly as possible with the historical, political, and economical associations that have defined at different periods the subjects of books, and it should avoid such topographical divisions as give no bibliographical boundaries which our books will fall naturally within. I have attempted to indicate that principle of distribution in the following :

AMERICA.

- A. AMERICA.
- Ab. NORTH AMERICA.
- Aba. *Old Nouvelle-France.*
- Ac. *Dominion of Canada.*
- Aca. Ontario.
- Acc. Quebec.
- Acce. New Brunswick.
- Ac. Nova Scotia.
- Aco. Newfoundland and P. E. Island.
- Acoc. Manitoba and N. W. Territory.
- Acu. British Columbia.
- Acy. Labrador and other regions.
- Ad. *United States of America.*
- Ada. *Original Thirteen Colonies.*
- Ade. *Formerly so-called Free States.*
- Af. *New England.*
- Afa. Massachusetts.
- Afai. Boston.
- Afe. Connecticut.
- Afi. Rhode Island.
- Afo. Maine.
- Afu. New Hampshire.
- Afy. Vermont.
- Ag. *So-called Middle States.*
- Ag. New York.
- Age. New York City.
- Ag. New Jersey.
- Ago. Pennsylvania.
- Ag. Philadelphia.
- Ag. *Washington and District of Columbia.*
- Ah. *Former Slave States.*
- Aha. *Formerly so-called Border States.*
- Ahe. Maryland.
- Ahee. Delaware.
- Ahi. Virginia.
- Aho. West Virginia.
- Ahu. Kentucky.
- Ahy. Missouri.
- Aj. *So-called " Cotton States."*
- Aja. North Carolina.
- Aje. South Carolina.
- (And thus through the list.)
- Ak. *Formerly so-called Western and N. W. States.*
- Aka. Ohio.

- Akai. Cincinnati.
- Al. etc., etc., etc.
- Ala. *Mid-Continental States and Territories.*
- Ala. Colorado.
- Am. etc., etc., etc.
- Ama. *Pacific Slope.*
- Ala. California.
- An. etc., etc., etc.
- Ana. *Old Spanish America.*
- Ane. Mexico.
- Ap. *Central America.*
- Apa. etc., etc., etc.
- Ap. *West Indies.*
- Apa. *The Greater Antilles.*
- Ar. etc., etc., etc.
- Ar. SOUTH AMERICA.
- Ar. etc., etc., etc.

EUROPE.

- E. EUROPE.
- Eb. *The Mediterranean and Mediterranean Countries.*
- Eba. *The Levant.*
- Ebe. Greece.
- Ebi. Cyprus and the Grecian islands and ancient colonies.
- Ebo. Macedonia and the Epirus.
- Ebu. *Byzantine, Latin and Turkish Empires.*
- Eby. Constantinople.
- Ec. *Rome: Kingdom, Commonwealth and Empire.*
- Eca. Rome: The City.
- Ece. LATIN EUROPE.
- Ed. Italy.
- Eda. Venice and Venetian States.
- Ede. Lombardy.—Milan.
- Ede. etc., etc., etc.
- Ef. France.
- Efa. Flanders, Artois, Picardy.
- Efe. Normandy.
- Efea. Brittany.
- Efe. etc., etc., etc.
- Eg. Spain.
- Ega. *Spanish Dominions, in general.*
- Ege. Moorish Spain.
- Egi. Castile and Leon.
- Egi. etc., etc., etc.
- Ek. TEUTONIC EUROPE.
- Eka. Germany.
- Eke. Prussia.
- Ekee. Saxony.
- Eki. Hanover.
- Eki. etc., etc., etc.
- El. *Austria and Austro-Hungarian Empire.*
- Ela. Hungary.
- Ele. Bohemia and Moravia.
- Eli. The Tyrol.
- Eli. etc., etc., etc.
- Em. *The Netherlands.*
- Ema. Holland.
- Eme. Belgium.
- En. *British Empire, at large.*
- Ena. *Great Britain and Ireland (U. K.).*
- Enc. England.
- Enea. Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham.
- Enee. York.

Enei. Lancashire.
Eneo. Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby.
Eneu. Cheshire, Stafford, Shropshire.
etc., etc., etc.
Ep. Scandinavia.
Epa. Denmark,
etc., etc., etc.

And now let me illustrate in a similar way the application that can be made of the other syllabic form of notation to our subject-classification of books. Take History for an example. Having set ourselves entirely free from any considerations of locality in the matter of history, we can classify its literature on purely general principles, with great advantages of simple, systematic completeness. We can include in it

all that belongs to it and goes with it, and can arrange its component parts in their due logical and chronological relations, without any embarrassment in the manipulating of our signs. Somewhat like this :

HISTORY.

ARCHAIC.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Bab. Prehistoric archæology.
Bac. Ethnology.
Bad. Monuments, inscriptions, etc.
Baf. Antiquarian and Hist. Society publications.
Bag. Historical magazines, etc.
Bak. Discovery and Early Exploration.
Bal. Geographical Society publications.

NATIONAL.—CHRONOLOGICAL.

Ancient.	Modern.	BY PERIODS.*				
		1st Period.	2d Period.	3d Period.	4th Period.	
Beb.	Bob.	Cab.	Cib.	Cub.	Dab.	Public records : State papers, etc.
Bec.	Boc.	Cac.	Cic.	Cuc.	Dac.	Private historical records : Family papers, Diaries, etc.
Bed.	Bod.	Cad.	Cid.	Cud.	Dad.	Annual registers of events.
Bef.	Bof.	Caf.	Cif.	Cuf.	Daf.	Narrative history, Contemporary : Chronicles, etc.
Beg.	Bog.	Cag.	Cig.	Cug.	Dag.	Narrative history, Later writings.
Bek.	Bok.	Cak.	Cik.	Cuk.	Dak.	Military and naval history.
Bel.	Bol.	Cal.	Cil.	Cul.	Dal.	Historical essays and criticism.
Bem.	Bom.	Cam.	Cim.	Cum.	Dam.	History of civilization and morals.
Ben.	Bon.	Can.	Cin.	Cun.	Dan.	Constitutional history.
Bep.	Bop.	Cap.	Cip.	Cup.	Dap.	Constitutions and constitutional law.
Ber.	Bor.	Car.	Cir.	Cur.	Dar.	Political institutions : Description. — Criticism.
Bes.	Bos.	Cas.	Cis.	Cus.	Das.	Parties and party politics.
Bet.	Bot.	Cat.	Cit.	Cut.	Dat.	Contemporary political discussion : Speeches. — Pamphlets.
Bev.	Bov.	Cav.	Civ.	Cuv.	Dav.	Political statistics and annuals : Political almanacs, etc.
Bex.	Box.	Cax.	Cix.	Cux.	Dax.	Biography of public men : Collections.
Bez.	Boz.	Caz.	Ciz.	Cuz.	Daz.	— : Individual.
Bib.	Bub.	Ceb.	Cob.	Cyb.	Deb.	Family history : Genealogy. — Heraldry.
Bic.	Buc.	Cec.	Coc.	Cyc.	Dec.	Town and county history.
Bid.	Bud.	Ced.	Cod.	Cyd.	Ded.	Social history : Customs and manners.
Bif.	Buf.	Cef.	Cof.	Cyf.	Def.	— : Costumes.
Big.	Bug.	Ceg.	Cog.	Cyg.	Deg.	Travel and contemporary description.
Bik.	Buk.	Cek.	Cok.	Cyk.	Dek.	Guide-Books.
Bil.	Bul.	Cel.	Col.	Cyl.	Del.	Statistics : General.
Bim.	Bum.	Cem.	Com.	Cym.	Dem.	— : Anthropological : Population, etc.
Bin.	Bun.	Cen.	Con.	Cyn.	Den.	— : Production.
Bip.	Bup.	Cep.	Cop.	Cyp.	Dep.	Geography : Systematic. — Descriptive.
Bir.	Bur.	Cer.	Cor.	Cyr.	Der.	— : Historical.
Bis.	Bus.	Ces.	Cos.	Cys.	Des.	— : Gazetteers.
Bit.	But.	Cet.	Cot.	Cyt.	Det.	— : Maps and charts.
Biv.	Buv.	Cev.	Cov.	Cyv.	Dev.	Directories.
Bix.	Bux.	Cex.	Cox.	Cyx.	Dex.	Chronologies.
Biz.	Buz.	Cez.	Coz.	Cyz.	Dez.	Historical charts.

* The periods to be defined for each country, where necessary, and as many as are desirable may be provided for.

THE Editor of the *Library journal* has encouraged me to attempt one more illustration, and I select for the purpose that comprehensive division of literature which embraces all matters pertaining to the constitution and institutions of society and to the distinctively social activities of mankind :

SOCIETY.

- Lab. Sociology.— Civilization : philosophy.
- Lac. — General history.
- Lad. Social science : Transactions and periodicals.
- Laf. — Essays and miscellany.
- Lag. Primitive society : general studies and treatises.
- Lak. Political science : general treatises and miscellany.
- Lal. — Primitive government.
- Lam. — Monarchy and aristocracy: philosophy and discussion.
- Lan. — Feudalism.
- Lap. — Chivalry and knighthood.— Decorations.
- Lar. — Military-religious orders.
- Las. — Democracy. — Republicanism. — Representative gov't.
- Lat. — Elective franchise. — Ballot. — Caucus.
- Lav. — Woman suffrage.
- Law. — Freedom of speech and of the press.
- Lax. — Slavery and emancipation.
- Lay. — Emigration and naturalization.
- Laz. — Colonization and colonial systems.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

- Leb. International law.
- Lec. Diplomacy : principles and practice.
- Led. Treaties.
- Lead. International disputes : cases and questions.
- Leed. International arbitration.
- Lef. Correspondence and reports.
- Leef. Consular system and consular reports.

MILITARY INSTITUTIONS.

- Leg. War : morals and discussion.
- Lek. — Science.— Tactics.— Strategy, etc.
- Leek. — Criticism of campaigns.
- Lel. Military organization and service.
- Leal. — Instruction : manuals, etc.
- Leel. — — Schools.
- Lem. — and naval periodicals.
- Leem. — Associations.
- Len. — Administration : general reports and doc's.
- Leen. Army statistics and reports.
- Lep. — Registers.
- Leap. — Rolls.
- Leep. — Regulations.
- Ler. — Medical and surgical reports and publications.
- Leer. — Hospitals.— Sanitary and relief commissions.
- Les. Military engineering: fortification.— sieges.

- Leas. Military Engineering: Reports and publications.
- Lees. Ordnance : reports and publications.
- Leos. Signal service : reports and publications.
- Let. Military law.
- Leet. Courts-martial.
- Lev. Naval warfare : history.— science.— criticism.
- Leav. Navies : statistics.—description.
- Leev. Naval architecture.
- Lew. — Schools and service.
- Lex. — Administration : reports and doc's.
- Leex. — Registry and rolls.
- Lez. — Regulations.
- (Naval Observatory to be placed with "Astronomy.")

LEGISLATION.

- Lib. Legislation : philosophy and discussion.
- Lic. Legislative bodies : proceedings and debates.
- Lid. — Committee reports.
- Lif. — Contested elections.
- Lig. — Sessional papers.— Ex. and Mis. Doc's.
- Lik. — Impeachments and state trials.
- Lil. — Parliamentary rules and usages.
- Lim. Registers and directories of members.

JURISPRUDENCE.

- Lip. Administration of law : general history.
- Lir. Courts of law.
- Lis. The legal profession : history, biography and anecdote.
- Lit. Civil trials.
- Liv. Legal arguments and speeches.
- Lob. Law : general history.
- Loab. — Philosophy and ethics.—Law reform.
- Loeb. — General treatises and commentaries.
- Loob. — Schools and study.
- Loc. — Ancient, in general.
- Loac. — Roman and civil.
- Loec. — Canon.
- Looc. — Feudal.
- Lod. — Common, in general.
- Load. — The jury system.
- Load. — Equity.
- Lof. — Codes, general and civil.
- Loof. — Statutes, general and civil.
- Log. — Reports.
- Loog. — Digests.
- Lok. — Evidence.
- Look. — Procedure.— Forms.
- Lol. — Inheritance.— Wills.
- Lool. — Conveyancing.
- Lom. — Laws affecting women (including marriage and divorce).
- Lon. — Commercial.
- Loon. — Maritime.
- Lop. Criminal law : History.
- Loop. — Philosophy and discussion. — Crimes and punishments. — Capital punishment.

- Lor. Criminal Codes and statutes.
 Los. — Cases. — Trials.
 Loos. — Pleadings and speeches.
 Lot. — Medical jurisprudence.
 Lov. — Criminal biography.
 Low. — Criminal classes.—Causes of crime.
 Lox. — Police.
 Loz. — Prisons and prison reform.—Penal institutions.
 Looz. — Reformatory institutions.

ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT : NATIONAL OR STATE.

- Lub. Administrative organization and powers : theory and discussion.
 Luc. Civil service and civil service reform.
 Lud. Civil lists. — Official registers and directories.
 Luf. Executive messages and collected reports and documents.
 Lug. Financial administration : general reports and documents.
 (Special reports of bureaus, like those of Statistics, Internal Revenue, etc., to go elsewhere, with their immediate subjects.)
 Luk. Interior or Home administration : general reports and documents.
 (Special bureau reports, like those of Agriculture, Patents, Education, etc., to go as above.)
 Lul. Postal administration : general reports and documents.

ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT : MUNICIPAL.

- Lyb. Municipal government : history and discussion.
 Lyc. — Charters. — Franchises. — Statutes appertaining to.
 Lyd. — Ordinances.
 Lyf. — Minutes and proceedings of municipal bodies.
 Lyg. — Administration : general and collected reports.
 Lyk. — Fire service.
 Lyl. — Water supply.
 (Municipal reports on Schools, Charities, Public Health, Police, etc., to go elsewhere, with their subjects.)

CHARITY AND PROVIDENT ORGANIZATION.

- Mab. Public charities : history and discussion.
 Mac. — Official reports : general and collected.
 Mad. Pauperism and public poor relief.
 Maf. Private and endowed charities : general and miscellaneous.
 Mag. Charity organization.
 Mak. Providence and provident methods.
 Mal. Friendly societies and mutual aid associations.
 Mam. Freemasonry.
 Man. Secret societies generally.
 Map. Building associations.

- Mar. Savings banks.
 Mas. Life and accident insurance.
 Mat. Asylums : Orphan.
 Mait. — For the aged and infirm.
 Mav. — For the blind.
 Maw. — For the deaf and dumb.
 Max. — For the insane.
 May. — For the idiotic.
 Maz. Biography of philanthropists.

INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY.

- Meb. Political economy : systematic and general treatises.
 Meab. Economists and their schools : biography and criticism.
 Meeb. Essays and miscellany.
 Mec. Labor and capital : general discussion.
 Meec. Labor statistics and official reports.
 Med. Condition of working classes.
 Meed. Principle of population.
 Mef. Wages and wage question.
 Meg. Trades unions and guilds.
 Meeg. Labor strikes.
 Mck. Coöperation.
 Mel. Socialism, generally.
 Meel. — Communistic.
 Mem. Land. — Land-tenures. — Rent.
 Meem. — Public.
 Men. Money.
 Meen. Banks.—Banking.—Exchange.
 Mep. Corporations, monetary and commercial.
 Meap. Stocks and stock speculation.
 Meep. Commercial panics and revulsions.
 Mer. Interest — Usury.
 Mes. Taxation. — Public debt and revenue.
 Mees. Tariffs and customs regulations.
 Met. Free-trade : affirmative discussion.
 Meet. Protection : affirmative discussion.
 Mev. Commerce : history and discussion.
 Meev. — History of prices.
 Mew. — Biography.
 Mex. — Periodicals.
 Meex. — Dictionaries and cyclopædias.
 Mey. — Boards of Trade.—Chambers of Commerce : transactions.
 Mez. — Statistics and reports : countries.
 Meaz. — — cities.
 Meez. Commercial relations : reports.
 Mib. Transportation, generally.
 Mic. Shipping : statistics and reports.
 Mid. Roads and vehicles, generally.
 Mif. Railroads in general : history, etc.
 Miaf. — particular : history, etc.
 Mig. — Corporations : public relations.
 Miag. — Official supervision : reports.
 Mil. — Traffic and management.
 Mial. Express carriers.
 Mim. Street-railways and city transit.
 Min. Canals and river improvements : history.
 Mian. — Official supervision : reports.
 Mien. — Traffic.
 Mip. Telegraph : history.
 Miap. — Corporations : Public relations, etc.
 Miep. — Postal.

Mir.	Underwriting and fire insurance.
Mis.	Weights and measures.
Mit.	— The metric system.
Miv.	Book-keeping.
Mix.	Business manuals : Tables, forms, etc.
Miz.	Business counsel and suggestion.

EDUCATION.

Mob.	Periodicals.
Moc.	Transactions.
Mod.	Encyclopædias.
Mof.	History.
Mog.	Biography of teachers.
Mok.	General treatises.
Mol.	Essays and miscellany.
Mom.	Methods and systems of teaching, generally.
Mon.	Object-teaching.
Mop.	Kindergarten methods.
Mor.	Education and training of teachers.— Normal schools.
Mos.	Universities and Colleges : history, description, criticism.
Moos.	— Reports and annual publications.
Mot.	Public Schools and systems : history, description, criticism.
Moet.	— Official reports : countries. —
Moot.	— — cities.
Mov.	High schools.
Mow.	Secondary schools.
Mox.	Primary schools.
Moy.	Proprietary schools.
Moz.	Parochial schools.
Mub.	Religious teaching in common schools : the question.
Muc.	The classics in education : the question.
Mud.	Co-education of sexes : the question.
Muf.	Education of women.
Mug.	Home education.
Muk.	Self-education.
Mul.	Courses of reading.
Mum.	Reading clubs.—Debating societies.
Mun.	School architecture.
Mup.	School furniture and apparatus.

The conception I have formed of a library organized upon this scheme involves its division into two parts, in one of which the geographical distribution shall have precedence, while in the other it shall be made secondary and subordinate. The departments of literature to be included in the first-named division are those which relate primarily or principally, in a specific way, to countries or peoples. These, I think, are History, with the concomitants I have assigned to it above, and Language and Belles-Lettres. In all other departments of literature the geographical lines of division are only occasional and partial, and even where they mark the most specific localization of a subject, as in ecclesiastical history and in applied political science, they seem to take necessarily a secondary place in the classification.

For History, Language and Belles-Lettres, then, I should construct my notation of arrangement by putting the syllable standing for country *before* the syllable standing for literary matter or form. For example :

Ab-Bab.	N. Am. prehistoric archæology.
Ab-Bac.	— Ethnology.
Ab-Bak.	— Discovery and early exploration.
* * * * *	
Ad-Bad.	United States : Antiq. and hist. soc. publications.
Ad-Baf.	— Historical magazines, etc.
Ad-Bal.	— Geog. Soc. publications.
Ad-Bob.	— Public records : State papers.
Ad-Bog.	— Narrative history, general and comprehensive.
Ad-Bok.	— Military and naval history, etc.

And thus to the end of what is comprehensive in time and general in its relation to the whole country ; then, providing in a similar way for the historical literature pertaining to the several *periods* of the general history of the country which it seems desirable to define. Then, still holding to the prefix "Ad." which stands for the United States as a whole, I should proceed to the classification of Literature and Language, the necessary suffixes for which do not appear in this paper. It would not be until I had gathered into one mass all that belongs comprehensively to the history, description, biography, and literature of the United States as a whole nation, that my scheme of notation would bring me back to take up in their order its distinctive sections and exhaust what is specific to each of them successively in the same way. By the alphabetical arrangement of this notation for the classes of books they would be brought into such masses for each country, and, to me, that seems to be the most generally convenient arrangement.

I should anticipate some important advantages from the standing provision in this scheme for distinguishing historical periods wherever that distinction is desirable, without the trouble in any case of contriving special signs for it. We simply have to frame a chart or table of periodical divisions for the history of the several countries in which we think best to introduce them, and our notation fits all alike.

As for the other great section of my imagined library, in which geographical divisions play only an occasional and subordinate part, the syllabic combinations in the notation — when we find occasion for combination — are simply reversed. We now give the initial place to the consonants, and the vowel syllables (geographi-

cally significant) are employed as suffixes, where used at all. And our introduction of these sub-divisional suffixes is always optional. We may mark all our books relating to the Wages Question, for example, simply "Mef.," or we may mark distinctions among them for the United States, England, France, Germany, etc. — and we can do so at any time, with the least possible trouble and without derangement :

Mef-ad. — Wages and wages question : United States.

Mef-ef. —	France.
Mef-eka. —	Germany.
Mef-ene. —	England.

It will be objected to this scheme that it employs more elementary signs in its notation than are used in others. In the purely subject-classification it demands always three letters — the consonant, vowel and consonant — whereas Mr. Cutter, for example, requires but one or two, of letters or figures, or both. Where the geographical distribution comes in, the necessary letters employed are four, five or six in number — and occasionally seven — against three or four letters or figures in Mr. Cutter's notation. But the cursive writing of three letters, or six letters, in a phonetic order, falling in with our habit of writing the articulate words of common speech, is to me an easier and a quicker operation than the making of two or four mixed letters and figures. If the experience of others in this matter is not the same, I shall have to confess myself enslaved by habit more than they.

American Library Association.

A. L. A. CATALOG.

UNDER authority of the vote giving them full power to arrange for the preparation and publication of the Catalog provided no financial responsibility for the same be incurred, the joint committee have adopted the following plan.

The U. S. Bureau of Education, at Washington, will publish the Catalog in sections as fast as prepared, distributing a large number, without charge, throughout the country and abroad, and additional copies to any extent may be had of the public printer at the bare cost of manufacture, thus supplying libraries or booksellers with editions. The Bureau bears all expenses of publication, only stipulating that the editor provided by the A. L. A. shall organize the plan, secure the necessary co-operation, and take

the general oversight and direction of the publication. As the Committee were forbidden to incur any financial obligation, and the book being published as public property left no copyright or profit, direct or indirect, from which the editor could be paid, the enterprise seemed at a standstill. At this juncture the projector of the A. L. A. Catalog and the Secretary of the American Library Association consented to assume the grave labor entirely without compensation, provided the members of the A. L. A. would give their hearty interest and co-operation in the work of preparation and revision. The expressions of interest on the part of many members have been such as to justify the committee in promising such assistance, and they have therefore turned over to Mr. Melvil Dewey, Chief Librarian of Columbia College, N. Y., the plans, mss., and everything pertaining to the A. L. A. Catalog, which is to be prepared under his editorial direction and responsibility with the voluntary aid of members of the A. L. A. and such others as are enough interested to give their assistance.

By this plan the Association itself is free from all pecuniary or literary responsibility, while the interest and enthusiasm of the projector and the facilities of the Bureau of Education as publishers seem a sufficient guarantee of the success and usefulness of the work.

C. A. CUTTER,	} Co-operation Committee.
C. B. TILLINGHAST,	
W. C. LANE,	
S. S. GREEN,	} Finance Committee.
J. N. LARNED,	
DANL. BECKWITH,	

J. S. BILLINGS.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

THE International Conference at Toronto has been fixed for Sept. 3d to 6th, Sunday (7th) to be spent at Niagara Falls. The program and arrangements are being rapidly perfected and the first draft may be expected in the next *Journal*. Meantime it will interest members to know that a goodly delegation promises to come from abroad, several of the ocean steamer lines having granted the same largely reduced rates as to the members of the British Association. The indications are also that there will be an unusually full attendance of American librarians, and it goes without saying that this first meeting in Canada will bring out the leading librarians there.

SUPPLEMENT TO POOLE'S INDEX.

THE first Supplement to Poole's "Index to Periodical Literature," covering, for the years 1882 and 1883, all the current periodicals indexed in the main work, and about thirty-five additional serials, is completed, and will be put to press at an early day, *provided* there is a prompt and cordial response to this circular.

Our report on the subject made to the American Library Association at its annual meeting at Buffalo, in August last, may be found in the *Library journal* for Sept.-Oct., 1883 (vol. 8, p. 194), with a list of the periodicals indexed and the names of the contributors. Without repeating the details of that report, we may here say that it is our purpose — if it can be done without pecuniary loss to ourselves — to issue hereafter Annual Supplements, which every five years will be rearranged, condensed in one volume, and issued in a style uniform in all respects with the main work.

For meeting the expense of issuing the first Supplement and the subsequent Annual Supplements, the following scheme has been decided upon, after mature deliberation:

The editors and contributors will expect no profit or pecuniary compensation for their work; and hence the expense will be only the cost of composition, paper, presswork and binding. This cost will be assessed *pro rata* upon the copies subscribed for in advance of publication. No more copies will be printed than will supply the subscribers and contributors; and hence no copies will be put in the trade.

We find that the first Supplement will contain more matter than we anticipated, and that it promises to make a volume of four hundred pages, of the size of the *Library journal*, in minion type. We have proposals from several first-class printers; but none, on the whole, are more favorable than those from Messrs. John Wilson & Son, of the University Press, Cambridge, whose work on the edition of 1882 was so creditable. They propose to furnish three hundred and thirty-five copies, of which three hundred will go to subscribers, and thirty-five to contributors, for \$1910; or five hundred and thirty-five copies for \$1985.50. The incidental expenses in addition to the above estimates will be small. With three hundred subscribers, the cost per copy will be about \$6.50; and with five hundred, it will be about \$4.15. With a larger edition the cost will be proportionally reduced.

As we, the undersigned, assume the responsibility of paying these bills, and expect no pay for our work, it is fair that we should not incur the risk of a pecuniary loss. We hope that the number of subscribers will reduce the cost of the volume to \$3, and even less. In order, however, that our subscribers may have the assurance that they are not incurring an unknown responsibility, it will be mutually understood that no subscription is binding until the number of copies subscribed for reaches three hundred. If the number of subscriptions does not reach three hundred, we shall further understand that Annual Supplements are not wanted, and that the rich material we have in hand can await publication until the first five-year Supplement is issued, in 1887.

We look for a prompt response to this circular, and the cordial co-operation of our associates in the American Library Association, and of our professional brethren in the Library Association of the United Kingdom, in making the list of subscribers as large, and the price per copy as small, as possible. Mr. B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, will act as our agent for Great Britain and the Continent. No limit is set upon the number of copies each subscriber may take. As the edition will be limited, the work will be rare and much sought for after publication. It will therefore be prudent to subscribe for extra copies for friends who may not receive this circular.

WILLIAM F. POOLE,

Librarian Chicago Public Library.

WILLIAM I. FLETCHER,

Librarian Amherst College Library.

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ON March 6, the semi-centennial anniversary of the city, the Public Library was formally thrown open. We need not describe the building, for we hope all our readers will visit Toronto next August and see it for themselves. The cost of the new building and altering the old one, of which it is a wing, and furnishing both is about \$14,000. \$18,600 have bought 22,000 volumes, and \$12,000 are yet to be spent for books. Great interest was shown in the celebration, the rooms being overful. We are glad to see that Toronto follows the American fashion of having female library assistants. "The young ladies employed as clerks in the library were in attendance, each being decorated with the blue ribbon, which was the special privilege of those

attached to the library either as members of the board or otherwise." Addresses were made by the Lieutenant Governor, Dr. Daniel Wilson, the Minister of Education, Rev. Dr. Withrow, and Prof. Goldwin Smith. Dr. Wilson gave one timely caution :

"Inexperienced as we yet are in the working of a Free Public Library, it may not be out of place here to note that its operations will be found to differ widely from those of a British Museum or a Bodleian, where books are sacred to the student's use. We must count on a large annual deficit in the item of books worn out. In our private libraries we scarcely calculate on our utmost liberality in lending ever leading to such a result. Nay, we resent a thumb-mark, and grudge the smallest trace of a dog-ear, unless we have attained to the rare disinterestedness of the gentle Elia. Charles Lamb owns indeed to a genuine reverence for first editions; but as for books of ordinary reading he thinks they look best — so at least he maintains in quaint irony — a little torn and dog-eared; and waxing enthusiastic in this assumed vein of philanthropy, he exclaims: 'How beautiful to a genuine lover of reading are the sullied leaves and worn-out appearance, nay, the very odor (beyond russia), if we would not forget kind feelings in fastidiousness, of an old circulating library "Tom Jones," or "Vicar of Wakefield."' How they speak of the thousand thumbs that have turned over their pages with delight! Of the lone seamstress whom they may have cheered (milliner or harder worked mantua-maker) after her long day's needle toil running far into the midnight, when she has snatched an hour ill-spared from sleep, to steep her cares as in some Lethean cup, by spelling out their enchanting contents,' and so the kind enthusiast exclaims: 'Who would have them a whit less soiled? What better condition could we desire to see them in?' This is a spirit which we shall have to learn, whether grudgingly or not; for a free library at the disposal of a community of 100,000 citizens will demand constant replacements; and his Worship and the aldermen must not be surprised at the increasing demands for wear and tear, in the process, let us hope, of transmuting well-thumbed and dog-eared volumes into mind and brain. The works thus used will, for the most part, be singly of no very costly character, though when they come to be multiplied to meet the demands of such a community as this, their rebinding or renewal cannot fail to involve large expenditure."

Prof. Goldwin Smith also gave a caution :

"It is unnecessary to dwell upon the immense advantages which will result from the public library. I do not wish you to expect too much to result from the library lest you may be disappointed. Years ago, before the public system of education was established, it was said that free education and a universal spread of knowledge would do away with all crime and elevate the

people morally. The promoters of the movement were, however, doomed to disappointment because they expected too great results. Although the free system of education has done a great deal of good it has not accomplished all that was expected of it. Instead of doing away with crime it has only refined it and made it the more difficult to suppress. Consequently I warn you not to expect too great results from the establishment of the library, and you will not suffer the mortification of disappointment. I have no doubt a great deal will be accomplished. I hope that some Hugh Miller may there study the rudiments of literature. I hope that it may be the means of making among the sons of Toronto some men who may do honor to their country and accomplish good for their fellow-men. The reading-room will no doubt draw away from less profitable pursuits many of the citizens of Toronto. The best place where a man can spend his evenings is at home, but many persons living in the city are not fortunate enough to be possessed of those comforts. To such the reading-room will be an inestimable benefit, and I have no doubt they will appreciate it. One more point I wish to mention. I desire to congratulate the board of management on their selection of a librarian — a good library would be of little use without a guide to point out its treasures. The guide chosen by the board is an excellent one. Mr. Bain is a gentleman who will do honor to the position in which he has been placed."

COMMUNICATIONS.

AN A. L. A. CARD CATALOG.

I VENTURE to make a suggestion respecting card catalogues for libraries which at present have none, or which want new ones. Let a catalogue be made of several thousand, say, of standard works (for instance, the 5000 selected for the "A. L. A. Catalog"). Print this catalogue (many copies of it) on the standard cards, leaving the variable elements, as imprint, etc., to be supplied by the libraries which buy the catalogue for themselves. Some well-made card-catalogue might be taken as a basis, and the proposed printed card catalogue furnished complete — author, title, subject, and form, with cross references. With this to start with, at a comparatively small cost, it seems to me many libraries might be encouraged to keep up a well-made catalogue, while under existing circumstances any card catalogue seems out of the question to such libraries. W. K. STETSON.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, March 27, 1884.

P.S. Criticisms and suggestions requested; and also communications respecting libraries having no card catalogues, with details in regard to number of books, etc., and catalogues.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.

From the N. Y. Times, March 15.

CONSIDERING the amount of the surplus and the uses to which parts of it are daily devoted, the backwardness of Congress about making an appropriation for the national library is as confusing as it is irritating. This apathy shows how much the men who give character to Congress are out of relation to the culture of the country.

There is no dispute in Congress that the library has far outgrown its quarters, and that not merely for purposes of convenient consultation, but for purposes of safe storage, a larger building, capable of extension, must be provided for the books. The main objection to a surplus is that it invites extravagant expenditures. But surely it is an advantage of a surplus that it allows expenditures to be made now which are necessary and which will inevitably be made at some time. It is impossible to understand the position of those members of Congress who maintain that although they are in favor of a library they do not believe that this is a good time to build a library. There cannot be a better time than this, when the surplus is waiting to be spent and when the money a new library would cost, if not spent upon a new library, is sure to be spent in a worse way.

The debates on the library have given us the gauge of that eminent statesman, Mr. Holman, of Indiana. It is actually reported that he desires to keep 60,000 or 80,000 volumes for the use of Congress and give the rest of the library to the people of Washington, who presumably can afford to spend more money in housing it than the United States can do. It is only just, however, to say that no other member of Congress has proposed that the country shall thus disgrace itself by giving away what is already a great library, and may in no long time be expanded into one of the greatest libraries in the world, because the richest nation in the world is too poor to have such a collection of books. It is further alleged that the Indiana statesman regards a great library as "monarchical." "Republican simplicity," according to Holman, stops at 60,000 or 80,000 volumes. We are at a loss to see why, on Mr. Holman's principles, a library of "60,000 or 80,000 volumes" should be retained for the use of Congress. This is an unworthy concession to monarchical prejudices. Let Mr. Holman exhibit the courage of his convictions and propose that an unabridged dictionary, a set of Jefferson's complete works, a set of the *Congressional Globe*, and a cheap cyclopedia shall be retained for the use of Congress, and the other books, including all which have been written or printed in monarchical countries, shall be sold. Action like that would recall the Republican simplicity of the Long Parliament, which ordered that such of the late Charles Stuart's pictures as had no superstition in them should be sold, and that such as blasphemously pretended to represent "the second person in the Trinity" should be burned. The Holmans of the seventeenth century attributed to pictures the monarchical tendencies which their surviving representative ascribes to a multiplicity of books, but they were men of courage, and if they had been

in Mr. Holman's place would not have tampered with the evil thing by the pitiful subterfuge of suggesting the retention of even 60,000 books, which are too many by at least 59,990 to appease the intellectual hunger of a Holman. When Omar ordered the destruction, if Omar did order the destruction, of the books of Alexandria, he bequeathed for the use of future Holmans the neat syllogism; that those devoted works were either in accordance with the Koran, and therefore superfluous, or in disagreement with it, and therefore pernicious. Let Mr. Holman take the same ground with relation to the works of T. Jefferson, and he will find his problem of suppressing monarchical tendencies by weeding the Congressional Library wonderfully simplified.

THE LENOX LIBRARY.

WHAT is this?

This, dear, is the great Lenox Library.

What is it for?

Nobody knows.

But I thought you said it was a library?

So I did.

Then there must be books in it?

Perhaps.

Why is it called the "Lenox" Library?

Because it was founded and given by Mr.

James Lenox.

Given to whom?

To the city of New York.

Oh! then it is a public library?

Yes, dear.

How delightful! Why, it must be very useful to students and the reading public?

Very.

But why are the doors locked?

To keep people out.

But I thought you said it was a public library?

So I did.

Then how can they keep people out?

By locking the doors.

But why?

To keep the pretty books from being soiled.

Why! who would soil the pretty books?

The public.

How?

By reading them.

Gracious! what are all those brass things on the roof?

Cannon, dear.

What are they for?

To blow the heads off students who want to get in.

Why! and see those gallows!

Yes, dear.

And people hanging!

Certainly, sweet.

Who are they?

Students who got in.

But is there no way of getting into the library without being shot or hanged?

Yes, sweet.

How?

By writing an humble letter of application to the kind Lord High Librarian.

Well?

He will refer you to the Assistant Inspector of Character

And then?

It will go to the Third Deputy Examiner of Morals.

Next?

He will pass it on to the Controller of Ways and Means.

And he?

He will, after mature deliberation, send it to the Commercial Agency.

What for?

To get a proper understanding of the applicant's solvency.

Well?

Then it comes back for the monthly meeting of the Sub-Committee on Private Inquiry.

Why?

To ascertain if the applicant has any real necessity for consulting any particular book in the library.

And suppose he has?

Why, then the paper goes to the Sub-janitor.

And what does he do?

He finds out if the Astor or the Mercantile Libraries have the book.

And if they have?

He tells the applicant to go there and consult it.

But if they have it not?

Then the application goes to the Commission-
er of Vital Statistics.

For what purpose?

To ascertain if the applicant is still living.

And if he is?

At the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors, if there is a quorum present, which sometimes happens, he will get a ticket entitling him to admission between the hours of two and three on a specified day.

But if the poor applicant is busy on that day at that hour?

He forfeits his ticket.

But how is the public benefitted by this "public" library?

Ask the trustees. — *Popular Science Catéchism in Life.*

BOOK EXHIBITION. — Arrangements have been completed for holding at the University Library, Berkeley, Cal., during the last week of May — Commencement week — a Loan Exhibition of Books illustrative of the history and progress of printing and the related arts. To this exhibition the private collectors and public libraries of San Francisco, Oakland, and vicinity have generously promised contributions. There will be represented specimens of block-books, early wood-engravings and playing-cards, manuscripts—the predecessors of the typographic art; many examples of printed work of the fifteenth century, and rare and noteworthy editions of succeeding centuries. Special attention will be given to showing the progress of book illustration in its various forms. Another department of the exhibition will be devoted to samples of the work of famous binders. Specimens of California printing and binding will be exhibited.

Library Economy and History.

[ABERDEEN and Glasgow.] (In the *Glasgow herald*, Apr. 1.) 59 cm.

"The ratepayers of Aberdeen had before them for decision last week the question of adopting the Free Public Libraries Acts, and have justified the traditional reputation of their city for shrewdness by deciding in the affirmative by a large majority. It is true that some years ago they came to an opposite decision on the same question, but at that time these institutions had not been so long before the public as now; and perhaps it was no less 'canny' then to wait to see more of the experience of other towns than it is now to reverse their former mistake, when Free Public Libraries have become valued and popular institutions wherever they have been established. . . . The Acts have now been adopted by nearly a dozen towns in Scotland, including Dundee, Paisley, Dumbarton, Inverness, Thurso in the north, Galashiels and Hawick in the south. In England about a hundred towns now maintain libraries under the Acts. The only provincial towns south of the Tweed having a population of a hundred thousand or more which have not adopted them are Hull and Portsmouth. The Free Libraries are universally among the most popular of municipal institutions, and the ratepayers, having experienced their advantages, would no more think of being without them than of being without lamps in the streets at night. In some towns, as Liverpool and Birmingham, the Public Libraries have even been thought worthy, equally with churches, banks, mercantile establishments, and public offices, of being placed in spacious and stately buildings specially designed and erected for them. They are the "sights" which the citizens have most pride and pleasure in showing to visitors, as not merely indicating prosperity and wealth, but proving that there is some care for culture and some provision made for supplying the higher needs of the people.

"We are disposed to regard the result at Aberdeen as a good omen for Glasgow. Here the question has been recently debated by the Trades' Council, and very properly so, for while these libraries are not intended for the use or benefit of any one class of the community, the experience of other towns shows that in fact their advantages are more largely enjoyed by the working classes than by others."

BERRIER, Théodore, and JOUIN, H: *Histoire et description de la Biblioth. Mazarine*. Paris, Plon Nourrit et C^{ie}, 1883. 24 p. 8°. 1 fr. 50 c.

Belongs to the "Inventaire gén. des richesses d'art de la France."

COWELL, P: *Electric lighting in public libraries*, a paper read at the meeting of the L. A. U. K., Sept. 6, 1882. London, Chiswick press, 1883. 7 p. l. O.

GUIFFREY, Jules, and DELEROT. *Histoire et de-*

scription de la Biblioth. de la Ville de Versailles. Paris, Plon Nourrit et Co., 1883. 16 p. 8°. 1 fr.

Belongs to the "Inventaire gén. des richesses d'art de la France."

HEWINS, C. M. Library books that Hartford reads. (In *Hartford Courant*, Mar. 15.) 44 cm.

PRESTON, W. G., *architect*. Lincoln [Mass.] Library. (Plate and description in *Amer. Architect*, March 15.) Cost \$25,000.

ROBERT, U. Recueil de lois, décrets, circulaires, etc. concernant les bibliothèques pub., communales, universitaires, scolaires, et populaires, Paris, Champion, 1884. 262 p. 8°. 5 fr.

HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY has secured nearly the whole of the Beck collection of Lutheran. The part which had been previously sold can easily be replaced.

Abstracts of and extracts from reports.

Merc. Lib. Co., Phila. (Added 3377; total 147,585; issued 139,189). "The publication of the Quarterly Bulletin has been continued through the year, and your Board see in it sufficient capabilities of usefulness to justify its continuance. They are, however, disappointed that its value as a help to learning what books are added to the library, and as a guide to the finding of the new books on the shelves, has not been more widely appreciated. It is hoped that this reference to the subject will suffice to lead the members to see that their own advantage and satisfaction in the use of the library will be increased by its continuance.

"In obedience to what seemed to be a public call, arrangements were made with the Brush Electric Light Company, in the latter part of 1882, for the introduction of the electric light. Four arc lamps were placed in the main library room. While these lights served a good purpose for general illumination, they were not at all satisfactory for reading purposes by reason of their unsteadiness, and so the contract was not renewed after the expiration of the six months. The belief is still cherished that with improved apparatus and methods of generating electricity, it will be found economical and every way advantageous to use the incandescent electric lights in place of gas.

"As an experiment, we have placed in the lower reading-room a number of oil lamps, in which the best head-light oil will be used. The light is quite steady and clear, and appears to give general satisfaction, and is likely to result in a saving of expense.

"An agreement has been made with the Bell Telephone Company, by which the library has been made a pay station, and an instrument has been placed in a convenient position in the building. Subscribers to the Telephone Exchange, communicating from their offices or places of business, are allowed to do so free of charge,

and others can have the use of the instrument on the usual terms."

Merc. Lib. Assoc., San Francisco. "The experiment of mailing to our members monthly lists of the new books received, printed on postal cards, which has been in operation some eight months, has shown an undoubtedly increased demand for all late works—but it has also shown, much to our discomfiture, the poverty of our stock to meet this demand, for it is the exception to find a single work called for on the card at hand to deliver at the time. However, they serve a useful purpose, and, if preserved, will be found a great convenience for some future reference."

Middlesex Mechanics' Assoc. (Added 590; total 15,972; issued 24,786). The following list shows the comparative circulation of some favorite authors:

STANDARD.

Howells.....	141
Dickens.....	109
Cooper.....	85
Walter Scott ..	80
Wm. Black.....	76
Henry James, jr.....	68
Anthony Trollope.....	52
Geo. MacDonald.....	42
Thackeray.....	37
Geo. Eliot.....	31
N. Hawthorne.....	23
Bulwer.....	9
Chas. Kingsley.....	7

SENSATIONAL.

M. J. Holmes.....	135
Virginia Townsend.....	85
Amanda Douglas.....	82
Mrs. Southworth.....	79
Ann S. Stephens.....	68
Mrs. Alexander.....	67
M. Harland.....	53
The Duchess.....	34
Miss Braddon.....	33
Ouida.....	29
Wilkie Collins.....	16

"The hour of opening the reading-room on Sundays, which was formerly 4.30 p.m., has been changed to 8.30 a.m., so as to be uniform with that of week days.

"1996 catalogue cards have been written during the past year, which makes, with the number previously recorded, a total of 22,359. We have adopted the plan of cataloguing the authors on yellow cards, the titles on blue, and the subjects on white cards, for the purpose of distinguishing them more readily.

Peabody Institute, Peabody, Mass. "It would be judicious to extend the starring system further, and keep from the immature mind the works of Cargreve and Wycherly, of Fielding and Smollet, in fact of a majority of the works of the dramatists contemporaneous with these authors.

"However classic this reading may be held, its influence must be more or less injurious to certain stages of mental development. Per contra, such palatable and profitable mental food as is afforded by the popular magazines, *Harper's Century*, etc., should be placed within easy reach of every borrower, and there should be no further complaint of a lack of a sufficient number of sets of these valuable adjuncts to any library, even if it should require encroachment upon the reserve fund to do it. The whole force and influence of

this institution cannot be more profitably employed than in contesting for the possession of the minds of the coming generations, with the floods of evil literature that pour forth from so many polluted sources, almost every news-stand furnishing means for more mental corruption than all the good books in the world can overcome, when once the appetite for vicious reading has been formed. In this, as in other moral reforms, the only chance for victory for the right lies in getting first possession of the battlefield."

WANTED: a free public library. (In the *American*, Feb. 2, 1884.) 1 col.

... "Last year only one inhabitant out of four on an average took a book from our libraries [Phila. Lib. Co., Mercantile, and Apprentices'], while in Boston every inhabitant averaged three books" [from the Public Library alone, no account being taken of the Athenæum and half a dozen smaller libraries, to say nothing of Harvard College Lib.]. . . .

"What, now, is the effect upon the inhabitants of a large city of possessing a well-stocked library? The effect is this: It gives the masses an opportunity of reading and of self-cultivation from which they would be otherwise cut off. Persons of moderate means here, by subscribing to the Philadelphia Library or to a circulating library, can perhaps get what books they wish; but to a large majority of our citizens the payment of several dollars a year for the privilege of reading is out of the question. We do not mean to say that the masses of the people would unanimously and at once appreciate the blessing of a public library, but we do assert that the existence of the library would speedily stimulate them to read. Just as business men quickly accustomed themselves to the telephone, so that they now wonder how they could ever have done without that instrument, in like manner Philadelphians, as soon as their taste for reading is aroused, will marvel that they so long existed without a public library. Is it not time for our city government to give a thought to this most important subject?"

Yg. Men's Assoc., Buffalo. (For 1882-83, Added 2794, total 44,267, issued 98,363, fiction 65%: use in lib. between 25,000 and 30,000, spent for books \$3938.47.)

"The Committee note with regret and feelings akin to exasperation the continued heavy losses of books by theft, 409 volumes having disappeared in this way during the past year. These losses are owing to the unusual freedom accorded to patrons of our library in the way of personal access to all the popular classes of books, and they could be cut down to a dozen volumes a year, by the simple expedient of putting all books under lock and key and employing two more assistant librarians. . . .

"By fastening a stiff card-board to each thin and limp pamphlet, and by constructing a set of pigeon-holed shelves — divided, that is, by partitions into four-inch spaces — it has been found practicable to apply to them the same system of classified shelf-arrangement that we apply to

books. Our pamphlet collection is now rapidly increasing and, its use extending, I hope now to make it an important feature of the library. A pamphlet, which is but waste paper in a private house, or lumber in its garret, may hold matter of high usefulness for a public library. We often find in some despised tract, speech, sermon, or report the very fact or the very discussion which some inquirer is searching after. There are few publications of any nature, which ever served a purpose in the world, that will not at some time prove to have been well worth the keeping, if they are duly classed, catalogued and put in the way to be found when the time of want arrives.

"Whether owing to the recent extraordinary multiplication of cheap reprints of foreign books, or to the busy preoccupation of people in these piping times of prosperity, public libraries generally have reported a considerable decline of circulation during the last three years. In our own case a constant advance has been maintained, and we have added in three years no less than 20,537 to the number of volumes annually drawn.

"It is for the young people of the community that a free public library is wanted. So far as adults are concerned, there is much reason on the side of those who argue that few persons, or none in this country, who would read good books if they had them, can be unable to pay the moderate sum of three dollars per year for library privileges. But this is not true of the young. I have no doubt that our schools contain many boys and girls who have acquired and are acquiring intellectual appetites which their parents do not understand and will not trouble themselves to gratify. A great difference may be made in their lives by the encouragement or discouragement which their inclination toward habits of reading receives. It is in their behalf that the neglect of parents, ignorant or careless, needs to be repaired, and the more intelligent public, with a wise regard for its own future interests, has good reason to offer them a helping hand. My suggestion is this: That some limited number — say fifty — of young people in the higher grades of the public schools, including the Central and Normal, whose parents are not members of the Association, be permitted experimentally to draw books from the library to the extent of one volume at a time. This may be done by the issuing of tickets, not of membership, but simple book-tickets, conferring no right except the one I have mentioned, such tickets to be placed in the hands of teachers for distribution to the proper pupils in their schools. For my own part, I will undertake, if this is done, to observe carefully the character of the reading for which the tickets in question are used, and I should wish to be empowered to withdraw them in cases where the use is frivolous. The Association, I am confident, would suffer nothing from the generosity proposed, while it might do much additional good and establish new claims upon the friendship and favor of the public at large."

Bibliography.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE arménienne, 1565-1883. Venezia, tip. armena, 1883. 32+737 p. 8°. In Armenian.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE. Catalogue des dissertations et écrits académiques provenant des échanges avec les universités étrangères et reçus par la Bibliothèque Nationale en 1882. Paris, Klincksieck, 1884. 100 p. 8°. 3 fr.

BRINKMAN'S catalogus der boeken enz. die 1850-82 in Nederland zijn uitgegeven of herdrukt. I. Afl. Amst., 1883. p. 1-86. 8°. 6 m. 25.

CATALOGUE à consulter pour l'organisation et la direction d'une bibliothèque populaire destinée à des lectures adultes, précédé d'une notice explicative sur le catalogue et de renseignements sur l'organisation d'une bibliothèque. Paris, Chaix, 1883. 160 p. 8°. Apparently a French A. L. A. catalog.

CUMONT, G. Bibliographie générale et raisonnée de la numismatique belge. Paris, Le Soudier, 1884. 8° 13 fr.

DAGUIN, A. Bibliographie haute-marnaise ; catalogue d'ouvrage et de pièces offerts à la Biblioth. départementale Barotte par Daguin. Paris, Champion, 1884. 137 p. 8°. 3 fr.

QUINAN, J. R. Medical annals of Baltimore, 1608-1880, including literature. Balt., 1884. 274+[1] p.+Portrait. O.

THOMAS, Léon. Bibliog. de la ville et du canton de Pontoise. Pontoise, imp. Pâris, 1884. 8+211 p.+facsim. 8°. From the Mém. de la Société hist. de Pontoise.

DICKENS'S "Speeches (1841-70) ed. by R. H. Shepherd" contains "a new bibliography, rev. and enlarged."

Dr. Vladimir PAPPAPAVA is preparing a bibliography of international law. He requests writers on that subject to send him lists of their books and articles as full and detailed as possible.

Catalogs and Cataloging.

AMES FREE L., *North Easton, Mass.* Bulletin No. 1: books added, March 1, 1883-Jan. 1, 1884. Boston, 1884. 40 p. O.

CAEN, Universit[é] de. La Bibliothèque. 2. Inventaire, [1515]. (Pages 263-271 of *Polybiblion*, mars.)

LEESER LIBRARY. Catalogue of the Leeser Library ; compiled by Cyrus Adler, A.B. Phila., 1883. [4]+65 p. 8°.

Noticed in the *Evening telegraph*, Phila., Sept. 27, 1883 (1½ col.).

"The Leeser Library was bequeathed to the Hebrew Education Society of Philadelphia. Isaac Leeser was for nearly forty years (1829-68) a Jewish preacher in Philadelphia. Not only was he exceptionally diligent in executing his congregational duties, but with indefatigable energy he devoted himself to literary pursuits, educational labors, and philanthropic movements. He dealt sturdy blows in defence of his co-religionists against the violent attacks of bitter and bigoted antagonists ; he fought nobly and well against the encroachments of the tinselled and gewgawed Reform movement which has divided Judaism ; he wrote numerous books of instruction for use in Jewish schools ; he edited *The Occident and American Jewish advocate* during twenty-five years of its existence (the publication of the magazine was continued for twelve months after Mr. Leeser's death, under the editorial management of Mayor Sulzberger, Esq.) ; he issued an edition of the Pentateuch in Hebrew and English, and of the Prayers for daily and holiday use, with his translations ; and finally (though this is but a meagre account of his work) he produced a faithful and scholarly translation into English of the Hebrew Bible.

"The library itself is of great interest, as it contains the material for surveying in outline the intellectual history of the Jews.

"Of the catalogue it may be said that Mr. Adler has evinced industry and intelligence in the compilation, with even something of bibliographical skill, notwithstanding some slips, a few of which we may mention here for correction in possible future editions. The Pontefract Bible was published in 1816, not 1810. The Newman Grammar, of which the title-page is wanting, was published at London, 1827 ; Phillipi a. Limbach should read Limborch. Bishop Berkeley's work on Free-Thinking, *Alciphron*, is stowed anonymously under Theology ; as has been done under History with Mosheim's [Institutiones] *Historica Ecclesiastica*. Furthermore, Mr. Adler has shown a singular perversity in arranging names of authors by their given names ; which method is allowable, as it is necessary, in the case, for instance, of Joseph ben Solomon of Lissa, but not in the case of Moses ben Israel Isserles."

LINDE, A. v.d. Die Nassauer Brunnenliteratur der königl. Landesbibliothek zu Wiesbaden, beschrieben. Wiesbaden, Bergmann, 1883. 8°.

RICHTER, Paul Emil. Verzeichniss d. neuen Werke d. K. öff. Bibl. zu Dresden, 1883. Dresden, Burdach, [1884]. 57 p. 8°. 1.20 m.

Petzholdt calls attention to the fact that for the second time this is issued at the cost, not of the compiler, but of the publisher, a proof that Herr Richter has made a work for which the public is willing to pay, because it meets a want. "It is in two parts, an alphabetical and a systematic.

What can the public ask for more? Perhaps a little more correctness."

THE BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE, Paris, now contains 2,500,000 volumes. Its first catalogue, now preserved under glass as a priceless relic, enumerated 973 articles. It was drawn up in 1367 by Gilles Mallet, valet of Charles V. le Sage.

THE BOSTON P. L. bulletin, winter no., contains "A list of the text-editions and translations of the Eddas," by Thorvald Solberg, a biography of Matthew Arnold, and the continuation of "American local history."

Nature says of the catalogue of scientific books in the reference department of the Nottingham Free Library (750 titles): "To a library the wide circle of whose frequenters forbids its shelves being thrown open to them all, it is doubtful whether a small collection of works with a full subject catalogue is not of greater advantage than a large accumulation of books of which the librarian only is aware. But instead of giving any reference at all to the subjects treated in these books and papers, there is only given here the name of each writer and heading under which his productions may be found. This can be of little use to any student, and none at all to the majority of those using a free library."

FULL NAMES. — C: Woodbury Stevens (Fly-fishing in Maine lakes); G: Washington Hosmer (The people and politics); H: Martyn Kieffer (The recollections of a drummer-boy); Issac Hollister Hall (American Greek Testaments); Prosper Bender (Literary sheaves, Montreal, 1881).

W: Smith Babcock Mathews (How to understand music, 4th ed., N. Y., 1883.) — T. H. W.

Gifts and Bequests.

FLETCHER FREE L. — One set of valuable books has been given, at a cost of some \$125, whose liberal donor prefers to remain unnamed. Some friends present periodicals which could not be bought, as the *Popular science monthly*, the *Nation*, the *Graphic*, the *Magazine of art*, and *Le monde illustré*.

LINCOLN LIBRARY, Lincoln, Mass., has been erected through the munificence of Mr. G: G. Tarbell. A book-room, with an open-timbered roof, is entered directly from the vestibule and porch, and is capable of accommodating 20,000 volumes. Adjoining the book-room is a librarian's room, having a circular bay at one corner, an open fireplace, lavatory, etc. Accessible from both the former rooms is the reading-room. This room, which will also be used for certain social purposes, has a deep-seated mullioned window at one end, and opposite the entrance-door a "chimney-corner" eighteen feet in width, with settles, a massive fireplace and an oaken

arch. The building is finished in oak and cherry, and all the construction is of the most permanent character. Without being entirely of the so-called "fire-proof" construction the vaulted wall are all plastered upon the brick; all the inside partitions are of brick, and both floors and roof are of heavy matched plank laid directly upon girders or rafters; and where ceilings are plastered they are wire-lathed directly upon the under side of the plank. All the timbers of construction are visible in the building, and are chamfered and polished. The exterior is of dark brick laid in red mortar, Longmeadow free-stone, and terra-cotta. The roofs are of slate and copper. The building stands in the centre of the town, on an elevated site, with ample grounds about it. The cost is about \$25,000.

METHUEN, MASS. — Crowning a lofty elevation on the main street, a little removed from the busiest hum of the village life, and overlooking the rolling country to the west and the south, stands the building, now nearly completed, erected in honor of the late David Nevins by his family. It is rectangular, the northern portion (the library wing) projecting somewhat. The extreme dimensions are 60½ by 117½ feet. The basement is of good height, and contains the steam-heating apparatus, with ample space for fuel and for the quarters of the janitor. The first floor is reached by a flight of four stone steps, 66 feet long, opening on a *loggia* about 74 feet in length, forming both a shelter and a promenade, terminating at the southerly end in a *porte cochère*, and at the north in the library entrance, while in the centre is the entrance to the audience hall. The *loggia* and *porte cochère* are inclosed by stout dwarf piers, from which spring semicircular arches, six in number, having a span of 13 feet. Through a double vestibule one enters the library waiting-room, 16x20 feet. This connects with the library proper by a wide, low, elliptical arch, facing which is the delivery desk. The library is 28x51 feet, with deep alcoves, two tiers in height, on the northerly side, while at the ends of the room are large, semicircular headed windows, admitting an abundance of light. The ceiling is a barrel vault, with ribs springing from each alcove division, and the centre panels are filled with glass directly under a large skylight on the northern slope of the roof. Connected with the library and waiting-room is a librarian's room, 13x16 feet, and a reading-room 26x27 feet, with an alcove for quiet study. There is also on this floor a trustees' room, 13x25 feet, exceptionally ample double vestibules, and at the southerly end a staircase to the audience hall above. There is also a private staircase to the stage. The reading and trustees' rooms have wide fireplaces of red brick rising to the ceiling. With the exception of the hard pine trusses which carry the roof, the whole interior is finished with quartered oak, and the plaster surfaces are decorated mainly in oil. The windows of the audience hall and library are in part glazed with cathedral and stained glass, which, together with the

decorations, are from special designs. The granite foundations are carried down to the ledge which underlies the entire building. The superstructure is of brick, with Longmeadow sandstone trimmings; the roof is of blue slate, crowned at the ridges with terra-cotta cresting and gablets, while in the centre is a spirelet of beaten copper and lead. The stone-work is here and there enriched with bold and effective carving. The great arches of the *porte cochère*, *loggia*, and the principal windows give a large *motif* to the whole composition, while the smaller openings on the staircase and in odd places for special light, add interest. Romanesque — always a free style — is the architectural character given to the building. S. J. F. Thayer, Boston, is the architect.

The purpose of the founders is to endow the building with a fund (the income of which will be sufficient always to maintain it) and to put it into the hands of trustees, to be held for the public benefit. The nucleus of the library — 7500 volumes — was selected, principally in London, by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., and is now being catalogued by Miss Helen H. Ames, who performed a similar service for the Ames North Easton memorial library, and others. This nucleus is to be added to from time to time, and only works of recognized merit will be admitted. The three and a half acres of land surrounding the building will be laid out attractively and artistically with lawns, walks, and drives, and maintained in the best condition.

READING, ENG. — £ 60,000 has been raised by the building committee of the new Town-hall, Free Library, and Reading-Room, but further appeal is made for £ 5000 to make up a deficiency.

WARREN, MASS. — The Free Public Library is to receive \$5000, under the will of the late Hon. L. J. Knowles, after the death of his widow.

BLUNDERS.

In asking for books.

Carnegie. Through great Britain in a foreign land (in a four-in-hand).

In cataloging.

Abbott. Marco Polo in New York.

Gasparin. The uprising of a great many people.

Hughes, Tom. The scouring of the White House.

Mayhew. The pheasant boy.

Wind in the lower animals (Mind).

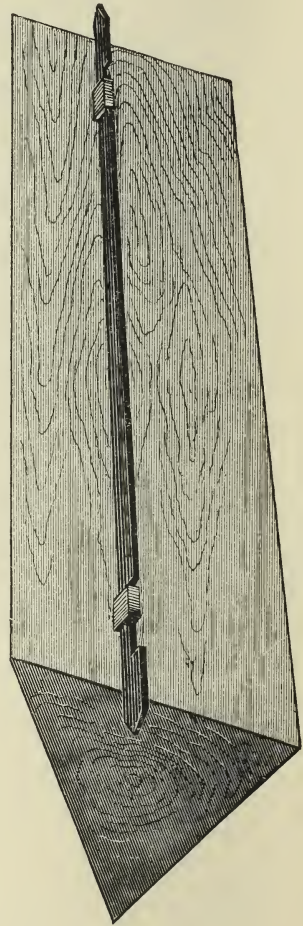
A newspaper describing an invoice of books received at a learned library in its city, mentions "a descriptive book, published in Latin, of Raymond's opera of 'The Lulli,' bound in heavy glazed sheepskin and issued in 1651."

In classification.

In a certain theological library in a city not supposed to be less proud than others of its culture, the division Commentaries on the Bible contained Blackstone, and Practical and devotional theology included Draper's Intellectual development of Europe, Darwin's Descent of man, and the Massachusetts State documents.

Notes and Queries.

THERE is a copy of the "Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin" in the library of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Phila. (See query in *Libr. journ.* 8 : 330.) "Prof. B." has already consulted the volume. — E : J. Nolan, Librarian.



SECURING BLOCKS IN CATALOGUE-DRAWERS. — The above illustration is to show an arrangement to secure the blocks in the drawers of catalogue cases. The bar is made of fairly stiff spring; old corset or hoopskirt spring may be the handiest. When at rest, the pointed ends stick into the sides of the drawer; they are released by springing up the middle of the bar.

W: A. BORDEN.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 9.

MAY, 1884.

No. 5.

C: A. CUTTER, *Editor*.

Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass.

European matter may be sent to the care of H: R. TEDDER, Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S. W., London.

Remittances and orders for subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, 31 & 32 Park Row (P. O. Box 943), New York. Remittances should be made by draft on New York, P. O. order, or registered letter.

The Editors are not responsible for the views expressed in contributed articles or communications, nor for the style of spelling, capitalization, etc., in articles whose authors request adherence to their own style.

Subscribers are entitled to advertise books wanted, or duplicates for sale or exchange, at the nominal rate of 5 cents per line (regular rate 15 cents); also to advertise for situations or assistance to the extent of 5 lines free of charge.

A NEW YORK paper, relying on its imagination, has announced that the decision has at last been reached that the Astor Library is not to be opened in the evening. The chief reason is stated to be the expense. It would be necessary, we are told, to put in gas fittings or electric lighting apparatus, and to employ a night staff of officers, an outlay which would largely diminish the funds now available for the purchase of books. We are glad to learn that the report is at least premature, and hope that it will never come to be true. Opening a library in the evening need not to be so vast an enterprise as the reporter in question makes out, and this no doubt the trustees will see. If, indeed, the plan were to open the whole library, it would probably be very costly, and certainly would not produce any good result at all proportionate to the expense. But a less expensive plan was suggested long ago in the *Nation* and elsewhere, that would cost much less and yet accomplish about as much. It was that a single room should

be kept open till 10 o'clock, in which students who had engaged books during the day, either by personal application or by postal card, could pursue their studies four hours longer than they now can in summer, and five or six hours longer than they can in winter. The plan is perfectly feasible, for it has been tried at other libraries. It has been found of advantage even in those that allow their books to be taken home. *A fortiori* then one would suppose it desirable for the Astor Library, which strictly confines the use of its books within its own walls.

It may be that there is no need of such additional accommodation. A library in another city some years ago was induced to open its doors on the legal holidays (not on Sunday). On the first holiday two persons came, and never since have more than five availed themselves of the privilege. Perhaps it would be so at the Astor Library in the evenings. Yet it is easy to imagine cases in which the closing of the library must work serious inconvenience. A professor in a country college has just time enough to make some investigation at the Astor during the short winter vacation by working day and night. He comes to New York and studies while it is light, but the library has no room for him in the evening, and will not allow him to take books to his hotel to finish his labors there. A Western literary man stops a day in New York on his way back from a New England watering-place to put the finishing touches on his book. With a few hours more he could get through all he wishes to do, and take the night train home; but at six o'clock he is turned out, and is obliged to waste his evening and spend another day in the city to complete his investigations. Nor would the additional facilities be of benefit to strangers alone, of whom it might be said that the library is not for them, but for New Yorkers. City people also often are in a hurry with some book or magazine article which they wish to finish, some proof that must be corrected. In a

city of a million inhabitants there must be many who are busy all day and yet would like to pursue in the evening some study which at present only the Astor Library could furnish them the means of doing. It may be that there are not enough to make it worth while for the library to put itself out to oblige them. Nobody can be sure that there are. But on the other hand the library cannot be sure that there are not till it has tried the experiment. And the experiment could be tried at the expense of a few tables and chairs, a few lard oil study lamps, a few pails of water, the additional pay for four hours a day of a porter and one attendant, and the wear and tear of a single room.

American Library Association.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AT TORONTO.

THE conference at Toronto, as announced in our last issue, will open on Wednesday, Sept. 3, and continue into Saturday, Sept. 6. This will enable those desiring to be present at the British Association meeting in Montreal to remain there during most of the sessions, leaving Monday or Tuesday.

The Allan, Dominion, and Beaver lines, all landing at Quebec, have made the same rates as for members of the British Association, namely, the trip both ways at from £17 to £28 7s. It is understood that the Cunard and White Star lines will do the same on application to the English agents—rates from £31 10s. to £42. Those applying for tickets at reduced rates must present certificates of membership in the Library Association.

It is proposed that the entire conference shall spend Sunday at Niagara Falls, and, if there are as many as sixteen English and American librarians who give word beforehand of their intention, a special hotel sleeping-car will be in waiting there for a trip, *via* Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Saratoga, etc., returning to New York by the Hudson River. A further trip will be arranged to Providence and Boston, returning to Quebec for the steamers by way of the White Mountains. The cost of this journey cannot now be given, but it will be at special rates, less than the ordinary cost of travelling. It is hoped that the entire expense of English delegates will be within £50 to £60.

A circular giving full particulars and programme will shortly be issued.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LE LIVRE.

YOU may save some reader a little time and vexation of spirit by stating that as printed the first part of this periodical has *no third* volume. In 1880 the *Bibliographie ancienne* was printed as one volume with a continuous paging. The *Bibliographie moderne* was printed as two volumes, with separate title, index, and paging. In 1881 the first portion, now and subsequently called *Bibliographie rétrospective*, was printed as volume 2, while the second part was printed as one volume, and called volume 3. In 1882 the first part, instead of volume 3, was called volume 4, to agree with the numbering of the second part. J: EDMANDS.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

MONTREAL MEETING, AUG. 27 TO SEPT. 3, 1884.

THE Montreal Local Executive Committee of the Association are prepared to enroll ladies and gentlemen, residents on the continent of America, as members of the Association on the following conditions, viz. :

1. Life members for a single payment of \$50, which entitles them to all the privileges of membership for life, and to receive all reports which the Association may publish after the date of payment. The Annual Report is a bound octavo volume of about 800 pages.

2. Annual members for a payment of \$10 the first year (\$5 of which is the entrance-fee) and \$5 each consecutive year thereafter, with the same privileges as life members.

3. Associate members for a payment of \$5. Associates are not eligible to hold office in, nor to serve on any committees of the Association; nor do they receive the Annual Reports. All other privileges of membership for the year are open to them.

Persons who are already members of the Association may be re-enrolled by paying the annual dues of \$5. Life members will be re-enrolled without payment.

No person who is not a member is admitted to any of the meetings of the Association.

The privilege of reduced fares by the railway and steamboat lines is limited to the life, annual and associate members.

Applications for admission to membership, on the annexed form or otherwise, may be ad-

dressed to Mr. J. D. Crawford, General Secretary of the Citizens' Committee, Post-Office Box 147, Montreal.

The form is :

Please present my name to the Local Executive Committee of the Montreal Meeting, for election to (A)
..... Membership of the BRITISH ASSOCIATION, and send me in due course the customary Travelling Certificate. I inclose herein a Post-Office Order for (B)
..... Dollars, the amount of my qualifying subscription.

Full signature, ...
Town or City, ...
State or Province, ...

(A) Say whether Life, Annual, or Associate membership be desired ; and (B) whether the amount be \$50, \$10, or \$5.

OPENING LIBRARIES ON SUNDAY.

BY SAMUEL S. GREEN, LIBRARIAN OF WORCESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

From the Christian Register, Feb. 21.

IN view of the fact that a new interest has recently been awakened in the consideration of the question of the advisability of opening museums, art galleries, and reading-rooms on Sunday, you ask me to state what results have followed freedom of access to the reading-rooms of the Public Library in Worcester during certain hours of this day of the week. I do so with pleasure.

Our reading-rooms were thrown open to the public on Sunday, for the first time, December 8, 1872 ; and this library, so far as I know, was the first public library in New England to welcome readers on this day.

Only one or two Sundays passed, however, before I received a letter from the late Delano A. Goddard, editor of the *Boston Advertiser*, asking me how the experiment worked. He published the substance of my reply in an editorial in the *Advertiser* ; and, soon after, the Trustees of the Boston Public Library, who had had the matter under advisement for some time, voted to open the reading-rooms of that institution on Sunday.

The reading-room of the Boston Athenæum had been accessible to stockholders on Sunday many years before the public generally were admitted to the city libraries of Worcester and Boston.

The experiment, as tried in Worcester, proved successful at once. Fifty-seven hundred and six persons used the rooms the first year they were open.

The numbers of persons using them afterward, as given in the successive printed reports of the library, have been as follows : 1873-74, 7179 ; 1874-75, 10,142 ; 1875-76, 10,756 ; 1876-77, 10,915 ; 1877-78, 12,883 ; 1878-79, 13,951 ; 1879-80, 14,213 ; 1880-81, 14,917 ; 1881-82, 14,946.

We have a reading-room which is filled with newspapers representing all parts of the United States, and many cities in England, Scotland, Ireland, Sweden, Germany, Canada, etc., and another room devoted to magazines, reviews, and art, scientific, literary, and other papers.

We offer to readers, in the aggregate, two hundred and fifty-four papers and periodicals.

The largest portion of the reading done Sundays at the library is, as in private families, the perusal of papers and periodicals.

Users of the rooms may help themselves to volumes from a large collection of encyclopædias, biographical and scientific dictionaries, and other works of reference, and often do so help themselves, or can secure through an attendant, for use within the library building, whatever books they may wish to consult or read that belong either to the circulating or reference department.

No books are given to residents on Sunday to take to their homes. Bound volumes of illustrated papers are much in demand. Many story-books are used. But every Sunday, a considerable number of volumes are called for to be used in study or for other serious purposes.

On the average, forty or fifty volumes a Sunday are given to readers and students by an attendant, in addition to such books as they take themselves from the shelves to which they have access without asking permission, and in addition, too, to the magazines and papers which lie before them on tables, and are used without any record being made of the fact.

It is noticeable that the character of the reading Sundays is different from that of week-day reading.

This library stands almost by itself in respect to the largeness of the popular use made of its reference department secular days for study. One hundred and seventy volumes are used daily for purposes of investigation. On some days, as many as three hundred and seventy-five volumes are used within the building by the average resident in prosecuting serious inquiries.

On Sunday, however, the reading-rooms are used, as before stated, mainly for reading magazines, papers, and entertaining books.

This difference in the character of the use made of the reading-rooms Sunday and secular days is easily accounted for. It arises from the fact that a different class of persons come to the rooms Sunday from those who frequent it week days.

Well-to-do people, teachers, and school-children, who throng the reading-rooms week days, are not seen here in large numbers on Sunday.

The Sunday users of the rooms are mainly persons who are engaged in exacting avocations during the week, and who consequently have little time or strength for reading or study on secular days or evenings, or persons who live at a distance from the library building.

They are largely, too, I should say, men who do not belong to churches. Largely, too, they

are men without quiet, comfortable homes and without books and magazines.

The rooms are as quiet on Sunday as any parlor. Nor is any effort needed to secure order and quiet. The reading-rooms are open from 2 to 9 p.m. Sunday, and are in charge in summer of one lady and in winter of two ladies. These attendants are not employed in the library week days, and are not overworked by rendering service Sundays.

I am present myself from 3 to 5 p.m., to advise with such persons as need aid in pursuing studies.

I have not heard that any complaints have been made that bad results have followed the Sunday opening of our rooms.

Some persons feared before they were thrown open that unpleasant results would appear; but, so far as I know, the results which have followed commend themselves to the community generally.

This was certainly the case in Cincinnati. The president of the Young Men's Christian Association in that city was opposed to opening its public library Sundays, but, when it had been open a little while, expressed himself as much pleased with the results which he observed.

I have been thanked many a time by inquirers for the privilege of coming to the library to study on Sunday. Such persons have told me that they could not have pursued their studies, if this privilege had not been extended to them.

It is my opinion that it does no harm, but, on the contrary, much good to have the reading-rooms open on Sunday. I am confident that the cause of good morals has been largely promoted by having them open on this day of the week.

THE BUFFALO LIBRARY BUILDING.

THE Young Men's Association of Buffalo have decided to erect a building to accommodate the Society of Natural Sciences, the Young Men's Library, the Fine Arts Academy, the Historical Society, and the janitor and his family.

For the Library, they require of the architect:

1. A book-room, or rooms, capable of containing 200,000 to 250,000 volumes. In estimating capacity of book-rooms the calculation is to be 10 volumes to the running foot of shelf measure. Cases, or "stacks," for books to be framed of iron, 18 inches thick, and placed not less than 2 feet 8 inches apart; the stacks shall not be raised above two stages or tiers of 7 feet each in height, and there shall be, say, 7 clear feet of air space between the top of the stack and the ceiling of the rooms, thus permitting a third stage to be added in the future if desired. The 7 feet height of each bookcase, or stage in a book stack, is to be divided for 7 shelves, giving 14 inches to the lower shelf and 10 inches each to those above it. The shelves to be in equal sections of 3 feet length. The arrange-

ment for light to be carefully considered with reference to the long and narrow spaces into which it must penetrate.

2. A public delivery room, for the circulating department of the Library, not less than 1500 square feet in area, with its delivery desk in the most convenient proximity to the book-room or rooms.

3. A public catalogue room, for the public card catalogue of the Library and for bibliographical aids to readers, which room must be well lighted and the area of which must not be less than 1200 to 1500 square feet, with somewhat greater dimensions if practicable. This room to be placed as near as may be to the delivery-room and to some or all of the reading-rooms of the Library.

4. Reading-rooms, with a total area of 6000 square feet or more, such rooms to be well lighted and to be so related in situation to each other, to the book rooms, and to the catalogues of the Library, that the convenience of students and the labor of attendants will be most carefully consulted. In designing the reading-rooms it is desirable that one shall be intended to contain the common books of reference, such as cyclopædias, dictionaries, maps, etc., to the extent of, say, 3000 volumes; that another shall be the repository of the art works of the Library, and that a third shall be appropriated to newspapers and periodicals.

5. Librarian's office and cataloguing room, either in one or two (connected) apartments as can best be arranged.

6. A commodious room for the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Association.

7. A chess-room and a conversation-room, if such can be provided without detriment to other more important demands.

8. Closets, dressing-rooms and cloak-rooms for the public and for library attendants, provided separately for ladies and gentlemen in each case as liberally and conveniently as practicable.

9. A general entrance.

10. Interior stairway and elevator, within the Library-rooms.

11. Private stairways for library attendants to store and packing-rooms in the basement, and to the several stages of the book stack.

12. Book-lifts in the book-room and to upper reading-rooms, as well as from the basement packing-room to the cataloguing-room.

It will be especially required that every detail of the plans for ventilating and warming the building, for the arrangement and construction of closets and drains, and for all, in fact, that pertains to its sanitary condition, as well as for the natural lighting of all its rooms, shall be such as is most certainly approved by science and experience, and will bear the criticism of experts.

The building must be of a pure style of architecture, befitting its uses, and impressive to the eye by harmony of lines and beauty of proportions, rather than by showy ornamentation or eccentric features.

It must be of a fireproof character, in the fullest sense of the term as regards the parts of it which are to be made the main repositories of books and art and science collections, and as nearly so otherwise as is practicable within the limit of cost designated.

It must be throughout of a thoroughly substantial and durable construction, with stone foundations, and a cellar beneath the whole basement structure.

The total cost of the completed building, inclusive of everything except movable furniture (inclusive, that is to say, of all apparatus for heating, lighting, and lifting, as well as all plumber's work, and all shelvings for books), must not exceed the sum of \$225,000.

SHOP LIBRARIES AND READING-ROOMS.

MANY shop proprietors would do well to consider the propriety, from a purely business point of view, of establishing in connection with their works libraries and reading-rooms. The argument that there is nothing in common between proprietors and workmen, except the giving and receiving of wages, is a mischievous one, and as much to the discredit of one party as to the other, and ought to be distasteful to both. It leads logically to the idea of getting a good deal for a little—a good deal of work for little money or a good deal of money for little work—something that never did nor will work satisfactorily. Making all allowance for praiseworthy selfishness, or putting it entirely on the ground of selfishness, something better and more profitable than this ought to be got out of the relation between those who employ and those employed. Aside, then, from all sentiment, when a proprietor can see his way clear to furnish rooms or a room devoted to intellectual purposes for those who work for him, we believe it is a good business investment for him to do it. That he, perhaps, benefits others more than himself will be one of the pleasant features of the case, upon which it is not necessary to enlarge.

Men who read are better men in the shop or manufactory than those who do not, if for no other reason because reading induces habits of thinking that find their way into the products of the shop or manufactory; but there are other reasons too well known to require repetition.

Libraries supplied with the right kind of books are not plenty, even in large cities; and in many smaller cities and towns are almost or entirely lacking. Moreover, as generally managed, they are of no use to those who ought to be benefited by them, not infrequently being closed at such hours as busy men can visit them. In other instances, those who could otherwise use them live at such distances as to be practically debarred from doing so, and in any instance there is not that sense of proprietary right that will be felt by one making use of something that is part of the works with which he is connected.

The advantages of a reading-room and a well-selected library are such as many men would make some sacrifices for, and connected with a shop would be to them one of the pleasant features not to be left without strong reasons. To apprentices and young men such advantages cannot be overrated; and, in fact, to all they are substantially the same as derived from an expenditure that few can afford.

In instances where the proprietor does not see his way clear to meeting all the expenses, the propriety of co-operating with the workmen to that end is worth considering. Properly managed, a little money can be made to go a good ways in this direction, and a few books at the start will grow into a library of respectable proportions if interest in the matter is kept up. Workmen will find any little sacrifice made for this purpose is like investing money in a bank that never "breaks," and always pays a "dividend."—*U. S. Stationer*, Apr. 3.

LITERARY LARCENY.

"It is astonishing," said State Librarian Tillinghast yesterday, "to witness the class of people who do most of the pilfering from our large libraries. As a rule, they are professional men, lawyers, doctors, and even clergymen, who ordinarily would not be guilty of theft, but who seem to consider it quite pardonable to mutilate and carry off books and engravings.

"I receive notices frequently, telling me to closely watch certain persons who frequent the State library, as they are likely to get away with books or clippings if not looked after. Many of those regarding whom I am thus notified are persons whom ordinarily I never would suspect to be capable of such conduct."

Owing to the vigilance exercised the State library has suffered comparatively little damage from pilferers. A few cases have taken place, however, which are worthy of note. Some time ago Mr. Tillinghast missed from the shelves a copy of Williams's Massachusetts citations. The missing volume was sought for high and low, but without success, and little hope was entertained that it would ever be recovered. Not long afterward, however, a note was received from a gentleman in Fall River asking if such a book was missing from the library, and stating that a certain lawyer in that city had a volume with that title in his office, and that it bore the official seal of the library. Mr. Tillinghast immediately despatched an officer to look the matter up, and the book was recovered. The lawyer implicated declared that he had purchased the volume at a second-hand book-store on Cornhill, but upon investigation at the store mentioned it was found that they did not deal in books of that kind, and that the work had not been purchased there. It appeared to be a very clear case of theft, and Mr. Tillinghast ordered the arrest of the lawyer, who, however, left the State before the officers had a chance to secure him. The book was restored to its old place in the library, where it now is. In order to make possession doubly sure, the offender had written

his name in half a dozen different places in the volume, and had repeatedly stamped his seal as a notary public over the State seal, with the intention of obliterating the latter.

"Bound volumes of newspapers," said another librarian, "require watchful care. Parties will come in and ask to be allowed to look over old papers, and sometimes, when no one is looking, they will stealthily slide the edge of a sharp knife along the page, and transfer the clipping to their pocket, all the time maintaining an attentive look on the opposite page, so as to ward off suspicion. In fact, there is no end to the devices they will resort to in order to succeed." — *Boston Globe*.

BLUNDERS.

RECENT CALLS FOR BOOKS AT A WESTERN LIBRARY.

Account of Monte Cristo.
Across the Kontinent by Boles.
Adventures of a vehicle.
Agitated husband.
Bula.
Count of Corpus Christy.
Currants and cream (*Cord and creese*).
Daad on the horse.
Dante's Infernal comedy.
Darwin's Descent on man.
Don't want the "Tombstone." (He did want *Moonstone*).
Feminine Cooper's works.
Have you got "Rochester"? (*Jane Eyre*).
Infeleese.
Less Miserables.
Ought we to go and see her?
Pie and cake (*Crust and cake*).
Rules and regulars. (*Rules and regulations of the library*).
Some of Macbeth's writings.
Something in the way of friction.
Squeal to a book.
Syval war.
Tem kept here. } (*Sign at Fair time*).
Teems kept here. }
Yeatah. (*Utah*).
Wizard schoolmaster. (*Hoosier schoolmaster*).

L. STEVENS.

THE library in F. has in its employ several boys and a number of young ladies, occupied at the registering desks and in the repair-room.

Borrower to one of the boys — "Have you Ten Old Maids?"

Boy (looking toward the young ladies) — "Don't know! Some of them are up-stairs."

Another borrower put his question more laconically: "Hoosier Schoolmaster?"

Same boy — "Didn't have any. My teacher was a woman."

That boy soon after graduated into the grocery business. J. E.

BANGS & Co. sold the other day "Erasmistultitie laws."

AN indexer coming across Samuel Rogers's saying that "Washington Irving was Addison and water" made three references: under Irving, Addison, and Water.

Library Economy and History.

KELCHNER, E. Zur Reform unseres Bibliothekswesens. (In *Deutsche Buchhändler-Akademie*, Bd. I, Heft 3, 1884.)

SAVARY, J.: A national library not a mausoleum. [Washington,] privately printed, 1884. 41 p. O.

No one who reads this title can have any doubt what national library is meant. There is only one nation in the world which has any books at all that buries them as we do. Mr. Savary's pamphlet is a warm vindication of the necessity of a national library, of the need of a building for it, and of the need of an immense building. It includes a great deal of very interesting information about the copyright additions. One recommendation is, not perhaps absolutely new, but at least unusual, and supported with new arguments. In this country, he says, "the mere extent of literary production is great enough; but the nature of it is even more surprising, a very ocean of letters for boundlessness of extent; but for depth, alas, as water on the flats after a summer shower. This is the state of authorship to which the international no-copyright policy has reduced us. It has almost destroyed the work of original creation, and it has produced a spawn of works of every description as afflictive to literature as the lice and frogs of Egypt were to the Israelites of old. It loads the mails for the Library of Congress, and the shelves of the Library with such masses of indigestible matter, such cartloads of indescribable trash as no man sees but once, or ever after wants to see again. It is more than an evil, it is an inundation, a flood of evil books and trashy publications, spreading through all parts of the Library, and gradually working a devastation of all good literature. Some method should be devised for discharging the Library of this overplus. And since the evil is reckoned an inundation, the remedy might appropriately be named a method of drainage.

"As all cities and communities of men require, for sanitary reasons, a system of drainage to keep the streets clean and the houses sweet and salubrious, why should not libraries, which are communities of books and authors, be 'policed,' and also have their drainage system, for the sake of mental health and cleanliness? We have witnessed for years, with a feeling of real apprehension, the growing and rising flood of trashy publication, which threatens ultimately to swamp the older and more valuable portions of the library. Not merely immoral, but bad literature; the silly, weak, vapid, futile, inept, and inane productions of raw authors, and the unformed, inchoate, and chaotic verse and prose which are hurled upon us in such masses as almost to paralyze effort and beget suspicion of a million writing-machines in constant operation. But whatever comes to us we must take. The law allows no discretion. A book is a book, and when copyrighted must go either on the shelves

or somewhere else. I am in favor of the somewhere else.

"Library economy should devise some method to render innoxious the bad or excrementitious parts of literature, and convert them into a positive blessing. It is not a new idea, nor original with the writer. It has been advocated, unless he is mistaken, in the House of Representatives, and I do not hesitate to pronounce it the most valuable thought connected with library administration ever uttered in the halls of Congress. It involves an appreciation of book values which none but a scholar would be likely to possess. He must have waded far in those morasses of bottomless imagination of dime novel literature, must have skirted the bogs and Syrtes of sessional and parliamentary papers, must have wandered on the vast steppes of barbarous letters in the jargon of a hundred languages, must have crossed oceans of encyclopædic knowledge, and deserts of scientific facts,' now buried in obsolete works and journals written before the flood, must have lost himself in the 'continuous woods where rolls the Oregon' of political speech-making, and, probably, have stumbled on the 'dark mountains of sin' in books of amours in French and Italian novels and romances. He must likewise have encountered enormous heaps and piles of shot rubbish of old newspapers, not exactly dunghills of knowledge, but more like the kitchen-midden of our Danish ancestors, the accumulate leavings of years upon years of a surfeit of publication.

"The necessity of action was placed in the strongest light by a motion made by a member of the House in debate on the Library bill, when he proposed that a barn or an outhouse in the District should be hired and used as a depot for the storage of such documents, such masses of unread and unreadable matter as could well be spared from the Library of Congress. If the idea as expressed was rather crude, it was, at least, an idea in the right direction; and if the proposition had been strictly limited to works of uselessness, or those which come as near to it as human industry and ingenuity can attain, no fault, certainly, could be found with it; for it is undeniably true that a large proportion of copyrighted matter has no relation, or the slightest to literature proper. It has relation to trade, to business, and the material development of the country. A depot or a magazine, as the French call it, is necessary for the storing and keeping of such works as directories (except a few), business and trade circulars, sale catalogues, insurance tables, blank form books and memorandums, the ordinary grist of school-books, maps and surveys which are not 'by authority,' reports of the doings of certain 'societies,' and all sorts of disorganized knowledge, like the smashed crockery of the Smithsonian Institute (spite of the packing of scientific sawdust), tons of theological controversy, religious tracts and loose leaves that flutter down to us from Heaven knows where, the refuse of old book-stalls and the lumber of government attics, the annual crop of political 'speeches,' bureaucratic writings,

and all but one set of the 'journals' of Congress, agricultural and Patent-Office reports, etc.

"These are the sweepings of great libraries, which need to be cleared out, and which, by themselves, might form a curious and useful collection, a real bazaar of trivial publications. As an 'annex' to the great Government Library, though not an essential part of it, such a collection would possess a certain value and interest. There is no doubt that guardians of the National Library will be forced to recognize the necessity of a division of the contents of the Library, and the sequestration by themselves of the comparatively useless parts of learning. It is not denied, of course that the fore-mentioned classes of works are useful in their way, and that they are valuable as exponents of the conditions of life and society in the United States, and as evidence of the progress of the useful arts in America. But they have not such a value as entitles them to jostle and crowd out their superiors and betters in the book world.

"Keeping in view the fact that one function of the library is to guard the rights of literary property, it is clear that one copy of all originals of books and other articles ought to be retained, not necessarily on the shelves of the library, but in some accessible and safe place where they can be arranged, classified, and numbered and ready to be produced on call. One copy in all cases of original works, and in works of merit, of cost or rarity, two copies might be kept, that if one were lost the second would stand ready to supply its place. But of the common run of books one copy would be sufficient. There would then be left behind a great number of second copies, duplicates, and even triplicates which would form the subject of exchange. The business could be managed by correspondence, and by sending printed lists of works to be exchanged to other libraries which would be glad to replenish their shelves from the overflow of our own.

"But, secondly, let us consider the other branch of the subject, the method of drainage by sale. It is evident that in so large a library, and with the large arrivals of fresh matter by the daily mails, by exchanges and otherwise, there must be a great deal of litter, and of what is called waste or refuse. There would have to be sweepings out and cleanings up; and there might be one great annual 'cleaning up' and clearing out of all refuse matter which had accumulated in the Library in the course of a year. This would take the form of a sale at public auction; or, if thought preferable, the sale might be intrusted to a commission house. The stock to be sold would consist of such duplicates and second copies as had not previously been disposed of by exchange; and, in addition, the many spurious works, the frauds and humbugs of the world of letters, the book vagrants and travelling impostors who knock at the doors of all libraries, and who, as having been arrested and exposed, would be marched out and most cheerfully set up and knocked down to the lowest bidder. The Library, in this way, would be rid of a great ruck of useless and unprofitable matter which

could be turned to profit, as the proceeds of the sale would be invested in other works of permanent value and utility; and thus, by a simple system of drainage by exchange and sale, the Library would be converted from a stagnant pool or reservoir into a self purifying fountain, kept always clean and sweet by its own action."

SMITHMEYER, J. L. Suggestions on library architecture, American and foreign; with an examination of Mr. Wm. F. Poole's scheme for library buildings. *Architect.* Wash., 1883. 31 p. O.

Extracts.

Lancaster (Mass.) P. L. (Added 691; total 15,455; lost 0; issued 11,441.) The report is followed by a catalogue of the year's additions, in which we may notice that under each periodical mentioned is given a list of its "*Continued articles.*"

Lib. Co. of Phila. (Added 4464; issued 39,921; lib. use, Ridgway Branch, 6761; visitors 130,486; expenses \$16,488.19.) The old library building has been sold:

Lowell (Mass.) City L. (To July 7, 1883, added 1372; total 30,000; issued 51,330.) The card catalog has been classified and the books partly rearranged on the shelves. "The library is free to all residents of Lowell above 12 years of age. Non-residents may become subscribers by the payment of \$1 per year.

"Patrons have made some complaint of their inability to use the new catalog. Precisely the same complaint was at first made everywhere, wherever a similar change has been made; but everywhere the people have learned to use the new system, in time, without trouble, and to their great advantage."

A reading-room has been opened (Oct. 17), and the library is now open mornings as well as afternoons and evenings. Individual acknowledgment is made of the services of each of the assistants. The report (made Dec. 26, but just now printed) ends:

"We call the attention of the Council to the very able and satisfactory administration of the librarian, Mr. Hill. We hazard nothing in saying that his services are imperatively demanded for many years. No new librarian can take his place at present. We say positively that no man can fill it. It would be ruinous to the interests of the library to make any change in its administration, and the new City Council are most respectfully entreated to allow no consideration whatever to tempt them to take a step which would be so disastrous as the appointment of a new librarian. It must be distinctly understood that the duties are complicated and difficult. The time requisite to learn them, if the new man be able to learn them at all, is considerable. Every change in librarians, if the retiring incumbent be a competent man, is deplorable here, or anywhere. The city cannot afford to break in a novice every year. There is no need of it; hence the lack of wisdom in attempt-

ing it. The board, therefore, earnestly recommends the election of the present librarian.

"We also desire to express our regret that the Council was not also ready to place the entire charge of the institution, including the choice of librarian, in the hands of the directors. A literary institution should be removed from the wretchedness and curses and dangers of politics. That justice has always been done to the library must be admitted; but that it always will be done is far from certain. This observation is general, and will be as true in fifty years as to-day, and is made without any personalities in view. It is a principle, far removed from any personal considerations, that no literary institution should be subjected to the annoyances of the accused political theory, so false in every particular, that 'to the victor belongs the spoils.' No position, in moral right, belongs to any one but to the fit; that is, to one qualified to hold it."

A week later, it may be remembered, a new City Council turned out Mr. Hill, and appointed the secretary of a political club, a man entirely without experience in library work.

Lynn (Mass.) P. L. (Added 1264; total 32,006; issued 72,452; ref. use 14,878.) "The public libraries of our time have little in common with the libraries of the past. They do not gather and hold for the benefit of the few. Their books are in every household; and when worn out in the service are quietly replaced by more efficient workers in the field. Emphatically 'the libraries of the people,' they are steadily winning their way to a large and commanding influence in society. That their work will prove beneficent can scarcely be doubted by any one who has watched their progress during the last ten years. Their rapid increase in number is not more remarkable than the earnest discussion they have awakened, and the settled purpose which everywhere appears, to make them efficient auxiliaries in the work of education, preoccupying the minds of the young with good reading during the most critical period of life, and bringing to all our people large opportunities for intellectual and social culture."

Marblehead (Mass.) Abbott P. L. (Added 390; total 7244; insured for \$4350; issued 31,149.)

Merc. L. Assoc., San Francisco. (Added 1386; total 52,751; issued 35,786.) "I have to report a membership less than that of one year ago — a proportionately smaller income, and, resulting therefrom, a slight decrease in all the functions pertaining to the Library."

Nova Scotia Legislative Library. (Added 814; total 10,174.) New rules have been adopted, of which the most noteworthy are the following:

"13. A book shall be kept by the librarian with different columns. In No. 1 shall be inserted the name of the book; in No. 2 the initials of the receiver, written by himself, and the date of receipt; in No. 3 the date of return, to be certified by the initials of the party and the Librarian.

"14. Books injured or destroyed by the per-

son taking them must be paid for at the full price for which they can be procured at the book-stores.

"15. No volume of statutes, nor any legal or constitutional treatise nor law report, shall be taken from the library unless the person receiving the same shall give a written undertaking to return it by 11 a.m. of the following day. Pending the return of any such book, the borrower shall not be allowed to take any other book from the Library."

Providence P. L. (Added 4833, of which 1171 were purchased; total 25,520; issued 85,486.) The report, as usual, is long, detailed, and interesting.

Worcester Free P. L. (Added 2347; total 58,099; issued, home use 116,806, ref. 52,305; Sunday 2008.)

"The reference use has grown from practically no use thirteen years ago.

"These books have been used almost exclusively for serious purposes, and in the statement no account has been taken of the immense use of the 250 papers, magazines, and reviews to be found in the reading-rooms.

"The work done by the library in connection with the public schools has continued to increase. Besides the large amount accomplished within the library building it is calculated that from 500 to 700 volumes belonging to the library are in use within the school-houses of the city every day that the schools are in session.

"It is pleasant to note that the methods in vogue in this library have approved themselves to the judgment of managers of libraries in other places and that they are being adopted in many cities and large towns and in smaller communities."

Chicago, St Louis, Providence, Leeds, Boston, are cited as examples, and reference is made to praise of the library in the article Libraries in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and in the report of M. Dardenne on libraries issued by the Prefecture of the Seine.

The report of the Superintendent of Schools of Cincinnati for 1882-3 contains (p. 61-63) some good remarks on the influence of dime novels and the necessity of counteracting them by forming a habit of good reading. "The schools have been standing by, saying 'Don't touch, don't touch,' but doing nothing to interest the pupils in good literature. Of late years, through our literary and moral training, which includes the celebration of authors' birthdays, and through our method of teaching history, there has been a decided change for the better. I have been informed by teacher after teacher in the Intermediate (Grammar) Schools that while formerly they were frequently troubled by pupils bringing dime novels to school, they have not known of a single instance of the kind since systematic instruction in gem-learning and the celebration of authors' birthdays were introduced into the schools. The pupils feel themselves above such reading. They take pride in the fact that they read good authors. And let me say here, that as soon as the child's pride is aroused he is safe."

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BREUSING, Dr. A. *Leitfaden durch das Wiegengalter der Kartographie bis J. 1600 mit besond. Berücksichtigung Deutschlands*. Frankf. a. M., Mahlau & Waldschmidt, 1883. 33 p. 8°. 50 m.

CHEVALIER, Ulysse. *Repertoire des sources historiques du moyen âge*. Bio-bibliographie-Tome I. Paris, Soc. bibliog., 1883. 20+ 1185 p. 8°. Subs. price, 20 fr.

DUPLESSIS, G. *Essai bibliog. sur les différents éditions des Icones Veteris Testamenti d'Holbein*. (Extr. des Mém. de la Soc. des Antiq. de France, t. 44.) Nogent-le-Rotrou, 1884. 20 p. 8°.

FRANCE. MINISTÈRE DE LA MARINE ET DES COLONIES. *Catalogue par ordre géog. des cartes, plans, vues de côtes, mémoires, instructions nautiques, etc., qui composent l'Hydrographie française*. Paris, Challamel aîné, 1884. 340 p. 8°. 6 fr.

KERVILER. *Essai d'une bibliographie des publications périodiques de la Bretagne*. I. Dépt. de Morbihan. Paris, Lechevalier, 1884. 56 p. 8°. (40 copies.) 3 fr.

LE PETIT, J. *L'art d'aimer les livres et de les connaître*; lettres à un jeune bibliophile. Paris, J. Le Petit, 1884. 8°. 10 fr.

MÜLLER, Dr. Johannes. *Die wissenschaftlichen Vereine und Gesellschaften Deutschlands im 19. Jahrhundert*; Bibliog. ihrer Veröffentlichungen seit ihrer Begründung. I. Lief. Berl., A. Asher & Co., 1883. 80 p. Q.

A work of great promise of usefulness. It is

arranged alphabetically by names of cities. This part reaches from Aachen to Brandenburg. There are to be six parts @ 6 marks. Full details are given, and alphabetical and systematic indexes will be added. The author has seen all that he describes. All independent publications are included except "Laws, Lists of members, circulars, and similar unimportant pieces."

MÜNTZ, Eug. Les historiens et les critiques de Raphaël, 1483-1883; essai bibliographique, pour servir d'appendice à l'ouvrage de Passavant. Paris, J. Rouan, 1883. 174 p. 8°. + portraits. 6 fr. (Bib. internat. de l'art.)

Highly praised by G. Pawlowski, in *Polybiblion*, avril, p. 331-333. "It is rare," he says, "that one finds such an abundance of information in so small a space; M. Müntz's work has this inappreciable advantage, uncommon in the domain of bibliography, that it can not only be consulted with profit, but be read with pleasure." It is in two parts, the first treating of the artist's life, studies, genius, and aspirations; the second of his works, arranged in groups. Each section is arranged chronologically. 320 volumes or pamphlets are described, not counting the translations, whereas the "Universal catalogue of books on art" (1870-77) had only 120, Duplessis' "Essai d'une bibliographie générale des beaux-arts" (1866) had only 100, and Oettinger's "Bibliographie biographique" only 17. The principal works are accompanied with critical notes.

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PANTASSI, V. I codici miniati. Torino, E. Loescher, 1883. 99 p. 8°. + 20 pl. 4 lire.

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Dictionary; short titles; imprints; carefully made.

MANNO, Antonio. Alcuni cataloghi di antiche librerie piemontesi. (Pages 382-390 of v. 9 of *Miscellaneo di storia ital.* ed. per cura della Reg. Deput. di Storia Patria, Torino, Bocca, 1880, 8°.)

The inventory of the ducal library at Rivoli is published in *Neuer Anzeiger*, Apr., p. 125-130.

SOUTHBRIDGE (Mass.) P. L. Supplementary catalogue no. 2. Boston, 1884. 128 p. O.

The HARTFORD L. As. Bulletin for Apr. contains a two-page classified list of the works on music in that library.

The LIBRARY of Cornell Univ. for April contains a list of "recent publications by officers of the University," to be continued as a current record in future nos.

The MERC. L. of Phila.'s April bulletin introduces notes descriptive and critical, after the fashion of the Boston Athenæum, Worcester, Buffalo, Milwaukee, and Hartford libraries, but in much more restricted number.

Ed. LE HÉRICHER's Glossaire germanique, scandinave, et hébraïque des noms d'hommes, Paris, Maisonneuve & Co., 1884 (8°, 2.50 fr.), will probably be found useful by catalogers.

Indexes.

BLISS, R.; Jr. Classified index to the maps in Petermann's Geographische Mittheilungen, 1855-81. Camb., Mass., 1884. 55 p. l. O. (Harv. Univ. Lib., Bibliog. contrib., no. 16. in cm.) 1340 titles. The scale is given, and the size.

Mr. Bliss has other similar indices, such as the publications of the London Geological Society and the Royal Geographical Society, either completed or nearly completed, and intends ultimately to index in this way the maps in the publications of all the principal geographical societies. This ought to be known, to the end that any possible duplication of the work by others may be avoided.

[GRISWOLD, W. M.] The Q. P. Index annual for 1883. Bangor, 1884. 40 p. O. \$1.

Indexes 32 magazines, and also the U. S. Consular and Education Reports. (Fletcher's co-operative index includes 48 magazines.) The following are indexed by Mr. Griswold and not by Mr. Fletcher: *American, Art amateur, Continent, Eclectic, English, Independent, International review, Magazine of art, Modern age, Nord and Süd, Republic, Unitarian review, Westermann's Monatshefte, Wheelman*, and the U. S. Consular and Education reports.

Q. P. INDEX has nearly ready for the printer a manual of biographical literature, in two parts, a dictionary of biographical reference, and an index to biographical works. The object of this work is, in the *first part*, to save librarians time and trouble (or the alternative of giving an incorrect answer), when they have to answer such questions as, "Is there a life of—?"—"Is it long or short?"—"old or new?" etc.; and, in the *second part*, to unlock so much as may be of the vast store of information on general topics treated in biographical literature. While a few works of this kind have a purely subjective value, as a rule their heroes are concerned in events of general interest, or, at the least, come in contact with interesting persons. In such cases, their evidence is often of historical importance, and history from a personal point of view is more interesting than when regarded either as mere annals, or as philosophy teaching by example. As regards the Dictionary part, the "Manual" claims to be only a supplement (tho a very inadequate one) to Oettinger's invaluable "Bibliographie biographique" (which closes with 1854); but the plan of the Index is believed to be original. Subscriptions, at \$2 (8s, 8m) are invited, as the work will not be printed until there is a reasonable probability that printing expenses will be covered.

The *Literary world* publishes occasionally an alphabetical "index to such articles on strictly literary topics in current periodicals as, by reason of their intrinsic character, their authorship, or the pages in which they appear," deserve notice.

Gifts and Bequests.

JERSEY CITY. — The establishment by the Lorillards of a free library and reading-room for the benefit of the 3000 operatives in their factory at Jersey City is creditable alike to their business sagacity and their kindly feelings. It is difficult to overestimate the benefit which a well-chosen collection of 10,000 books, a hundred newspapers and magazines, and facilities for innocent amusements, will confer upon the employés. Though this kind of benevolence is not new in this country, it has seldom been applied on so extensive and liberal a scale, and it will be well if the example of the Lorillards is extensively followed.

MALDEN, MASS. — The designs for the beautiful library building in Malden — to be erected by the Hon. E. S. Converse in memory of his son — were prepared by Mr. H. H. Richardson, of Brookline, who has had considerable experience in library architecture. The building will be in the Romanesque round-arched style, and will appear eminently picturesque. The structure will have the form of an L, at the corner of Salem and Park Streets, the principal dimensions being nearly 121 feet by 93. The height of the

main building will be 41 feet 6 inches from the top of the basement to the ridge of the roof. The material will be brown sandstone from Kibbe quarry at Longmeadow. Mosaic work of three colors will ornament the Salem-street gable. The octagonal tower will rise to a height of 55 feet. Two sides of a courtyard are formed by the walls. On the south and west sides will be a wall of Kibbe stone, 42 inches high on the outer side. There will be a bluestone pavement on the easterly side of the yard, and the remainder of the inclosure will be laid out as a lawn. Passing across the square, the visitor will enter a porch or cloister with three arches. At the street end is to be a stone seat; at the opposite end a vestibule leading to Memorial Hall, which separates the library-rooms from the art gallery. The delivery-room is on the left, beyond which is the library-room with its alcoves. The rooms will be finished in quartered white oak, ornamented with carving and mouldings; 29 feet 6 inches will be the extreme height of the rooms. Winding stairs lead to galleries containing alcoves on two sides of the library-room. A small round tower forms the southwestern corner of the building. The library-room, 50 by 36, will contain space for over 35,000 volumes, and additional space can easily be secured. Abundant light will enter through windows at the sides and dormers in the roof. A private room for the librarian with a fire-proof vault, and a lift for raising and lowering books, will be on the right of the delivery desks.

A wide arch leads from the delivery-room to the reading-room on the northerly side, containing a fireplace and chimneypiece of carved oak. Cozey nooks for readers appear in an alcove on the opposite side of the delivery-room. In the northeast corner of the building, across Memorial Hall, is the art gallery, 36 by 24, the light entering from the roof through hammered glass. An unobstructed view from the easterly side may be obtained through the several arches, to the great window in the western gable. Artificial illumination all night may be effectively secured in the space above the glass ceiling. Beyond the art gallery are rooms for engravings or statuary, and a large apartment for the trustees, which will be nicely finished. Curtains or sliding-doors may close the rooms, or the entire space may be thrown into one. Similar rooms may be found above the rooms last mentioned, one of them containing a balcony overlooking the art gallery. A stairway in this portion of the structure. Exclusive of basement-rooms, the building contains upward of 7000 square feet of space. Cellars under the whole fabric contain the heating apparatus, toilets, and storage-rooms. Beneath the library-room is a general work-room, protected from dampness, where books are received; also provision for storage of books or pamphlets. According to the specifications the work is to be finished by July 1, 1885, but the building will probably be completed at an earlier date. — *Bost. Ad. dv.*, May 10, 1884.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

The Breadwinners. — The authorship is now claimed or acknowledged by Miss Hannah Calligan, of Machias, Me.

Don't is by Oliver Bell Bunce. — *S. B. N.*

Cecil Laker. — Mrs. Harriette S. Bainbridge née Smith. She uses this ps. in periodical literature, and published "Irene Floss and other poems" in 1878. — *J. P. B., in Lib. chron.*, p. 32.

Cimbro, ps. of Giovanni Faldella in "Salai at Montecitorio," Turin, 1883. — *Bib. univ.*, p. 379.

George Allan, ps. of Madame Kremnitz, in "Ein Fürstenkind, Roman, Lpz., W. Friedrich, 1883."

"*George Taylor* ist bekanntlich kein Engländer oder Amerikaner, sondern ein Pseudonym für den Heidelberger Theologen, A. Hausrath. Hiesse der Verfasser wirklich, wie von einigen Seiten behauptet wird, Josef Archer Crowe, und wäre er ein Fremder, so müsste die Stoffwahl der 'Klytia' sehr auffallen; bei dem Bewohner Heidelbergs . . . erscheint sie vollkommen natürlich und sehr berechtigt." — Dr. A. Stern, in *Zeitschrift für die gebildete Welt*, B. 3, p. 283.

"*Crowe*, J. A. Auch wird ihm die Autorschaft des unter dem Pseudonym Georg Taylor veröffentlichten deutschen Romans 'Antinous' zugeschrieben." — Bornmüller's *Biographisches Schriftsteller-Lexicon*.

Which? — *K. A. Linderfelt*.

L. Dungeau, ps. of L: Vian in "Montesquieu, bibliographie, Paris, 1874," 8°.

Medicus, ps. of Dr. Daniel Denison Slade, in "Twelve days in the saddle, Boston, 1884," 73 p. sq. S.

N. O., ancien missionnaire, ps. of Rev. Jean André Cuog, of Oka, province of Quebec, author of "Etudes philologiques sur quelques langues sauvages de l'Amérique, Montreal, 1866," and of contributions signed *N. O.* in "Actes de la Société philologique de Paris." — *C. Alex. Nelson*.

P. Clauer, ps. of le père Sommervogel in "Une poignée de pseudonymes français, Lyon, 1877," 8°.

Philobiblos, ps. of Alexander Ireland in "Book-lover's enchiridion." — *Acad.*, Dec. 8, 1883, p. 376.

T. L., ps. of Turgenev, in "Parasha," a poem published in 1843, his first appearance in print.

Uncle Ben. — "Portraits of my married friends; or, peeps into Hymen's kingdom, by Uncle Ben (N. Y., 1858)," was written by Mrs. Rhoda E. Waterman White, who has also used the same pseudonym in several other books.

Mrs. White was the mother of Mrs. Lucy C. Lillie, author of "Nan," etc. — *C. H. Chase*, Yg. Men's Assoc., Albany.

General Notes.

THE PAWTUCKET VALLEY FREE LIBRARY, was dedicated April 12. It appears that it owes its foundation in a large measure to the efforts of a lady, Mrs. W. R. Greene. It is to be open every evening from 7 to 9, except Saturdays, when the hours are 3-10.

BRITISH MUSEUM. — "Comparing the equal illuminating effects of gas and electricity in portions of the British Museum, while the former is estimated to cost 17s. 6d. per hours, the latter has actually cost 6d. per hour for a total illumination of 18,800 candle power. — *Building news*, April 11, p. 569.

Mr. John Jacob Astor has just made a special gift to the Astor Library of ten rare and precious works that deserve far more than passing notice. They are displayed in the show-cases of the central library hall, and should be seen by all lovers of ancient manuscripts and early typography.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. — The library will be located on the present site of the Gates House, which has long been reserved for this purpose. The buildings will be entirely fire-proof. The stack-plan of arrangement of books will be adopted, or a modification of it. There will be accommodation for 120,000 volumes, though the library now has but about 62,000. There will be a study, a reference-room for students, and the upper story will be used at present as a picture gallery. The whole edifice will cost \$50,000.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LIBRARY. — The library of Columbia College has made very great progress during Mr. Dewey's first college year, and the trustees have signified their appreciation by making the salary of the librarian that of a full professor of equal service, viz., \$5000. They have also approved the proposal to open a School of Library Economy, as a department of the university, though it is not planned to put it into operation before Oct. 1, 1886. In connection with it, the librarian is given the title of Professor of Library Economy.

JOHN EDMANDS, of the Philadelphia Mercantile Library, has prepared an interesting and timely collection of "Reading notes on Wycliffe." The pamphlet (12 pages) comprises a bibliography of the subject, and gives such notes and references as will be found helpful by those who wish to post themselves on the work and history of the man, the fifth centennial of whose death will be celebrated during the present year. Mr. Edmands also sends out a proof of an English bibliography of "Dies Iræ," divided under the subjects of text, authorship and criticism, and translations. To this he invites additions and corrections from those who have the material to supply omissions or furnish additional references, as he wishes to make the bibliography as accurate and complete as possible before printing.

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NO. 6.

C: A. CUTTER, *Editor.*

Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass.

European matter may be sent to the care of H: R. TEDDER, Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S. W., London.

Remittances and orders for subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, 31 & 32 Park Row (P. O. Box 943), New York. Remittances should be made by draft on New York, P. O. order, or registered letter.

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A DISCUSSION has sprung up between the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* and the *Neuer Anzeiger* in regard to the purchase of books. Herr Dziatzko, *apropos* to the complaints which the German booksellers are making, like the English and American, of the decay of their business, and the claims they put forward that the libraries ought to support them, advanced the principle that a librarian should buy the books he wants as cheaply as possible. This, says Petzholdt, has never been his principle. It is much more important, he thinks, in the purchase of new books to get them as soon as published than to get them more cheaply by waiting and disappointing the public, and perhaps compelling some of those who use the library to buy works necessary to them out of their own pockets. Again, Petzholdt declares that he never has been willing to accept any special discount from a bookseller based upon the understanding that the library is to take all its books from him only. He gives it to be understood that he takes his

books from that bookseller who sends them in earliest. Otherwise, his agent, sure of the library's custom, would use the copies he receives, especially continuations, to send out to other persons "on approval," hoping to gain new customers, and the library would be served last.

Petzholdt also declares that he makes it a rule never to take anything direct from the publisher, because he regards the retail dealer as the natural medium between publisher and customer. If a publisher wishing to save the retailer's commission on some expensive work offers it directly to the library, Petzholdt takes it, but on condition that it be delivered at the same price, through the retail dealer. So he avoids all trouble of correspondence about defects and for the remittance of money, and yet leaves to the retailer some profit on the transaction.

This matter was discussed at one of our first conventions, and the feeling in general was in favor of Dziatzko's principle, though, probably, Petzholdt's exceptions would also be assented to. There can be no doubt that the duty of the librarian, public, proprietary, or collegiate, is to get as much as he can with the money intrusted to his charge. It may be expedient to pay something extra for early delivery; it may be economical to pay something for saving his own time, and something to secure honest, trustworthy service; but it is no part of his duty to support the retail bookseller. He should not pay a cent with that object. It is not business. It is not political economy. If the retail dealer supplies a want of the community, he will be sustained; if in the new conditions of society he does not, no sacrifice that the libraries can make will be able to retain him in existence. It is useless to struggle against the stream of social progress and the course of commerce.

HOW WE WORK AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

BY J. C. SICKLEY, CITY LIBRARIAN.

THERE are many ways for a librarian to add to the comfort and convenience of his readers, and increase the usefulness of his library, even though it be small. A few instances of what has been accomplished in the Poughkeepsie City Library during the past year may prove not uninteresting.

It has been the custom to place upon the shelf or counter which separates the bookcases from the public, novels and juvenile fiction for those who wish to select for themselves; the novels being placed on one side of the charging desk and the juveniles on the other. The first of the year, (1883) I procured four Economy book supports and on the fiction side placed several histories, essays, books of travel, science, etc., and on the juvenile side similar works suitable for children. The books immediately attracted attention, and many who before had selected novels chose one of these. The juvenile books too were often chosen by children who before had devoted themselves to Optic and Alger. The plan was commended by the library committee, and proved successful, not only in luring novel readers, but was appreciated by readers of a better class of literature, who often made selections from these books. Care was taken to keep the racks well filled with books and frequent changes were made in them.

A reference room was added to the library during the summer. This was much needed. The use of the reading-room tables to consult reference books was annoying, both to readers and those consulting. The work of preparing the room, with the addition of new cases and other repairs necessitated the closing of the library for about five weeks. On reopening in September, I made some suggestions to the committee, which were approved by them and carried out at once.

The first of these, was to place in every school of the city, public and private, a catalogue of the library for the use of teachers and pupils. (The catalogue is arranged on the plan of the Brooklyn catalogue.) In addition to the twelve public schools, with their several departments, there are eighteen private schools and seminaries. A catalogue was placed in each school, and a circular letter sent to each teacher, asking that pupils be shown the use of the catalogue, and advised with as to the best reading. Teachers were

also requested to bring or send their pupils to the library when desiring information other than from text-books. Teachers who wished were also allowed to draw three books at once if desired; books to be used for school purposes. A rule was also made that where a class at school, or members of a literary or reading club desired certain books for consultation for a short period, these books would be withdrawn from circulation and kept in the library during the time required.

A notice was also prepared, stating briefly some facts in reference to the library, — that it was free, number and class of books, reading room, etc. This I caused to be posted in every factory and many of the business houses in the city. Lists of new books were published in our daily papers from time to time, and lists of books in the library containing reference or information about current events or matters of local or general interest, — the Newburg Centennial, 400th Anniversary of Luther, Matthew Arnold etc., etc.

Originality, of course, is not claimed for all this, but it was new to our city and library, and has given gratifying results. Although the library was closed for five weeks, over 1200 more books were loaned than in 1882, when it was open the entire year. There was a decrease in the reading of fiction of over five per cent, there was an increased use of the library by children. One teacher sent her entire class or room of twenty-seven pupils, with a request that they be allowed to take books. There was also an increase in the use of reference books, and more readers at the reading tables. The catalogues in the schools have been of much use to teachers and pupils, enabling them to select and send for such books as are wanted. Many teachers have applied for and are using the special cards issued to them.

CONCERNING LIBRARIES.

It is well known that the great object of people who have books is to prevent other people from reading them. No man ever yet lent a book willingly; and all literature testifies that authors who have submitted, without public outcry or lamentation, to be robbed of umbrellas, rubbers, money, and friends, have been unable to bear in silence the non-return of an odd volume or two. In former times librarians were selected in frank accordance with this principle, and it was tacitly maintained by the trustees, and acknowledged by the would-be users of a library, that the main duty of the person in charge was to see that the books were read as little as might be. In

the same manner, the hours during which libraries were open to the public were restricted, so that as few people as possible should have access to them; and in one case, that of a small town in Connecticut, we believe, the true objects of the library were so well understood and provided for, that it was kept open during one hour of the day only; and that hour being the universal dinner-time of the place the consequence was,—to the great delight of the librarian and the contentment of the trustees,—that not above a dozen books were taken out in the course of a whole year.

This system, however, had its advantages. A library in the old days was a true library,—*a bookish place in charge of a bookish man*. The librarian loved the books, and hoarded them like gold pieces. To him that loveth much, much shall be forgiven; and the asperities of the old librarian were easily pardoned. The library itself was a place apart, having an atmosphere of its own and a learned hush that soothed the ears of all who crossed its threshold. Some dust and some disorder there were, but such as arose from a reverent disinclination to trouble the repose of the books, rather than from a careless disregard of them. There was no bustle of book-getting or book-returning, and no attendants, except the librarian himself, a preoccupied man in black. Books were taken out by literary instinct, without any complicated and obtrusive system of cataloguing; and, above all, no gates, doors, or barriers divided the visitor from the books; once conquer the librarian himself, and you were free to browse at will from alcove to alcove.

The modern librarian has come in like a whirlwind. He has thrown wide the shutters, pulled up the shades, and thus destroyed the pensive half light which is the proper illumination of a library. Scholastic repose flies away at the touch of his business-like hand, and the literary atmosphere of a true library, which in itself is an educating influence, gives way to the every-day air of a workshop. The dignity of the books is invaded, and a corps of assistant librarians hustle them about, disfigure them with numbers, labels and letters, and rearrange them upon fanciful theories. The applicant for a book is admitted on sufferance, and restricted to standing-room near the door. Peremptory notices posted all about warn him that he must keep away from the books, and that the alcoves are closed to him. He may think himself fortunate if, through an opening between the catalogue chests, he can catch a glimpse of his old friends, trembling on their shelves, in anticipation of some new outrage; and, crowning indignity of all, both to himself and to the books, the volume for which he asks is handed to him *over a counter*, as if it were matches in a paper, or two pounds of cheese. All this is done, really with the old object of hoarding the books, but ostensibly with a view to making the library useful; and thus, as Petruchio, under guise of solicitude, deprived the unfortunate Katharine of her nuptial dinner, so the modern

librarian has robbed the book-lover of his library. The pretended theory is that the man who goes to a library for a book is an *ignorant robber*,—ignorant, and therefore he must be told what book he wants; a robber, and therefore the books must be hidden from him. There are libraries, however, and notably one in this city, within the shadow of the State House, which have refrained from adopting the robber theory, and yet seem to have remaining upon their shelves a sufficient number of volumes to satisfy their frequenters. Such libraries maintain, in a trading and utilitarian age, the tradition of literature; and if by chance their custodians should be locked in among the books on some dark night, we may be sure that the ghosts, as they descended from their shelves at the witching hour, would greet them in a kindly and fraternal manner; whereas, a librarian of the new school, with his theory of ignorance and robbery, if placed in the same precarious situation, would be torn into as many pieces as there were subjects in his catalogue.—*Boston d. advertiser*, May 17.

BIRMINGHAM NEWSROOMS.

By J. D. MULLINS.

THAT nearly ten thousand men should use these rooms day by day, with perfect order and evident pleasure, is quite as worthy of remark, in its way, as the good use which is made of the books in the Library. At nine o'clock in the morning there is always a little crowd of men waiting for the Newsrooms to open; not mere idlers wanting to kill time, but mainly men "out of employment," clean, smart, active fellows "wanting work." Pencil and paper are soon at work jotting down the chance of a "job" in this paper and that, the Bristol, or the Liverpool, or the Birmingham papers as the case might be. There are the three or four tables allotted to "ladies," for whom any paper or periodical they require is brought by the attendants—a far better plan, it seems to us, than putting the "ladies" into a room by themselves with a limited supply of "suitable papers." All that there is in the vast room is at their demand or request, and their presence in the room is pleasant and decidedly civilizing in its tendency, and no rudeness or slightest discourtesy has ever been shown to them by any of the thousands of men of all classes who use the place. Later on come a miscellaneous crowd more difficult to describe, elderly folk past work but not past wanting to know "how the world goes," ailing folk too weak to work just yet. There is no place much more wholesome and educative in the best sense of the word than a good general newsroom. Turn Mr. "All-on-one-side" loose here and let him wander among the papers, Liberal and Conservative, Jewish and Christian, Catholic and Protestant, High Church and Low Church, Conformist and Nonconformist, American and English, Scientific, Pictorial, Mechanical, and Commercial; and if he is not straightened into

a sense of how much there is to know, and how much he has to learn, then he is indeed a heavy man. How disgusted one elderly gentleman became the other day on finding that for nearly half an hour he had been reading the wrong newspaper, and had got all his settled ideas of right and wrong rudely upset, his liver disturbed, and apoplexy made imminent by an eloquent leader on the wrong side—that is the other side, not his side. With the constant traffic and passing to and fro, and on a boarded floor the room is not perhaps as quiet as a fastidious ear could desire, but the guardian angel (in uniform) evidently tries to keep the room as quiet as he can by politely informing gentlemen who form groups for gossip that “no conversation is allowed.” This is of the utmost importance, as conversation would soon become much too general if permitted, and lead to arguments more vigorous than agreeable. Then if in the morning we see the men who are out of work, the men who are past work, and those who are not able to work, at “dinner-time,” there is quite a rush of the men who “are at work.” Somehow they run in and spend a good part of the dinner hour here. At four there is another rush for the evening papers, and at night when work is done every seat is occupied. — *Birmingham daily mail*, Feb. 22.

WHAT A LIBRARIAN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT BINDING.

BY JAMES B. NICHOLSON.

[MR. NICHOLSON sends to the *Publishers' weekly* some remarks on the need which a bookseller has to understand binding. They will apply about as well to a librarian.]

He should be able to tell when he takes a bound book in his hands whether it has been done “in boards” or “out of boards;” whether it has been properly backed, and the joints are even; whether the squares are regular; if the edges have been scraped before they were gilt; whether the head-bands have been worked, or stuck on; whether the leather has been neatly pared and the book properly put in leather; whether the finishing is “hand tooled” or “stamped;” and if it is neatly, and durably bound. He should be educated up to a point that would enable him to appreciate the difference between a mere mechanical and an artistic piece of work. He should be able to know all the materials that are used in covering books. He should know that real morocco is the dressed skin of a goat, whether it be smooth, straight-grained or have been grained as turkey morocco. He should know *veritable* levant morocco from all its counterfeits. He should know sheepskin, whether as skivers, roans, bark, law, colored or grained to imitate morocco. He should know the bastard leathers, whether put up as Persian morocco, grained buck, or smooth, and he should be able to distinguish genuine russia leather from cow leather, or any imitation. Few have this knowledge.

[Mr. Nicholson then gives some instances of lack of knowledge among publishers that might easily be paralleled in another calling.]

A prominent house in New England advertised an edition of the Poets as being bound in crushed levant morocco. . . . The books were covered in thin, ungrained English morocco, the cost of which was a mere moiety of levant morocco, and the manipulation not one fourth as expensive.

A house of the highest respectability in one of our large cities advertised Poetical Works, bound in “full tree calf,” at a very low figure. They were bound with a very narrow calf back, and the sides were nothing but paper, up to the joints, merely marbled and varnished in imitation of “tree calf.” . . .

A publisher in New York was getting up a handsome book for the holidays, and he invited estimates from several binders, the only specification being that the book was to be bound in “full morocco, gilt edges.” Most of the binders gave estimates based on how such a book should be bound. One gave an estimate based entirely upon the specifications, and being much the lowest, he got the job, as a matter of course. When the first lot was turned in, it was found that the binding was “case” work, the back and sides were stamped with an incongruous medley of old stamps, the edges cut by a machine and never scraped, with a common head-band “stuck on,” and the whole affair, rough and uncouth. When the publisher complained, his letter was produced; there was the full morocco, and there was the gilt edge. His specifications were imperfect, and advantage had been taken of that fact. It was too near Christmas for any other binder to get up the remainder of the edition in good style, and the result was that, instead of there being a handsome profit on the publication, there was a loss. The binding killed the book.

THE BOOK THIEF'S NEW DEVICE.

“THE newest trick of book thieves is a most curious one,” said a Nassau Street book dealer yesterday, “and I confess it took me in completely this morning, although I’ve been in the business forty years and thought I knew a good deal. A very well dressed man came in yesterday and represented himself as the assistant librarian of the new public library in Cleveland. He said he had come to this city to buy twenty thousand books, among which he wanted to include about forty representative copies of old theological works printed in New England within the first century after the settlement of the Puritans.

“Of course I gave him permission to look at what I had in that line,” said the book dealer. “After examining the books for about half an hour the man went out, saying that he intended to visit other book stores in the neighborhood. He returned about three o’clock in the afternoon and looked again at the books, and then went away, promising to call this morning and make his purchases.

"Just after he had gone I noticed that he had put one of the books back on the wrong shelf. It was a volume of Cotton Mather's sermons printed in Cambridge, in 1658, and was almost unique in this country. Taking it down I felt that there was some small substance between some of the leaves, and, sure enough, there was—a piece of wet string laid along against the binding, just back of where had been a woodcut portrait of Cotton Mather himself. But the woodcut had disappeared. The rascal had slipped the wet string in during his first visit to the store, and it had so moistened the paste with which the portrait was fastened in the book that during his second visit he had slipped the cut out and put it in his pocket without cutting or tearing it in the least. An examination of the volumes the thief had looked over revealed the fact that he had in the same way stolen seventeen other woodcuts and engravings, the loss of which decreases the value of the volumes fully one half. For instance, the Cotton Mather sermons were worth \$180 with the portrait, while without it I can't sell the book for more than \$50. Do I expect to catch him? Well, I hardly expect to be so fortunate."

"What do you think the man can sell his plunder for?" asked the reporter.

"Well, probably for about \$500—perhaps more," said the book dealer. "And I pity the public libraries of the city, for that man evidently knows just what woodcuts and engravings are the rarest and most valuable, and he will play the same trick in those places if the librarians are not very careful."—*N. Y. Herald, May 17.*

CARLYLE ON LIBRARIES.

A GENTLEMAN had written to Carlyle for particulars of the "Literary Fund," to which an old relative of his (of Greenock) wished to leave a legacy. Carlyle replied, June 25, 1857, promising to get the address of the society, and then continued:

"As to this benevolent old gentleman—whose project really does him honor in one's mind—I confess I could wish him some *surer* method of doing spiritual benefit to his fellow-creatures than this, so far as I know it, promises to be. [Here follows his usual praise of silence.]

"Did he never think of founding a really good library at Greenock; and leaving a small endowment to the schoolmaster for circulating the books among all the inhabitants? In *well-chosen* books lies, more than anywhere else, all the wisdom that man yet has; as in *ill-chosen* books lies, most flagrantly of all, whatsoever is choicest and most pernicious in his folly! To get a library well chosen (chosen by men of insight and probity) in any town, might require much consideration in a charitable testator; but by consideration it might be approximately done, and *done*, this were the real 'building of a kirk' in these times!

"Yours always truly,

"T. CARLYLE."

Library Economy and History.

BERRIER AND JOUIN. *Histoire et description de la Bibliothèque mazarine.* Paris, Plon, Nourrit, et Cie, 1884. 24 p. 8°. 1 fr. 50.

BOURMONT, Comte A. de. *La bibliothèque de l'Univ. de Caen au 15e siècle.* Paris, Soc. Bibliog., 1884. 16 p. 8°.

Extr. from *Polybiblion*.

ISAACS & FLORENCE, *architects.* New library for the Honble. Society of Gray's Inn, perspective view. (In *Building news*, Ap. 4.)

To contain 11,000 vols. A room 36x22, with a gallery 9 ft. above the floor. Bookcases and fittings of oak. Material red brick with Portland stone bands, cornices, and fittings. Basement and ground floor to be let. Cost over £7000.

MATTHEWS, J. Brander. *The home library*, by Arthur Penn [pseud.]. N. Y., Appletons, 1883. 154 p. D.

Full of sensible advice on the choice and the keeping of books.

A MODEL public library. (In *Nature*, Aug. 25, 1883.) 2 col.

An account of the library at Watford (a town of 10,000 inhabitants, the penny rate producing £144 2s.), and nine institutions that have gathered round it. Section A, the library proper has about 7000 v., and issues about 12,000 a year, an annual payment of 3s. being required for taking books home. This small subscription enables the committee to spend about £50 a year in new books. B is the school of science and art. C is entertainments, which is set going as occasion offers; of course it is expected to be a help to the general fund. D is the Youth's Institute, supported by special honorary subscribers and by a penny a week paid by its members for admission to the reading-room, because without that the room was too full. E is a private subscription room, supported by about 100 members at 10s. a year each, which is spent in newspapers and periodicals, made available to the public after their use by the club. F is a School of Music, supported by 160 students and by subscriptions from the vice-presidents. G is the nucleus of a museum. H, the English Literature Club, meets weekly during the winter, at the library rooms, adding greatly to the care with which the books are read and consequently to the pleasure and information drawn from them. Even needlework in elementary schools has its "head centre" in a committee of three gentlemen of the Watford Public Library. Fifty-four schools compete and 1500 specimens are shown. The same association also supports a school of cookery. Other offshoots of the library are the Herts Natural History Society, the Forester's Club,

Junior Forester's Club, and the Shepherd's Club, each having its meeting place at the library rooms. "What we wish to set forth is the reasonableness of this forming all together the work of a single 'committee of education,' and that a rate-supported public library should be the central institution, whose committee should set in co-ordinate motion all the parts of this local education machine. Very great is the economy of one institution working all together, in the matter of rooms, advertising, and printing; in one man receiving, as the librarian does at Watford, all the subscriptions and fees paid to these various societies, the five per cent allowed him upon all giving him a tangible interest in increasing each, as such a central worker must have the means of doing, and in stirring up all to a friendly rivalry in well-doing. And the advantage can hardly be overstated of the power of such an organization to bring together earnest workers, who might otherwise have followed either a secluded path or one crossing that of other workers; in the one case, occurring most frequently in small communities, doing little for the advance of intelligence and information; and in the other case, to which large cities are most liable, wasting time and efforts which are often thwarted by mere local jealousies."

THE NEW Municipal Buildings and Free Public Library, Leeds. (In *The Graphic*, London, Apr. 26, p. 392, 394.)

The new building, which has been five years in construction and cost £120,000 is to be used half for city offices, half for the library. The reading-room of which two views are given, is 80 x 40 feet, "and is divided into a broad nave and aisles by an arcade of six arches, carried upon polished granite pillars, the latter surmounted by intricately carved capitals, each differing in design. Upon the pillars rest semi-circular stone arches, which give form to the vaulted ceiling. The walls are tiled throughout. Almost every tile has been specially designed; almost every capital and column has been variously ornamented, and there may be discovered among the carving minute busts of literary celebrities."

POOLE, W: F. Remarks on library construction; appended an examination of Rev. J. S. Smith-meyer's Suggestions on library architecture. Chicago, Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1884. 34 p. O.

REVIEW of the pending legislation on the national library; with comments on the facts and issues involved, the action of public bodies thereon, and conclusions in the shape of suggestions. Wash., 1884. 8°.

SHAW & HUNNEWELL, architects. Watertown [Mass.] Free Library. (In *American Architect*, May 10.)

A handsome building, not apparently too well lighted.

Abstracts of and Extracts from Reports.

Merc. Lib., N. Y. (added, 5853; total, 203,150; issued, 126,089). The Fifth Avenue branch promises to prove a success. The business in all departments is larger than last year.

Middlesex Mechanics' Assoc., Lowell, Mass., M. E. Sargent, librarian. (Extract from a circular.) "The name of the institution implies an exclusiveness which it had in its early days, when mechanics, only, were allowed to enjoy its privileges. Since that time the only conditions of admission have been a good character and the payment of an entrance fee of \$6. The annual assessment for men is \$1.50; for women 75 cents. Any person not a member may use either the library or reading-room by the payment of \$2 a year or 75 cents quarterly; he may use both library and reading-room by paying \$3 annually or \$1 quarterly.

"The library was re-modelled not many years ago into a very inviting and home-like room, where one has the quiet of his own study and *unrestricted access to every book*. The librarian has an exceptional interest in her work, is very painstaking in her attentions to her patrons, and on account of her long term of service has a thorough acquaintance with the books. The new charging system facilitates the delivery of books, and prevents the necessity of issuing cards, which are always a bother to the holder. There is no crowding, and no one has to wait to be served, as is the case in most large public libraries. The new catalogue enables one to look up almost any subject and grows more useful every day. Very seldom does a person seeking information turn away dissatisfied. The tastes of readers are carefully regarded. Never is a book not in the library recommended that is not noted down, and almost always an effort is made to purchase it.

"The attention of parents is especially invited to the juvenile department. The books for the young are catalogued by themselves, and an alcove is set apart for them. Good books are like good companions, and such only are now introduced to our shelves. Books written on Lowell and by Lowell authors are catalogued under the head of Lowell, and most of them are placed in an alcove by themselves.

"A list of the new books, with their numbers, is published every two or three months in the *Lowell Daily Courier*. Most of them are explained in notes taken from the leading critics of the day.

"Topics of public interest are noted, and sources of information concerning them are advertised.

"A course of reading in English history is now in process of preparation. The books on the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman periods are nearly ready. Notes will explain the part which each book contributes to the elucidation of the subject."

Mitchell L., Glasgow. (Added, 6557 v. and pm.; total, 51,582 v. and pm., or 32,498 separate works; issued, 381,607.) The work is still

carried on under the serious difficulties inseparable from insufficient and unsuitable premises; and the library is still exposed to undue risk of injury by fire.

"The number of volumes in the Poets' Corner (including Burns) is now 4816. The Glasgow collection numbers about 2200. The collection of early Glasgow printing now numbers about 750 volumes. Toward the formation of a collection of books on the Covenanters, a few additional volumes have been added, but the scheme has not as yet taken definite form. It is, however, kept in mind, and all available means will be taken to carry it into effect.

"The second million of volumes issued was completed on Saturday, 1 Sept., 1883, being 1790 working days from the opening of the library. I am not aware of any previous instance in which so many books were read within the same period of the opening of a public library.

"The number of volumes issued to ladies was small, only 2181. For this the want of suitable separate accommodation is responsible, as experience elsewhere shows that where this is provided, ladies take advantage of the reference libraries in large numbers. A majority of the readers belong to the artisan class, and there are considerable numbers of clerks and students, with some professional men. A very large proportion are well under middle age, many under twenty. The reading shows that very much of it is unmistakably for the advancement of education and the acquisition of information, many of the readers habitually taking copious extracts from the books they are perusing.

"The magazine room, where are placed the current numbers of weekly, monthly, and quarterly periodicals, continues to be a very popular department of the library. More than a third of the visitors consult only these periodicals, and make no call for books from the shelves. There is no count made of the number of references to the current periodicals, but it is estimated that they are not much fewer than the volumes issued over the counter."

Newton (Mass.) F. L. "The gradual but healthful change in the taste and requisitions of our readers. Our comparative statistics show a significant gain in the percentage of works of history, of natural science, of essays, poetry, and dramatic works, and of theology, and a slight decrease in the percentage of fiction. Two things result from this fact. It requires much more time to read these substantial books, and fewer books will therefore be taken out during the year; and the neglect, which this better reading renders necessary, of the lighter literature, decreases (without occasioning regret) the circulation of the library at the point where it is most sensitive, and where it usually finds its largest field for growth. In the different wards of the city, clubs have been formed, both of adults and youth, for general reading, for historical study, for political discussions, and for investigations in natural science. The effect of these associations is felt in a marked degree at the Library,

both in the quality of books now sought, and in the use of it for constant reference and study. The very highest office that can be sought or desired for the Library, it is already beginning to accomplish for the community. Its work as a people's university is fairly opened. Every day its tables are covered with volumes for examination by those who are interested in some special form of study. It is becoming more and more a reference library, without limiting its usefulness and breadth as a circulating medium.

"One of our citizens who has taken a deep and intelligent interest in the Library, Mr. Samuel P. May, suggests that it would be of service to students if persons owning rare books or collections, if willing to have them consulted, should furnish a list of them to the librarian."

Southbridge (Mass.). (Added 512; total 9774; issued 17,844.) "One of the most encouraging features in the work of the Library is that so many are learning its profitable use."

Springfield (O.) P. L. (Added, 1605; total, 10,614; issued, 80,650.)

Stirling's and Glasgow P. L. (Added, 684; issued, 72,017; library use, 60,222.) The rearrangement is nearly finished; the classes are: A, Theol., Philos., Eccl. hist. (160 shelves); B, Biog. (114 sh.); C, Hist., Voy. and Trav., Geog. (240); D, Sci., Nat. Hist. (58); E, Fine Arts (18); F, Law, Politics, Commerce, Sociology (30); G, Language (13); H, Poetry, Drama (54); K, Fiction (79); M, miscellaneous lit., incl. magazines (457); P, Patents (118); Scouler collection (38); Books on Scotland (50). The cost of the list of additions for 1883 was defrayed by the advertisements in it. The increase in the number of readers has not in the least interfered with the success of the Mitchell Library.

Yg. Men's Assoc., Buffalo, 1883-4. (Added 3085; total 46,579; issued 99,108.) Readers have been meeting, for some months past, with less satisfactory treatment at our hands than we strove formerly to accustom them to; the books of the day have been ready for them with less promptitude; their wants have been watched and studied less carefully; our bulletins have been delayed, and our catalogues have fallen behind. But these are consequences that became unavoidable so soon as extra calls were made upon the working force of the library, which is really not large enough for its every-day demands. It has been our misfortune, moreover, that frequent changes have taken place, of late, among the librarian's assistants, so that the experience and acquaintance with books that are requisite for an efficient service in the institution have been seriously wanting.

It is to these causes, in the main, that I attribute some unsatisfactory features in our statistics of circulation for the last year. We still show an advance over any previous twelve months, but it is greatly diminished, and the diminution appears in the last quarter of the year.

Another fact is a slight decline in the quality of the reading matter which the library has furnished. In my report last February, I was able to show that, comparing the use of fiction with that of history, biography, travel, art, science, and pure literature during the five years then past, the former had fallen off slowly but steadily, from year to year in favor of the latter. The diminution of novel reading since 1879 had amounted at that time to five per cent of our total circulation. But the good story is not continued in the tables which I now present. We find, on the contrary, that novel reading has pushed a step forward again and recovered a full fifth of the ground it had previously lost.

I have little doubt that both of these unsatisfactory symptoms are a prompt warning to us of the consequence of permitting the work of the library to suffer even slight neglect, or the quality of its service to be impaired. The influence which it exercises upon the reading tastes and reading disposition of the public is more dependent, perhaps, than we easily understand, upon the minute carefulness, vigilance, industry and capability with which its every-day work is carried on.

Of the 471 volumes missing, no less than 402 have disappeared from the cases of new books, novels, and reference books, which are freely open to our readers, and with reference to which the library is protected by nothing but their honesty.

Bibliography.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE arménienne, 1565-1883. Venezia, tip. armena, 1883. 32+737 p. 8°.

In Armenian.

CATALOGUE général de la librairie belge existante ou collection alphabétique des catalogues des libraires et éditeurs belges; préc. d'une table alphab. détaillée des noms d'auteurs. Brux., Secrétariat du Cercle, 1884. 8°. 10 fr.

CHANTEAU, F. de. Étude sur une collection d'ex-libris. Bar-le-Duc, imp. de l'Œuvre de Saint-Paul, 1884. 24 p. 8°.

ECCENTRIC book titles. (Pages 420-424 of *London society*, Apr.)

EDMANDS, J.: Reading notes on Wycliffe. Fr. the Merc. L. bulletin. Phil., 1884. 12 p. S.

GAITOLI, Policarpo. Ricordanze patrie. Vol. 1: Bibliog. storica carpigiana. Carpi, P. Gaitoli, 1883. 8+349 p. 16°. 2 fr.

LACOMBE, Paul. Essai d'une bibliographie des ouvrages rel. à l'histoire religieuse de Paris pendant la révolution. Paris, Poussielgue, 1884. 110 p. 8°.

Extr. from the Bull. de l'hist. du diocèse de Paris. Noticed in *Polybiblion* (p. 472, 3), by C.

A. B., who points out some sources from which it might be made more complete.

LONDON catalogue of periodicals, newspapers, and transactions; with a list of metropolitan printing societies. London, Longmans, 1884. O. 1s.

MAY (C. H.) & Co.'s press manual; complete list of newspapers, magazines, etc., pub. in the United Kingdom. London, C. H. May & Co., 1884. 4°. 6d.

RUELLE, Ch.-Émile. Bibliographie générale des Gaules, répertoire systématique et alphabétique des ouvrages, mémoires, et notices conc. l'histoire, la topographie, la religion, les antiquités et le langage de la Gaule jusqu'à la fin du 5e siècle. 1re période: publications . . . jusqu'en 1870. 3e livre. Bibliog., feuilles 26-37, A-Gu. Paris, l'auteur, 1884. 8°. 7 fr. 50 c. per part.

This work won the Brunet medal from the Acad. des inscr., and is printed in the Brunet style.

SILVA, Innocencio Francisco da. Dic. bibliog. portuguez. Tom. 10 (3 do Suppl.). Lisboa e Rio de Janeiro, 1884. 8°. 24 fr.

WHEATLEY, H: B. J: Payne Collier and his works. (In *Bibliographer*, Nov., Dec., 1883; Jan., 1884; v. 4, p. 153-157; v. 5, p. 13-17, 39-45.)

BANCROFT'S "History of California" contains a bibliography of works on California, comprising over 4000 titles of books, pamphlets, printed documents, articles, and manuscripts. The author says: "It is something more than a mere list of the works consulted and epitomized in this part of my history, being practically a complete catalogue of all existing material pertaining to California down to the epoch of the discovery of gold and of all historical material to a later period. As it stands, the list is more complete than any other within my knowledge relating to any State or Territory of our Union, or, indeed, to any other country in the world."

In James Freeman CLARKE'S "Ideas of the Apostle Paul translated into their modern equivalents, Boston, 1884," there is a bibliography of the more important works upon Paul and his writings.

Herr FRIEDERICI will not publish the *Bibliotheca Orientalis* for 1884 or hereafter; he thinks that the catalogue which Herr Klatt publishes in the *Litteraturblatt für orientalische Philologie*, renders his useless.

L. NEUBAUER'S *Die Sage vom ewigen Juden*, Lpz., 1884, 8+132 p., contains a bibliography of 66 p.

E. de ROZIÈRE'S notice of Ad. C: Giraud Esmein in *Nouv. rev. hist. de droit français*, 1883, 6e livre., contains a bibliog. of 221 titles.

Catalogs and cataloging.

GRONINGEN. *Catalogus Bibliothecae Guyotianae instituti surdo-mutorum Groningani. Pars specialis. De surdo-mutis, balbis, cæcis, mente imbecilibus; cur. A. W. Alings. Gron., Hoitsema, 1883. 8+244 p. 8°. (Not in the trade.)*

[ROGGE, H. C.] *Catalogus van de bibliotheken der "Maatschappij tot Bevordering der Toonkunst" en der "Vereeniging voor Noord-Nederlandsch Muziekgeschiedenis."* Amst., 1884. 4+145+22 p. 8°.

Not in the trade, but to be had from the University Library at Amsterdam for 1 fl.

The BOSTON P. L. spring bulletin contains a list of mathematical books added in 1883, continuations of "American local history" and "Benjamin Franklin," the scheme by which titles are arranged in the catalogue under cities, a note about a provincial stamp act of 1755, and a reprint of the proclamation of the act.

The HARVARD Univ. bulletin for May continues the "Bibliography of Ptolemy's Geography" and the "Kohl collection," and concludes "Maps in Petermann's Mittheilungen."

Indexes.

GASTÉ, Armand. *Tables chronol., method., et alphabétique des Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences, Arts, et Belles Lettres de Caen, 1754-1883, incl. Caen, Le Blanc-Hardel, 1884. 151 p. 8°.*

SINCLAIR, C. H. *General index of scientific papers, methods, and results contained in the appendices to the Annual Reports of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, from 1845 to 1880, inclusive (of U. S. Coast Survey, Ann. rept., 1881. Pages 91-123). — J. C. R.*

GRISWOLD, W. M. *Index to articles relating to history, biography, literature, society, and travel, contained in collections of essays, etc. Bangor, Q. P. Index, 1883. 56 p. O.*

Refers to no less than 799 volumes enumerated in the key. The reference is by the conventional number, since in the nature of the case the page is not available.

Changed titles.

VIOLET-LE-DUC, E. "Lectures on architecture, London, 1877," 2 v., 8°, and "Discourses on architecture, Boston, 1875," 8°, are different translations of the author's "Entretiens sur l'architecture."

"The language of the hand," by Henry Frith and E. H. Allen is the same as "Chiro-mancy, or the science of palmistry" by the same authors. S. B. N.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

ALLEN, James Lane. *Anonymity. (In Critic, Dec. 22, 1883.) 41 cm.*

On the duty of — what shall we call it — phareronimity? "A great curse to the cause of letters has been this practice of anonymity; and if the history of it is ever written, the book will be a bad showing up for humanity. A world of trouble anonymous and pseudonymous writing has long been giving and is now giving the earnest librarians and bibliographers, first of France and Germany, next of Italy, England, and America. One thinks with pain of the weary labors of Mylius, Placcius, and Fabricius, and of the even more indefatigable Barbier, who in the first quarter of the century had collected the names of 24,000 books and 17,000 writers."

"*Apocalyptic gnomon* points out Eternity's divisibility rated with time, pointed at by Gnomon's Sidereals." Phil., Francis and Robert Bailey, 1795. 8°. Who is the author? — A. E. W.

"*Jacob's rod*: translation of a work, A.D. 1693, on the art of finding springs, mines, etc., by the hazel rod," is a translation of Pierre Lorrain Vallemont's "La Physique occulte." — S. B. N.

The spirit of discovery by sea, 1805, is by the Rev. W. Lisle Bowles. — *Notes and q.*, 6s., v. 9, p. 359.

The stars and the earth. (See *Lib. jnl.*, 8: 83.) — Thomas Hill, afterward President of Harvard College, wrote the greater part of this booklet.

MONTAGNE, V. A. de la. *Vlaamsche pseudoniemen; bibliographische opzoekingen. Heft 1. (A-Eugeen.) Roeselaere, De Seyn Verhoughstraete, 1884. 32 p. 8°.*

A. L. — A. Lételié, in *La polémique sur la découverte des ruines de Sanxay*, 1883. 7 p. 8°. — *Polybiblion*.

Francis Herbert, who appears as editor of "The Talisman" for 1828, 1829, and 1830, published by Elam Bliss, N. Y., is an imaginary character representing the Sketch Club which was composed of Wm. C. Bryant, Robert C. Sands, jr., and Gulian C. Verplanck. Mr. Herbert speaks of the contents of these three volumes as taken from his manuscripts "of a lighter cast," and of having "spared his readers his commentarie on La Place, his refutation of Ricardo, and his strictures on the commonly received notions of 'Time and Space.'"

See Godwin's *Biog. of Bryant*, 1: 231. — J. E.

H. A. Page and J. H. Alexander, B. A., are pseudonyms of Alexander H. Japp, author of *De Quincey; Life and writings — Golden lives — Noble workers — Lights on the way, etc., etc.* The name is given, on the authority of the *Advocates' catalog*, as Alex. Yapp in *Lib. jnl.* 2: 228 and in the *Amer. catalog*. — C. Alex. Nelson.

Junius Americanus, ps. of G. Osborne Stearns, in "A review of a discourse occasioned by the death of Daniel Webster, by Theodore Parker, Boston and Camb., James Munroe & Co., 1853." 89 p. 8^o.—*J. L. W.*

N. D'Anvers, ps. of N. R. E. Bell in "Elementary history of art, London, Asher, 1874," p. 8^o, "Heroes of North African Discovery," "Heroes of South African Discovery," and half a dozen stories.—*N. R. E. B.*

Van Saxon, ps. of Mrs. Evangeline Mars Simpson (Mrs. Michael Simpson) in "Marplot Cupid."

MR. W. CUSHING writes, "I have cancelled the 'unrevealed' *pseudonyms* and added about 2000 'revealed' *pseudonyms*, so that now I have over 8000 initials and *pseudonyms*, answering to more than 6000 real names. Under the first index of *pseudonyms* I give the title of at least one work in which each was used; or state on what occasion it was used, if not in the title of a book. The second index will give the real name, the *pseudonym*, and a brief notice of the person. My book will be very full as regards English and American *pseudonyms*, going back of the year 1700 only in two or three instances, but it will give only the more recent and important French and German *pseudonyms*. I can get no one to publish the book unless I can obtain previously a subscription for 200 or 300 copies. The work will cover from 400 to 500 octavo pages, like Quérard, and if I can get 200 copies subscribed for, I can, I think, safely put the price at \$5 a copy. The work will be of great value to librarians and literary workers generally, and of interest to every reading family, for the *pseudonym* has found its way, not only to our periodical literature, but we cannot take up a newspaper without finding one or more at every turn. In case it is published, I propose to send the proofs to all such persons as are likely to take an interest in a work of the kind, for their revision and correction of any errors they may find."

Mr. Cushing requests all who desire to insure the publication of the work to send their subscriptions to him as early as possible and without further appeal.

General Notes.

ENFIELD, N. C., has lately formed a Library Association, of which Mr. L. E. Whitaker is secretary.

• THE LEEDS (Eng.) Town Library is to be lighted by 284 incandescent Swan lamps of 20 candle-power each, 74 in the general reading room, 70 in the lending library and 140 in the reference library.

LIBRARY APPLIANCES EXHIBIT.—We have received a circular from which it appears that last November Messrs. Farrar & Fenton, of London, set apart a portion of their offices for the permanent exhibition of a collection of applian-

ces for library work, and invited librarians to favor them with specimens of all new useful specialties.

THE sale of the literary treasures from Hamilton Palace is now completed. The two libraries contained an array of superb specimens of binding that has never been equalled, and the prices realized throughout the 48 days' sale, as well as the gross amount, are the highest on record. The Beckford Library produced 73,551*l.* 18*s.*; the Hamilton Library, 12,892*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; making with the mss. a grand total of about 170,000*l.*—*Ath.*

THE NEW YORK FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—The German Hospital and Dispensary has turned over a portion of its new buildings on Second Avenue, above Eighth Street, to the New York Free Circulating Library for an annual rental of \$1. The agreement is in accordance with certain conditions imposed by the late Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer and Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer when they presented the property to the hospital for a free dispensary and library a year ago. Mr. Henry E. Pellew is President of the library.

THE DUKE OF OSSUNA'S LIBRARY.—The most important of all the libraries in Madrid belongs to the Duke of Ossuna, the worth of which is estimated at 800,000*£.*, and which is going to be purchased at that price by the State. The collection and augmentation of this library has been carried on during centuries by the various chiefs of this family, and the collection has been greatly enlarged by the numerous acquisitions made by the late Duke. It contains more than 4000 manuscripts, without counting 3000 plays in manuscript of the time of the rise and splendor of Spanish literature. Among the latter alone are 100 of Lope de Vegas, several of Calderon and Moreto, and the sole one of Quevedo. All these treasures have been unknown for centuries, and will be taken entirely from the country if the library is not bought by Spain. Among the manuscripts is one of Petrarca, with beautiful miniatures, also one of Dante, the journal of Columbus, copied out by Bartholomé de las Casas; the *History of the Moorish War in the Alpujarras*, by the Count of Tendilla; the mass-book of Cardinal Cisneros, and many other rarities. It further contains the official correspondence of Rubens at the time when he held a diplomatic office in Madrid. A bookseller at Madrid had a commission to bid 100,000*£.* (£4000) for a small manuscript of the "Roman de la Rose!" This library contains the collections of the Marquis de Santillana, Marquis de Villenna, and likewise all that Pimentel and the noble house of Benavento possessed. The library contains about 40,000 volumes in all.—*Börsenblatt für den Deutschen Buchhandel.*

THE National Library at Madrid contains 600,000 printed books and 30,000 manuscripts, while the University boasts of nearly 137,000 books and an equal number of manuscripts.—*Times*, May 18.

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No. 7.

C: A. CUTTER, *Editor*.

THE postponement of the International Library Conference to next year was made necessary by a number of reasons, which were evident to each member of the A. L. A. Board. The visit of the British Association proved a hindrance instead of a help to the success of the library meeting, as some of the American librarians, particularly those of Philadelphia, were engaged in connection with that visit. The facilities and reductions offered were not greater than could probably be had for our own conference separately. Canadian attention, which it was thought would be given largely to the library meeting as an encouragement to library progress in the Dominion, proved to be concentrated on the Montreal gathering. A careful canvass showed that only seven members of the L. A. U. K. were likely to cross, none of these working librarians, and replies to nearly a hundred letters sent out to A. L. A. people showed that many of our own members could not get to Toronto. It is hoped that a more successful international meeting may be arranged for 1885. Whether an A. L. A. Conference shall be held in one of our own cities later in the fall is still a question.

Mr. POOL's communication about Mr. Poole's Index is only one of a great many proofs of the usefulness of that work, and of its constant consultation in every library in which books are used for any purpose beyond mere amusement. Mr. Pool's remark about the increased demand for periodicals is precisely what might have been expected. The same thing was said in more than one library about the first edition. Indeed if there had been no other way to get the new edition printed, the second-hand dealers and the possessors of duplicates ought to have aided by a subscription.

WE are glad to receive the account of the foundation of a library for railway employés at Winnipeg. It is agreeable to see culture pene-

trating where a few decades ago all was wilderness; it is encouraging that the workmen care enough for reading to provide it for themselves. The Winnipeg railway men are by no means alone in so doing. There are a number of railway libraries in the United States. How many we shall not know till the long-delayed report of the Census Bureau on libraries appears. They are not represented at our annual conferences; they have no costly buildings, nor many books; but they do a good work in a quiet way, we have been told.

To Mr. Larned the chief excellence of his new notation lies in the fact that it makes pronounceable words. Marks which are merely signs and not syllables trouble him and he cannot read ADQ ay de cue as easily when he sees only three letters of the alphabet, as he can when the sounds are spelled out by seven. We find no such difficulty with the letters and no practical superiority in the syllables that will repay for the greater space they occupy and the longer time they take to write. To us the merit of his system lies in an entirely different quarter, in a peculiar adaptation to an excellent classification rather than in ease of reading.

The excellence is this. His method enables the librarian to arrange the books relating to countries in a better fashion than is possible with any classification hitherto devised. All the great systems before and after Brunet throw books into great subject divisions, as history, geography and travels, science, literature, and subdivide these by countries. The Boston Public Library was the first, so far as we know, to break through this traditional order and make a geographical arrangement. An alcove was devoted to the general works on history, another to general geography, a third to general literature, a fourth to language in general. But the works on the history, geography, literature, and language of England were side by side in the different divisions of a single alcove or of two or three contiguous alcoves. France similarly had its pair of alcoves, and Germany one or two.

Other libraries which have fixed location have been since arranged in the same fashion, either in imitation or of their own motion. But all of the schemes of classification with a movable location, Mr. Schwartz's, Mr. Dewey's, Mr. Edmands's, Mr. Smith's, Mr. Cutter's, have gone back to the old division by subject, either because they did not think of geographical arrangement or because, as was the case in the last instance, they did not see how it could be marked with their notation. Mr. Larned has removed that difficulty. His notation allows equally well of either arrangement. He can bring all his works on political economy together and then arrange certain parts of it, for instance, tariffs or commerce, geographically; and he can equally well bring all the works on the history, geography, and literature of England together, subdividing them as they are historical, descriptive, or literary. And he will employ the same sign to mean England as a class and England as a subdivision of another class, and that sign will never mean anything else. The sign for political economy, too, will never mean anything else. These are immense advantages, which are possessed by no other system ever invented. Whether the particular classification given as an example was worked out in the best possible manner in all its details is another question. That classification was prepared in a hurry simply to show the possibilities of the system and not for actual use. No doubt it would be modified before putting it in practice.

Literature, history, and geography form a division of a library of a very different character from the division Sciences and arts. In the former section nationality is paramount, in the latter science. The principles of philosophy, of mathematics, of natural science, are the same throughout the world, and in those subjects principles are everything; but the history of England has nothing in common with the history of Germany to require them to be intimately associated. It is a question of degree, to be sure; for there are philosophies of history and universal histories, and there are national philosophies and religions and local fauna and flora; but it remains true that, though each of these two halves of a library has characteristics in common with the other, they are on the whole so diverse that they justify a different treatment, that they are in fact the reverse of one another, and are best accommodated by inverse treat-

ment. As new books come into the library the scientific works are attracted each to the pole of its own science; but the historical and literary works, on the contrary, naturally cluster around the poles of the different countries, arranging themselves there into groups, according to the way in which they treat the matter. This arrangement Mr. Larned's notation favors, although it is equally suited to the ordinary order. All other notations are adapted only to the latter.

American Library Association.

TORONTO MEETING POSTPONED.

It has been found that the dates announced for the Toronto meeting, Sept. 3-7, '84, are impracticable, a number of leading members having other engagements that will not allow their attendance, also that but a few members of the English Association, and those not working librarians, could attend. As the Executive Board were especially anxious that our first meeting outside the United States should be a representative gathering, and as so many other associations to which more or less of our members belong have fixed their meetings just before or after that of the British Association, it seems wisest to put over the international meeting another year, and to arrange later, or to omit, the 1884 Conference of the A. L. A. Many members outside the Executive Board, including our friends abroad, have been consulted before announcing this decision. Arrangements have already been made with one of the best steamship companies for as low rates for a library delegation as are given to the British Association, and it is expected that the postponement will result in a much larger meeting next year.

In case of the omission of our 1884 Conference the yearly Reporters hold office till the next meeting, and none of the preparations already made by them or those who were to read papers will be lost.

Early notice will be given of further decisions regarding the Conference.

MELVIL DEWEY, Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1884.

[The notes of the Executive Board since received decide almost unanimously to omit the meeting this fall and concentrate our efforts on the 1885 Conference.]

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

BY MELVIL DEWEY.

ON May 7, 1883, there was laid before the Board of Trustees a plan for a School of Library Economy. The Board referred the proposition to the Library Committee of seven trustees, who gave it mature consideration, and May 5, 1884, reported unanimously in favor of establishing the school. The trustees thereupon

Resolved, That there be established, in connection with the college, a school in which instruction may be given in the principles of library management, and in which learners may qualify themselves to discharge the duties of professional librarians; such school to be called the Columbia College School of Library Economy.

Resolved, That the school established by the foregoing resolution shall be under the superintendence and control of the Library Committee, who shall prescribe the course of instruction to be pursued in it, fix the amount of the tuition fees to be paid by its students, and enact all necessary rules for its government, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

Resolved, That the Chief Librarian under the Committee, and with the advice and approval of the President, shall have the general direction of the school and of the course of instruction so established, with the style and title of Professor of Library Economy.

Resolved, That the Library Committee be authorized to make arrangements with experienced librarians or experts whose co-operation in the conduct of the school may be desirable; and that any expenses incurred may be defrayed out of the fees received for tuition in said school.

Resolved, That instruction in the school shall commence on the first Monday of October, 1886, or at such other date as the Library Committee may fix.

GENERAL PLAN.

The Board have intentionally avoided deciding details, hoping that the suggestions of the large number of experienced librarians who have professed interest in the school, and the expression of the needs of those hoping to attend it, together with the practical experience gained from teaching meanwhile two preliminary classes, will make clear what is really needed. Such expressions of what those interested think will be most valuable to the library profession, will be cordially received, and have due attention,

if sent to the Chief Librarian, who has been made Director of the school.

While the two years' preparation will doubtless result in minor changes, the general plan of the school will be substantially as outlined below.

There will be only one session each year, beginning probably immediately after the Christmas holidays, 1886.

The amount of fees and the nature of certificates or degrees to be given will be decided and announced during the preceding year. The expenses will be made as moderate as possible, in order to permit the attendance of students of limited means.

PRIVILEGES, PARTIAL COURSES.

Members of the school will be entitled to all university privileges, the use of libraries, reading-rooms, scientific collections, etc., and admission to the various courses of evening lectures. It is desirable that as many as possible take the entire course; but to provide for those whose limited time will not allow this, but who wish instruction on the subjects of special personal interest, the study will be taken up by topics, completing one before beginning another, so that one interested in any special topic may attend while the school is engaged on his subject without taking the full course *e. g.*, a private book-owner may attend the lectures on Cataloging, Binding, and Buying, without studying the details of the management of public circulating libraries, in which he may have no special interest.

The hours of class exercises in the Library School will allow those wishing it to arrange for instruction in other college departments if their time is not fully occupied. The opportunities are so great for study and investigation in other subjects that all time can be used to the best advantage, and it is expected that many library students will utilize their university residence for special studies, and that members of the various other schools will often elect a part at least of the course in Library Economy.

GENERAL SCOPE.

While no time, study, nor cost has been spared in perfecting the methods, fittings, etc., adopted for the College Library, the School of Library

Economy is not to teach these methods, nor those of any individual or class of libraries or librarians.

It interprets Library Economy in its broadest sense, as including all the special training needed to select, buy, arrange, catalogue, index, and administer in the best and most economical way any collection of books, pamphlets, or serials.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

As the school aims to give not only information, but practical training, something more than the ordinary scholastic method is essential, and any means that promise to make more efficient librarians will be tried.

Thus far it has been decided to give the training and instruction by Lectures, Reading, The Seminar, Visiting Libraries, Problems, and Work.

As mere lectures and text-books, however good, will not give the best preparation for the law without practice in office work and moot courts, and observations of the methods of the ablest members of the bar; nor the best training to the physician without clinics and experience in the hospitals; and as no good working chemist was ever made without the laboratory, so lectures and reading alone will not achieve the best results in training for librarianship without the conference, problems, study of various libraries in successful operation, and actual work in a library. The aim of the school is wholly practical, and therefore it will use all these methods in such proportion as experience proves will give the best results.

OBJECT TEACHING. — Throughout the course object teaching will be used wherever possible.

Every book, blank, or other article referred to in the lectures will if practicable be on the desk for inspection, and of all blanks, forms, blank books, etc., extra sheets will be provided, so that each member of the school may not only see, but have a sample to retain, attached to his notes of the use, merits, faults, and modifications desirable for various special uses. A similar distribution will be made of many other inexpensive articles, *e. g.* improved shelf-support pins, card-catalog guides, etc., which no description or notes can make as clear or useful as a sample. Each subject will be summed up in concise but explicit rules or directions, embodying what the preceding discussion indicates to be the best, *e. g.*, after explaining the necessity and uses of the shelf

catalog and the various forms in use, with references to discussions in the LIBRARY JOURNAL and other sources, a model form in an actual sheet from a shelf list with sample entries filled in will be given each student. This will show paper, size, rulings, and headings, and will be accompanied by explicit rules for entry of all kinds of books, pamphlets, periodicals, maps, etc. The various forms of binders, cases, or books to use for the shelf sheets, etc., will be shown, their practical working described, and their merits and faults for various uses pointed out.

In discussing the CARD CATALOGS, model cards filled out in the most approved form, and in the standard "library hand" writing, will be given each student, illustrating all the many rules, with footnotes and references wherever the point can thus be made plainer. The cataloging rules themselves will be given separately so far as differing for various kinds of catalogs, so that the novice may not be compelled to study out how much of each rule may apply to the special style of catalog he is making.

Under BUYING, with the warnings and suggestions how to get the most for the money, will be given various tables to show net cost to the library of books at the usual price per franc, mark, shilling, etc., after adding commissions, fees, freight, insurance, brokerage, etc., tables of various discounts to enable bills to be checked up more accurately and rapidly, and specimen sheets with directions for library book-keeping on the most improved and simplified plans. These few random illustrations will show the general scope of the work.

Whenever any article is described, which cannot be placed before the class, its size, best material, maker, cost, etc., will be given, with an engraving to accompany the notes wherever desirable and possible, the purpose being to omit nothing that the inexperienced may need to know, in order to get the most practical good from these suggestions.

THE BLACK-BOARD will be freely used, and the more valuable illustrations, tables, and figures will be printed or otherwise duplicated, in order to supply each student with copies for his notes. During and at the close of each lecture opportunity will be given for questions, and a box for anonymous queries will be always available for those preferring to suggest difficulties in this way.

As the study will be by topics, when any subject is under consideration all these methods will be used, *e. g.*, the Accession Catalogue will be treated in a LECTURE pointing out its importance, illustrating its various uses, and explaining the best forms. References will be made to articles worth READING on this topic; in the SEMINAR, or round table conference, the discussion will be on the Accession Book; in the PROBLEM class, various peculiar cases, all connected with the Accession department, will be given out for solution; in the WORKROOM or laboratory the practice under supervision will be in writing up a model Accession Book; and in VISITING other libraries, attention will be given specially to this feature. By thus approaching each subject on all sides at once, it will be more thoroughly mastered and in shorter time.

THE LECTURES are designed to develop interest in the work, give needed inspiration, and such information as is not more effectively given by one of the other methods below. Here as everywhere, object lessons, samples for each student, black-board illustrations, questions and answers will give the most practical character possible to the work.

THE READING method aims to put in the hands of students such matter as must be read in connection with their studies and practice, and to direct to such other matter as should be read later, if not during the course. Critical estimates of the books, pamphlets, and articles will be given, with cautions where allowance must be made for the peculiar circumstances or prejudices of the writers, and reports and summaries of the matter read will be required of the students.

THE SEMINAR, Conference, or Round Table, will bring together teachers and students for familiar discussion and examination of the subject before the school.

Short original papers, summaries of books and articles read, new theories or stricture on old ones, and withal the greatest freedom of inquiry and criticism, will make these frequent conferences of the greatest interest and practical utility.

THE PROBLEM method, closely connected with the Seminar, will test the proficiency of the students and specially will cultivate self-reliance. After each topic is studied in the school, each student will be given problems taken from experience, or oftener prepared to better illustrate the point, the solution of which will require thorough knowledge of the subject.

Toward the end of the course these subjects

will include a large portion of the topics treated, *e. g.*, a student is given a memorandum such as might be prepared by a competent library trustee and sent to a newly elected librarian, who had no knowledge of the peculiar circumstances of the institution over which he was to preside.

Such notes would include size of town, character of inhabitants, extent of manufacturing element, etc., other libraries or reading-rooms, amount of property and annual income, nature of governing board, tenure of office, number of volumes, annual increase heretofore, and specially the number and exact state of the catalogues and indexes, the regulations in force, the system of issuing and charging books, selecting, buying, binding, etc. With such data the student after study of the case states before the class what he would do as librarian, being prepared to defend his decisions against the criticisms of his associates.

As problems can readily be made to fit any special requirements, the variety available is limitless, and the careful solution, discussion and final criticisms and suggestions of the teachers will serve the same purpose as a well conducted moot court for a student of law.

The repeated study of definite cases will give self-reliance, a quality without which many able men fail in new undertakings, from an unwillingness to trust their own powers.

These practical problems will include difficulties such as librarians are liable to meet and advise upon in all departments, cataloging, indexing, aids to readers, hunting down hard questions involving the skilful use of a large bibliographical apparatus, etc.

VISITING other libraries, either individually or in classes, will be a regular feature of the school. In the Seminar each student will report what he has seen in the last library visited, with his criticisms. The other students who have visited the same library will first be heard, and the teacher will supply the points, pro or con, which none of the others have noted. In this way not only will practical knowledge of value be gained from the visits, but the students will have learned how to get most good from such opportunities in after experience.

The public and private libraries of New York and vicinity which will be open for such visits afford a very large field for this method of work.

WORK.—Provision has been made to give each student daily library work, carefully supervised by trained teachers, who will supplement the instruction of the lecturers. Those taking the full

course will thus have had some actual experience in all the varied duties of a great library, the option being given any student of omitting certain departments.

Here as elsewhere it will be arranged as far as practicable that the student shall carry away with him tangible results of his work, *e. g.*, in practising the rules for cataloging he might prepare a card-catalogue of select works on bibliography and library economy. These cards, corrected by the teachers, would be retained as the student's property, and would be of double value as a list of books in which he was specially interested, and as illustrating the errors he had made and against which he needed specially to guard.

To the more advanced will be given work including many and special difficulties. Librarians are invited to send to the school for such practice, cases that are specially misleading to catalogers. Dealing in a few days with as many such cases as may arise in several years of actual work will concentrate experience and act as a safeguard to the young librarian.

For practice in the use of reference books specially in bibliography, problems will be frequently given out, and several literary papers in New York, that receive many suitable questions for such practice, have offered to furnish them for the use of the school. After the student has looked up and prepared the answer, the teacher will point out how and where fuller or more reliable information might have been found, or the same result obtained with less labor.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

Beside the Professor of Library Economy, and the teachers now being trained for their special work, specialists in various departments will be engaged for lectures and instruction. The list of teachers and lecturers with their subjects will be printed as soon as decided.

The course will include the antiquarian or historical only when necessary to illustrate or enforce modern methods. Its aim is entirely practical—to give the best obtainable advice, with specific suggestions on each of the hundreds of questions that rise from the time a library is decided to be desirable, till it is in perfect working order, including the administration. A few topics will illustrate, until the schedule is ready for publication. Developing interest, press, pulpit, school, personal effort; raising funds by taxes, private bequests, membership fees, lectures, fairs, etc.; location; building; heating, light-

ing and ventilating book- and reading-rooms; shelving, furniture and fittings; labor-saving devices; trustees and committees; qualifications necessary in librarian and assistants; duties, titles, salaries and vacations; selection of books and periodicals; buying, prices, auctions, old book catalogues; gifts, judicious begging; official and society publications; order slips, sheets and book; reception and collation; accession catalogues; shelf lists; printed *vs.* MS. catalogues; card *vs.* book catalogues; author *vs.* subject catalogues; dictionary *vs.* classed catalogues; classification on the shelves; systems of notation; charging systems; regulations, delinquents and fines; access to shelves; special privileges; evening opening; Sunday and holiday opening; closing for vacation or examination; aids to readers; practical bibliography; books, choice of editions; methods of reading; literary methods; binding, leathers, sewing, lettering, significant colors; repairs, etc., etc.

For those who wish direct information of the plans and progress of the new school an address register of the "Interested" is kept. To those who send their addresses for this register fuller details of the course, teachers, subjects and other matters pertaining to the School of Library Economy will be mailed promptly when issued. The address is Melvil Dewey, Columbia College, New York.

COMMUNICATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R. W. CO. (WESTERN DIVISION) LIBRARY & READING-ROOM.

WINNIPEG, MAN., 28 June, 1884. — The rapid growth of this city, and the important position which it seems destined to occupy in connection with the Canadian North West, is known to some extent in the United States, but very little effort has been shown in the direction of promoting organizations calculated to advance the circulation of sound and useful literature. The trading classes are almost wholly absorbed in their callings, and the cultivated literary element which gives energy to these movements is found only in exceptional instances.

True, the "Historical Society," and the "Young Men's Christian Association" have been working in this direction, but the former is not within the reach of workingmen, and the latter furnishes only newspapers and periodical literature, but book literature for the use of the working-classes cannot be obtained.

This city has now a population of about 30,000

souls, which is fully three times its number, at the introduction of the railway, six years since, and when the line is completed to the "Pacific"—a work on which 8000 men are now engaged west of this place—we may look for a large addition to our population. It can readily be understood that in a new community, the rank and file of the working-classes must form the majority, and it is of the greatest necessity that food for the mind should be provided them. At the present time the railway interest absorbs the greatest number of hands in one employ, and it is consequently the centre from which endeavors can be made with the greatest chances of success.

In our isolated position (geographically) from older and settled communities, our difficulties are greater, and we naturally look to them for countenance. It would be of great use to us to receive contributions of newspapers or periodicals, or assistance of any kind which would advance the object we have in view. I inclose a short article which I have recently written on the subject, and may remark that I was a member of the first Conference of Librarians which assembled in London, Eng., in Oct. 1877.

JACOB FREEMAN,
Chairman of Committee.

[In the article from the Manitoba *Daily Free Press*, Mr. Freeman states that a short time since it occurred to Mr. Reid, the Master Mechanic of the C. P. R., that, in view of the limited facilities offered in this new city for social and moral culture, some means should be adopted to induce the workmen in the employ to lend their assistance in the organization of a library and reading-room for their use; that much enthusiasm was displayed, meetings of the workmen were called, a subscription list was opened, and the various departments vied with each other in the amount of their contributions, the result being that the funds very quickly amounted to nearly \$500.

"Already other good results have sprung out of this organization, and a series of entertainments are now being given in the mess-room attached to the works, on the first Thursday in each month."]

IN RE POOLE'S INDEX.

POOLE'S Index of Periodical Literature is kept on our catalogue desk for public reference.

It has a strong binding and shows as yet no disposition to break down, but its first pages have had to be mended. Mr. Poole will need to use better paper in the next edition and charge a little more.

The Index, I should say, had doubled and trebled the use of our bound periodicals, and every day we feel the necessity of filling up this department of literature, and extending the number. R. B. POOL, Lib'n Y. M. C. A., N. Y.

Library Economy and History.

TOWRY, M. H. The arrangement of private libraries. Pt. I. (Pages 168-171, of *Bibliographer*, May.)

THAYER, S. J. T., *architect*. Nevens Memorial Hall, Methuen, Mass. (View and plan, in *Amer. architect*, June 21.)
See description in *Lib. jnl.*, 9 : 77.

WILDING. On a library of chained books at Chirbury. (In *Journal of the British Archaeological Assoc.*, 39 : 4.)

THE President of the Hartford Library Association says that the probable yearly circulation of a free library in a city like Hartford, with a population of 50,000 inhabitants, would be between one and two hundred thousand, and that its probable membership would be between fifteen and twenty thousand. A Bridgeport (Conn.) paper gives a table showing the circulation of some of the principal New England free libraries (excepting Boston) according to their reports for last year :

Bridgeport, Ct.	35,000	Population 1883
Providence, R. I.	120,000	
Lowell, Mass.	60,000	Volumes in Library
Worcester	39,000	
Lawrence	60,000	
Lynn	24,912	Total Circulation
New Bedford	39,000	
Brookline	30,006	
	27,000	Reference Circulation
	46,436	
	28,062	Members Registered
	46,373	
	4,235	Years Established
	stated	
	27	

"We have no recent report of the admirable Bronson Library of Waterbury at hand; but its circulation for 1880-81 is given as 42,672. It must be remembered that the number of members registered in long-established libraries is always much greater than that of those who actually draw books. With active management, a free library in Hartford might circulate 100,000

books; but it would scarcely approach 200,000 with the present population. The very large circulation of the Brookline free library, upon which the president lays such stress, is phenomenal; but it is obvious that the circulation in small towns is likely to be relatively greater than in cities.

"We should be glad to see our sister city obtain the \$10,000 per year which is declared to be essential to the existence of her proposed free library; but it might be worth while to begin upon a smaller sum. The Bridgeport Public Library began with a gift of about 10,000 volumes from the old Bridgeport Library Association. Very few New England libraries have a smaller number of books, yet its circulation is inferior to none. Its work was done last year at a total cost to the city of \$6,149.44, while we observe that the cost of running the Hartford Library Association, with its membership of 490, and its circulation of 25,592, was \$6,701.32. It would be well for Hartford to try the experiment of a modest beginning. Put the free library into the hands of honest men, study the best intellectual tendencies of the citizens and try to promote them, spend, not for show, but use, and a little money will go a great way."

Abstracts and extracts from Reports.

Brooklyn Library. (Added 5589; total 80,157; issued 103,669; used in the building about 52,000). Mr. Noyes ends his report with an appeal for adoption by the city.

"How much greater would be the utility and the influence of the library if it could be made a great Public Free Library scarcely needs saying, but unfortunately a great deal of money would be necessary to produce this consummation—the income on a million dollars at least. At present the city spends \$1,000,000 a year on its public schools, but who can doubt that that money is well spent, that the city as a whole has received a full return in a more intelligent, orderly and useful population than it would otherwise have possessed? Does not the expenditure for public schools ultimately *lessen* rather than increase the rate of taxation? We believe that an expenditure of \$60,000 or \$70,000 per annum to make this library a Free Public Library would make at least an equal return, dollar for dollar, with that spent on the public schools. It would daily minister to the education and enjoyment of thousands; would increase the value of the labor of our working classes: would knit together more closely the different parts of our city, and would raise appreciably the average of intelligence in the community.

"According to a recent writer, the expenditure in the city of New York by the city charities, other public charities, churches and individuals, for the relief of the poor, is not less than \$8,000,000 annually. While these institutions do a work that appeals very strongly to the human heart, as is shown by the amount of money they receive, is it not certain that the

same amount of money could be better invested in education as a preventive, rather than in charity as an alleviative of pauperism? Instead of trying to dam the flood, we must seek to dry up its sources, otherwise its volume will continually increase.

"The report of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, in calling attention to the cheap papers and pamphlets containing stories of the real or unreal in criminal life says: "The practice of flooding the country with the blood and thunder literature of the day is cursing society and breeding criminals in every walk of life. Our courts are almost literally thronged with boy and girl criminals. We do not claim that all of these are the direct result of evil reading, but from our observation we believe that a vast majority are.

"As a preventive of pauperism there is no such potent factor as education, and as a promoter of education we claim that, after the public schools, and supplementing their work, there is no such effective educator as a judiciously selected and well administered Public Library."

Clinton, Mass. Bigelow Free P. L. (Added 661; total 11,339; issued 35,820. In the list of most popular writers of fiction W. T. Adams, H. Alger, jr., M. J. Holmes, and Mrs. Southworth are the first four, Dickens is near the middle and Thackeray near the end.

The *Library Co. of Philadelphia's* July Bulletin records the completion by Professor Thomas, after two years' labor, of the binding and indexing of the celebrated papers of Dr. B: Rush, which his son, Dr. James Rush, directed by will should be preserved and retained in the institution. The papers as indexed and arranged embrace 52 volumes from 1769 to 1869. They relate especially to the American Revolution, and include letters of Adams, Bartlett, Clymer, Franklin, Hancock, Hopkins, Jefferson, Morris, etc.

Another valuable batch of historical letters, known as the "Dillwyn papers," from 1770 to 1824, are mentioned in the bulletin. These consist of a series of delightful letters which, during a period of 54 years, passed between William Dillwyn and Susanna Emlen, his daughter. The father was living in London; the daughter was sometimes at Burlington, sometimes at Philadelphia, sometimes at places between the two. A correspondence so full of the details of the social life of the time cannot, perhaps, be found elsewhere.

The "Streper's Papers" are another important acquisition of the Ridgway Branch. They number about 150 consisting of letters, agreements, accounts, and have been gathered together and arranged by Prof. Thomas. Covering as they do the earliest period in the history of Pennsylvania, and filled as they are with the descriptive details of the work and the home life of the writers, they constitute an invaluable source of historical information, especially concerning Germantown.

The chess collection of the late Professor George Allen was recently purchased from his heirs by the Library Company and a special room has been devoted to it at the Ridgway Branch. A chess table of beautiful finish has also been provided by the directors, for the use of students and amateurs.

The Allen collection comprises nearly 900 titles, besides 250 autograph letters and fifty photographs and engravings of chess celebrities.

Merc. Lib. Assoc., N. Y. (Added 5853; total 203,150; issued 126,089.) A branch has been opened at 431 Fifth Avenue, rent \$2500. In eight months 509 new members joined there, others transferred their accounts from the main library. In all 971 persons have borrowed 19,227 vols. "The last annual report showed a decrease in membership of 280, this year we report a net increase of 231. This result is largely due to the opening of the branch library on Fifth Avenue." The price of book delivery to residences was reduced from ten to five cents. "We regret that the result has not been what we anticipated and hoped for. While the number of deliveries increased from 1695 to 2064 the increase was not sufficient to make good the loss in receipts occasioned by the reduction. The price of postal orders notifying members when they can obtain the books that they desire has been reduced to two cents."

Odd Fellows' Library Association. (Added 268; total 39,253; issued 33,854.) The librarian (G: A. Carnes), says: "The reports of a year ago were predicated upon the fact that the library was to be closed on the first of July following, and the librarian, in his valedictory, bid an official farewell to his associates. These proceedings were as usual printed in pamphlet form, and sent throughout the country to various friends. If any of them took the trouble to read the reports, to them this library is a thing of the past, and if the results of this evening's proceedings should reach them, they will no doubt be surprised, and probably pleased to find that we still live. Such is the fact. Under the influence of strong lodge and individual protests, an experimental basis of expenses was arranged, on which it was thought the institution, though partially curtailed in its advantages and influence, could avoid the calamity of closing its doors. . . .

"The new hall will very soon, thanks to the courage and energy of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association, be an accomplished fact. The plans of the architect show the accommodations allotted to the library to be convenient, sun-lit, and ample for present purposes, and here it may rest and grow and radiate its benign influences for a brief generation. But I venture what may be called a premature prediction, that when the library is placed on the foundation it deserves, and which the wealth of the individual members of the order, and the liberality of the lodges are sure to accord to it, sooner or later, it will, under proper management and restric-

tions, burst the limitations which the necessities of the new hall will unavoidably impose, and fashion for itself its own architectural structure. For I believe that the library system of the order, like the order itself, is yet in its infancy, and must grow with the growth, and strengthen with the strength of the noble institution that has called it into being, and whose grand principles and good influences it so efficiently supplements."

The tone of the president's report is less hopeful. He says: "During the past year we have expended for new books \$235.97 a sum wholly insufficient, yet as much as our financial condition would admit.

"If this state of affairs continues, it is only a question of time when our library, collected with so much care, labor, and expense, will become comparatively useless, and its efficiency practically destroyed.

"Measures have from time to time been suggested for the relief of the library, among which, and perhaps the most feasible, is to transfer it to the Odd Fellows' Hall Association, thereby not only relieving the lodges from the burden of its support, but retaining among the members of the order all benefits to be derived from it."

Peabody Inst., Balt. (Added by gift 431; total 81,922; used 69,827.) The effect of the printed catalogue on the use of the library is already very perceptible. The cost of printing 500 copies has been \$3888.15 or \$7.77 per volume.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. "The library is practically free so far as that class in the community are concerned, who really desire to read. This is especially true of adults. The present subscription rate of fifty cents for six months is too small to prevent any very considerable number of this class from availing themselves of its privileges. The greatest value of the library is found in its use on the premises for consultation and study, and, in this respect, the library has been for many years entirely free.

"Of late years, the number of those who frequent the library has largely increased. Especially successful has been the effort to make the library supplement the instruction of the schools, and the scholars are thus enabled to investigate for themselves the subjects which come up in connection with the lessons of the day. To aid in the same direction, special privileges have been granted to teachers, enabling them to have at their disposal several cards for school use, to be distributed by them among the scholars, while they themselves are responsible for the use and for the safe return to the library of the volumes given out. The principal of one of our grammar schools says: "So far, the plan has succeeded beyond our expectations." He speaks of the experiment in the classes in history as especially successful, and remarks that "equally good results are anticipated from the use of the library in connection with the study of geography. . . .

"It is claimed that the class of people who would avail themselves of the use of the library

if the nominal fee of one dollar was removed, is the class from whom the library would suffer most and for whom it would do the least. It is claimed that that which costs nothing is apt to be lightly esteemed—that the increase in the loss and wear and tear of books would be far greater than the increase in the number of readers—that the books read by this class would, for the most part, be of the lightest and least profitable character. It is claimed that it is a cause of regret that so many of our present subscribers confine their reading almost exclusively to works of fiction, and that, if the library were to be made entirely free, the new-comers would be almost exclusively readers of this class—and that those who seek reading for improvement as well as recreation, are not deterred by the nominal subscription of one dollar.

"In reply to these objections to a free circulating department, we urge that there are some in the community who feel even the small tax of one dollar, and there are doubtless many of the young whose parents have no interest in books, and no care to supply them to their families, who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunities which a free library would afford.

"Moreover, in regard to the claim that the reading of new-comers would be of the character I have described, I fully believe that even this use of the library would be on the whole beneficial—that it is better to read only such works of fiction as we furnish them than to read nothing—that reading itself may educate and develop the taste so that it may crave a better quality of intellectual food, and especially that the influence of the library with its books and its students, and the very atmosphere of literary culture which pervades it, will constantly tend to elevate and develop the minds of those who come under its power.

"Therefore, though we clearly foresee that it will seem at first that many of the new readers read to little purpose but to the destruction of the books, we shall rejoice to see the library thrown open freely to all for purposes of circulation and home use, as soon as provision shall be made to meet the increased expenditure which the change will necessitate. We would have the good and wholesome literature designed to improve the mental and moral condition of the community as free as the air we breathe. We would indorse the sentiment of Lamartine uttered some years ago, while discussing the condition and wants of the workingmen of France:

"'Libraries for the people are wanted,' he says, 'books in the hands of the women, the girls and the children—by each fireside—books to be made the visitors, the hosts, the guests, and the friends of the workingman's home—books in every home—in rain and in winter—making home the centre of intelligence and affection and virtue. Pleasing communion must be found with the great minds who, in all ages, have best understood, felt, written, or sung the human heart.'

"We would have all the treasures of knowledge contained in good books, dispensed as

the sun dispenses light, in free and equal abundance to all.

"It should, however, be clearly understood that the change would render necessary a largely increased expenditure. More assistants would be needed to wait upon the increased number who would apply for books. Many additional copies of books, especially in the department of light literature, would have to be purchased, both to supply the increased demand, and to replace volumes which would more rapidly be worn out or lost. The expense of re-binding old books would also be very greatly increased.

"To meet this increased expenditure, a much larger appropriation from the city would be needed. There ought, also, to be strong assurance that the appropriation upon which the very life of the institution would depend should not be suddenly or capriciously diminished. Yet in the very nature of the case, such an assurance in regard to a City Government appropriation would be well-nigh impossible. The only assurance of permanence, stability, and progress for a free library, is in the possession of an endowment fund. While this always should be, and generally is, supplemented by an annual appropriation from the city, it insures a degree of independence, and prevents the interests of the library from being utterly at the mercy of the shifting policy of partisan politics.

"More than fifty of the free libraries of Massachusetts are to some extent endowed, and nearly two millions of dollars is invested in this way. Many of the best and most successful of the free libraries are of this class, and very frequently the conditions of the endowment require that the income shall be devoted to the purchase of valuable books of standard character, which shall be kept for reference only, and not allowed to be taken from the building. The city appropriation can then be expended in defraying the current expenses of the library, and in supplying the books for which there is a popular demand, while the higher needs and more important interests of the institution are provided for, and its permanent and increasing value as an educational power is assured. The Worcester Free Library is an example in point; more than one third of the books are in the reference department, which is being continually enlarged from the interest of the Green endowment fund, while the very liberal appropriation of the city, amounting to nearly twice as much as ours, furnishes requisite means for the current expenses and the supply of the popular literature of the day. In this way, a healthful growth in the more important departments of the library is secured, while the tastes and desires of the people at large are satisfied."

Yg. Men's Assoc. for Mutual Improvement, Albany, N. Y. (Added 1102; total 6290; issued 31,119.) "One is surprised to see how large a portion of the books added [in past years] were donated by friends of the Association. These gifts have rendered the library surprisingly full in the direction of public documents, but have left corresponding deficiencies in books of reference and standard works."

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HALLER, Joseph. *Altspanische Sprichwörter und sprichwörtliche Redensarten aus den Zeiten vor Cervantes*. 2r Theil. Regensburg, Marz, 1883. 8+304 p. 8^o.

This second volume is a bibliography. It is noticed, not favorably, by A. Morel-Fatio in *Rev. critique*, juin, p. 466-9.

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"Contains a list of all the cities, towns, monasteries, and other places in which printing-presses are known to have been established before the end of the 15th century; also, the title of the first book issued from each of the places stated, and, when known, the name of the printer and date.

"Prosper Marchand's 'Histoire de l'origine et des premiers progrès de l'imprimerie,' of 1740, mentions 196 such places. Bowyer and Nichols, in 1776, printed a list of 152. Panzer, in his 'Annales,' published in 1797, after leaving out several of the towns mentioned by Marchand, makes the number 192. Santander, in his 'Dictionnaire bibliographique' of 1805, names 207. Cotton's 'Typographical gazetteer,' printed in 1831, states the number to be 218. Hain, in his 'Repertorium bibliographicum' of 1831, mentions 209; and Reichhart, the author of 'Druckorte des 15. Jahrhunderts,' published in 1853, brings the number up to 221. In this list are described 236 books, which we have reasons for regarding as the earliest of the first printers in the places specified.

"Many of the works described have been personally examined; the names of the printers, dates, places of printing, number of leaves, and sometimes of lines, have been verified, and are here correctly stated."—*Intro.*

THEODORE W. HUNT, in his "Principles of written discourse, N. Y., Armstrong, 1884," 11+362 p. D., \$1, gives a bibliography of the subject, grouped as "Manuals and treatises," "Special discussions," and "Miscellaneous criticisms and essays."

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Covers 124 years, 1759-1883. In two parts, 1. contents by volumes; 2. alphabetical index in which places, persons, and subjects are distinguished by varieties of type.

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OLDING, W. H. *Romance in the suppression of books*. (Pages 470-487 of *Gentleman's mag.*, May.)

PERKINS, F. B. *San Francisco cataloguing for public libraries*. Price with classification, \$1.; without, 50 cts. San F., 1884. 53+57+4 p. O.

The classification is Mr. Perkins's "Rational classification," published in 1882. He might very properly have entitled the present work, "Common-sense cataloging." It is full of sensible, and like all the author's writings, amusing remarks. It will be a great boon to catalogers, especially to beginners. We do not agree with all the recommendations, as we shall take occasion hereafter to show in a longer notice; but as a whole we cordially recommend it.

REVUE bibliog. univ. des sciences médicales, avec tables alphabét. annuelles des matières et des auteurs, pub. par fasc. mensuels, par le dr. comte Meyners d'Estrey. Tom. 1, no. 1. Paris, 31 jan., 1884. 96 p. 8^o. 30 fr. a year.

ROCKWELL, Julius Ensign. *Bibliography of American and English authors*. (Pages 61-159 of his *Teaching, practice, and literature of shorthand*, Wash., 1884. 159+[1] p. O + folded table. Circular no. 2, 1884, of the Bureau of Education.)

SOLEIL, Félix. *Les heures gothiques et la littérature pieuse au 15^e et au 16^e siècles*, Rouen, Augé, 1883. 300 p. 8^o. With 1 etching, 24 fac-similes and 6 designs by A. Duplais-Destouches. (300 copies.) 40 francs.

Praised in *Bull. crit.*, p. 166, 167. The "Heures" are described at length, the best engravings are reproduced, extracts are given in gothic characters, and there is a minute description, with 6 engravings of a "danse macabre" found at Kermaria.

WHITNEY, Ja. Lyman. *A modern Proteus; or, a list of books published under more than one title*. N. Y., F. Leypoldt, 1884. 106 p. S.

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ALGER, W: Rounseville. The poetry of the East. Boston, Whittemore, Niles & Hall, 1856.—The poetry of the Orient. Boston, Roberts Brothers, 1874.—*D. H.*

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This is a translation of George Sand's "Lavinia."

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These are identical except in title, and are both ascribed to Charles Reade.—*Charles Collins.*

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SPALDING, Martin John. General evidences of Catholicity. Louisville, Ky., B. J. Webb & Brother, 1847.—The evidences of Catholicity. 6th ed. with appendix. Baltimore, J. Murphy & Co., 1876.—*D. H.*

Preliminary lecture, and pastoral letter added to 2d. edition.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

The Breadwinners (Lib. jul., 9: 94). One who claims to know from personal knowledge asserts that this novel "is by a teacher in a public school in New York and not by Miss Calligan."

The Breadwinners.—In the present interest in the authorship of this popular novel it may be well to note, to avoid some confusion hereafter, that an anonymous "Bread-winners; by a lady of Boston," 295 p. 16^o, was published at Boston, in 1871, by Nichols & Hall, and that the author was found to be Miss Susan D. Nickerson.

Goblet of Salobreña, The; songs [for an operetta of which both the words and the music were composed by W: Abbot Everett, of Cambridge. Played at the Arsenal Theatre, Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 25, 27, March 4, 1879, Camb., 1879.]

Jesus: his opinions and character, Boston, G. H. Ellis, 1883, is by G. F. Talbot, a lawyer of Portland, Me.—*S. J. Barrows.*

"*The Stars and the Earth*." (Lib. jnl., 9: 107).—"In a note from Dr. Hill, dated Oct. 20, 1883, in answer to my inquiry, he says, 'I have not the slightest idea who wrote the Stars and the Earth.' The first American edition seems to have been published in 1849. It was published in Breslau in 1846 (the first part) under the title "Die Gestirne und die Weltgeschichte," von F. G." In a later volume of Kayser's Lexikon "F. G." is given as "Gust. Eberty." In vol. 19 of Kayser, the same book, 3d edition (pub. at Breslau) is ascribed to "Felix Eberty." It was published in England (part 1st) in 1846.—*R.*

In reply to your question relative to my authority for ascribing the authorship of "The Stars and the Earth" to Dr. Hill I would say that I had the information directly from a person,

whose name I am not at liberty to give, who from the nature of the case ought certainly to have known, to the effect that Dr. Hill was, in part at least, the author of this work. My informant stated that as the work was published anonymously Dr. Hill was not supposed to be the author, but that as a matter of fact he was largely concerned in its production. I gathered from my informant's statement that the work was one of joint authorship.

I do not attach much importance to the denial of Dr. Hill to which your correspondent refers, since in such a case if an author desires to preserve his *incognito* a denial is an absolute necessity.

As to the existence of a prior German work on this subject may I remark that it is quite within the limits of possibility that there may have been two works on this subject of independent origin. A comparison of the early German with the American edition, however, would settle this point.—*R. B.*

Frederic Daly, ps. of Mr. Austin, private secretary of Irving in "Henry Irving in England and America, 1838-84, London, 1884," D.

George Taylor.—Since asking my question in L. J. for May, I find that Kürschner's *Litteratur-Kalender* for 1884 states, under "Haus-rath, Adolf," that he is the author of the novels published under the above pseudonym, and as Mr. Kürschner claims that the entries in the "Kalender" are based on information received directly from the authors themselves, I should say that this settles the question beyond dispute. Mr. W. E. Foster also writes me that a friend of his, who has studied at the university of Heidelberg for the past two years, mentioned to him incidentally in March last, that "Klytia" was written by Prof. Hausrath.—*K. A. Linderfeldt.*

Hugh Conway.—"Few people," says the *Evening Post*, "are acquainted with the curious circumstances under which the novel of 'Called back' has advanced from obscurity to its present extraordinary notoriety. The name on its title-page, 'Hugh Conway,' is the *nom de guerre* of Mr. F. J. Fergus, a member of a firm of auctioneers in Bristol, England. 'Called back' appeared originally in a Bristol publication of local repute only, named *Arrowsmith's Almanac*. Somewhat to the publisher's surprise, calls for this began to come from many quarters, and several editions proved inadequate to supply the growing demand. As soon as it became clear that 'Called back' was the attraction in the number, a separate edition of it was issued at the low price of a shilling. This came to the notice of Mr. Comyns Carr, the editor of the *English illustrated magazine*, who saw the dramatic possibilities in it, and soon afterward a highly eulogistic review in Mr. Labouchère's newspaper, *Truth*, brought the book prominently before the public. Edition after edition has been issued, until now the circulation has reached its 80th thousand."

Seth Eyland, ps. of David E. Cronin, in "The evolution of a life, N. Y., 1884." No reader of the work in Binghamton will fail to discover that the real author is David E. Cronin, who for some years was eminent in that town for conspicuous ability, courage, and force of character. Passages in his volume remind one of Mr. Booth's account of his life in Fielding's 'Amelia,' so unaffected is the style, so naively and candidly are the disclosures made." — *N. Y. Times*, June 30.

Patricius Walker, ps. of W: Allingham the poet, in "Rambles," London, Longmans, 1873. D. — *W. H. F.*

Notes and Queries.

THE Albany Young Men's Association pays for printing its book-marks and probably makes a little in addition by putting advertisements on them.

ALBANY.

Y. M. A.

Book-Mark.

RETURN THIS BOOK BY
FEB. 1, 1884.

2 Cents for each day
beyond above date.

BONBONS,
CHOCOLATES,
AND HOME-MADE
CANDIES

AT

Weyler's

34 NORTH PEARL ST.

The date is put on by a hand-stamp. It may be a question whether the library does not do more harm by circulating advertisements of candy than it does good by the issue of books.

General Notes.

AMHERST COLLEGE conferred a well-deserved honorary degree of A.M. at the last commencement on its new librarian, Mr. W: J. Fletcher.

LONDON.—A special exhibition of Wyclif literature has been projected by the authorities of the British Museum in connection with the Wyclif quincentenary commemoration.

LESBOS.—Mr. Pappadopoulos Kerameus visited last winter, the convent libraries of this island, where he found and catalogd 460 mss. of various epochs, the earliest of the 9th century.

BERLIN.—According to some late statistics the Royal Library at Berlin has 900,000 volumes, increases at the rate of 20,000 yearly, takes 1152 periodicals, and exclusive of them and continuations and bindings, expends 36,000 marks for books and manuscripts. Only 147 volumes were called for last year, of which 1-4 were already lent and 1-14 not in the library. 588 volumes were sent off to 250 persons.

PARIS.—The late inclosure of the quadrangle of the National Library has killed an historical tree. It was a *Gleditschia tricanthos* which was planted as a liberty tree in 1789 and attracted considerable attention because it was said that Robinson Crusoe (there was then a Crusoe-mania) had passed the first night on his island in the branches of one of the species. In 1859 when the great reading-room was built it was moved at the cost of 8000 francs. Now it is dead.

NEW CASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—The Free Library Committee have recently acquired, and placed in the Reference Department, a large and valuable collection of tracts and pamphlets—political, topographical, and polemical—printed in the two northern counties in the 17th and 18th centuries and the early part of the 19th. There are several hundred altogether, and it should now be comparatively easy to compile a fairly complete bibliography of Northumberland and Durham, two counties in which the printing-press for two hundred years has been particularly active. — *Ath.*

SOMERVILLE.—The aldermen have accepted the plans drawn by Mr. G: F. Loring for a new public library building. It is to be about 90 feet long, in the French-Romanesque style, of brick or stone with face-brick arches, and trimmed with Longmeadow freestone. The façade will be relieved by projecting belts, pilasters, arches, and cornices. The roof will be covered with slate and relieved by copper finials, and the tower will be surmounted by a large copper finial and ball. The library will accommodate about 40,000 volumes, and the building will afford ample space for reading and reference rooms, art gallery, and other apartments usually considered essential to such a structure, and, in addition, the second floor will furnish ample accommodations for city officers and an evening drawing-school. *Bost. d. Adv.*, 21, 6, 84.

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C: A. CUTTER, *Editor.*

Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass.

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Remittances and orders for subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, 31 & 32 Park Row (P. O. Box 943), New York. Remittances should be made by draft on New York, P. O. order, or registered letter.

MR. EDMANDS is making a good use of his Bulletin, one which renders it serviceable not only to his own library, but to all of us. He had already put his scheme of classification and his author-notation into it, and now he has prepared a list of indexes, which will be found very convenient for those who are hunting up subjects. Any librarian can procure as many copies as he needs for five cents each and add his own shelf-marks. It ought to be put by the reference books which are kept, in most libraries, near the charging desk or over the card-catalog case. Where the public have access to the shelves it is well to bring all the indexes to periodicals and the indexoid books of reference together in one alcove. The inconvenience of not having an index by the side of its periodical is far outweighed by the power of looking up a subject in a number of indexes at once. Such a collection would make Mr. Edmands's list less necessary, but not useless, because, unless the library in question had all of the indexes mentioned by him, which is not likely, it would occasionally show how a research which had failed in that library could be pursued in some other.

EVERY station in life has its drawbacks. The post of the public librarian has this in addition to those to which other librarians are exposed, that he is very likely sooner or later to get the

enmity, political or personal, or both, of some member of his own Board, or of the city government. Other librarians may make mistakes, others may be injudicious in dealing with the public and with those in authority over them; but the city librarian has one great and constant demerit which does not affect the others nearly so much—he is in and other citizens who would like to be in are out. Let him be upright as Aristides, as courteous as Coxe, as able as Panizzi, yet shall he not 'scape slander. We are led to make these remarks by an attack upon a city librarian in western New York. We know nothing of the merits of the case beyond what can be gathered from a report of the somewhat confused session of the Board; but that, at any rate, appears to indicate factious motives. A librarian who can show that since he took office he has reduced the number of attendants from fourteen to nine, while the circulation increased, that his percentage of expenses is only 60 per cent of the levy, other librarians reporting 61 to 80, and that his accuser, a director, has kept out from forty to fifty volumes for months at a time, may expect a vindication even if he has been driven into allowing some members of his Board to import their own books in the library's cases.

"SCIENCE" lately devoted some space to finding fault with the over-use of commas in English scientific works. We are encouraged by the example of a great journal noticing so minute a matter, to speak of a similar fault in some catalogs, which uniformly put in a comma after *also*, in such phrases as "*See also*, Ornithology." If two commas were used, before and after, they could at least be explained as equivalent to a parenthesis, though why a parenthesis should be used, why one should write "*See (also)* Harmony," does not appear. But to separate verb and object by a single comma is contrary to all rules of punctuation.

THE PLACE OF FOLK-LORE IN A CLASSIFICATION.

A PROBLEM; BY C. A. CUTTER.

I HAVE a division *Legends*, under *Literature*, and I had put in a division, *Folk-lore* under *Religions*. It would be by no means easy to say of some books whether they should go in the one or in the other. But I have long been dissatisfied with this classing, tho I find others have adopted the same. Mr. Dewey, for instance, in his index refers from *Folk-lore* to 291-293, *i. e.* *Comparative mythology, Greek and Roman mythology, Norse mythology*; Mr. Perkins refers to 1807-31, *i. e.* *Mythology in general, Oriental, Classical, Scandinavian, German, blank*; Mr. Smith, to Of 7, *i. e.* to *Belles-lettres*, division *Fiction*, sub-division *Folk-lore, fairy tales, nursery rhymes, etc.*, adding a reference to Aq 1, *i. e.* *Comparative mythology*. But there is much in *Folk-lore* that is not religion or literature. There is much medicine, and natural history, and a good deal that illustrates manners and customs, and sports. Folk-lore is the philosophy, the religion, the science, and the literature of the people; of the uninstructed, the untrained, the blundering, the confused. It is unphilosophical philosophy, superstitious religion, unscientific science and unwritten literature. Why should its science be put under religion or its religion and science under literature, or its natural history under philosophy? Why should it be put in any class? Why should it not be a class by itself? And if it is allowed an independent standing, it should come, since like Lord Bacon it takes all knowledge to be its province, not in any of the six great divisions, but in what I have called *Generals and Preliminaries*, where the *Encyclopædias* and books of "universal erudition" are to go. If it were to be put under one of the main classes, I might present the claims of *Primitive culture* as a division of *Anthropology*, itself a division of the compound class *Zoology*, or of *Antiquities and Manners and Customs*, one of the side historical sciences.

I think I have given sufficient variety of choice; but perhaps the reader can add some other place.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW LIBRARY HALL AT RICHMOND COLLEGE.

AN interesting feature of the recent Commencement at Richmond College, Richmond, Virginia, was the formal opening of the New Library Hall.

In completing the main edifice of the college this hall was arranged for in the south wing. It is one hundred feet long by forty-seven wide and twenty-two feet pitch—well lighted and handsomely finished. The old fashioned galleries are dispensed with and only movable furniture is used. The cases are of black walnut and made after the most substantial and approved patterns. The college lost its entire library, the collection of many years, by the war of 1861-5, and for want of means has been obliged to collect books slowly. The library now starts on an upward career with 10,000 volumes on the shelves and a fund of \$40,000 with which to purchase supplies. Under this stimulus excellent work may be expected.

On the 18th of June the committee in charge of the construction delivered the keys to the President of the Trustees of the College, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Manager of the Peabody Fund, in the presence of a brilliant audience. After appropriate introductory services Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., delivered a chaste and eloquent dedication address and the hall was thrown open. An hour was spent by the delighted visitors in inspecting the spacious room and in promenading to spirited music.

It is a gratifying fact that a large proportion of the money for building purposes and for equipment has been generously given by friends in the North. Virginia sends her grateful greetings to them all and cordially invites them and all the readers of the JOURNAL to visit this vigorous college and see and enjoy our famous city.

C. H. R.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY.

I BOUGHT a lot of 6½ envelopes and 2 *Books of All Time*, by F. Leypoldt.

When I had drawn a blue pencil through every other page I had one complete copy on one side of paper. Cutting this up I pasted it on the envelopes.

Next I took 2 Harper's catalogues which I am treating likewise, interjecting the matter into the same alphabet, sometimes pasting on or putting into the same envelopes with matter from other sources.

Then, in search for best material, I struck the Record of New Books in Publishers' Weekly and Trade List Annual. The daily papers, etc., also furnish much interesting and valuable matter.

I am much pleased with results but would welcome suggestions and correspondence.

E. A. MAC.

732 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ARRANGEMENT AND NOTATION OF SHAKSPERIANA.

By C. A. CUTTER, BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

IN arranging English literature (VE) the question arises whether books relating to a single author should be put with his works, or in the class literary history (XVE). I have decided in favor of the latter for several reasons. In the first place, English literature is subdivided into 'general works,' 'drama,' 'fiction,' 'poetry,' etc. If we had an author like Bulwer to deal with, we should have hesitated whether (1) to put criticisms of his poems in poetry (VEP) and of his novels in fiction (VEF), and of his plays in drama (VED), and criticisms of all together with the general works (VE), or (2) to put all criticism with the general literature (VE). If we had adopted the first (dispersive) plan, we should often have been in doubt where to put particular works of an indeterminate character, and the public would have been in doubt where to find them. If we had adopted the second plan of putting everything in VE, we should have all that specially related to any author together, which is a convenience; but then they would sometimes not be with his works, for he might have written only poetry, or nothing but plays, in which case the plays would be in VED, or the poetry in VEP, and the criticisms on them in VE. If, however, we take "literary history and criticism," as the place for all criticism, and those sketches of an author which, though partly biographical, are mainly literary, we shall get all such works together, and, moreover, not be in doubt where to place, and where to find them. It is true that they would be separated from the author's own works; but that is practically of little account. For the most part the convenience of having a man's works on the same shelf with the criticisms of them is imaginary. People seldom want the two together. They desire at one time to read what the man has written; at another time they desire to read what other people have thought about him. If they do want both at once, it is enough that the latter class of works are in one place. They can collect his works in the various branches of English literature, and then step into a neighboring alcove and find all that there is specially about him brought together in one place, and in the immediate vicin-

ity of those chapters that relate to him in the general histories of English literature. These latter form the class XVE, the monographs on special authors make the first subdivision of that class, namely XVE1, which is arranged in the alphabetical order of the names of the authors treated of.

Shakspeare, however, forms an exception. The Shaksperian literature is so copious that in a library of any size it will fill a division, or even an alcove by itself. It is better to keep it all together, and to adopt a notation that will allow of minute arrangement.

For this purpose I at first prepared a somewhat elaborate scheme that would have been better suited to the Barton collection of the Boston Public Library than to our gathering of only 475 volumes. But this has been changed into a more simple and more concise notation. However, the present notation can be subdivided if necessary, or for a still smaller collection it could be made simpler still by merely omitting some of the subdivisions, as is shown in the following synopsis; indeed, one could even go to the extent of combining all the works about Shakspeare, except the biographical, in a single section, s6.

SYNOPSIS.

s1-s5 SHAKSPEARE'S WORKS.

- s1, s2 Editions of the Works, arranged chronologically.
- s3 Translations, arranged by languages and then by translators.
- s4 Selections, Imitations, Tales founded on the plays.
- s5 Separate plays and poems, with their translations.

s6-s9 SHAKSPERIANA.

(s6-s8 about the Works; s9 about the man.)

- s6 General and miscellaneous works, incl. periodicals and publications of societies.
- s7 Criticism and commentaries.
- s8 Bibliography and literary history.
- s9 Biography.

DETAILS.

WORKS AND COLLECTED PLAYS. (s1 to s5).

VE's11	1st folio.
VE's112	" " reprint of 1807.
VE's113	" " " " 1862.
VE's114	" " " " 1866.
VE's12	2d folio.
VE's13	3d "
VE's14	4th "
VE's17	An ed. pub. in 17--, if the library has only one.
VE's178	An ed. pub. in 178-, if there are several of that century.
VE's1773	An ed. pub. in 1773 if there are several of that decade.
VE's1773B	Another ed. pub. in 1773, if there are several of that year. (B being the author's initial.)
VE's18	An ed. pub. in 18--.
VE's19	" " 19--.
VE's2	" " 20--.

VE's3 TRANSLATIONS, e.g.

- VE's3FG Guizot's French version.
VE's3GS Schlegel's German version.

(Translations of single plays go in 's5).

VE's41 SELECTIONS, e.g.

- VE's41W Selections by Warren.

VE's4 IMITATIONS, TALES founded on the plays, etc., e.g.

- VE's4L Lamb's tales from Shakespeare.

SEPARATE PLAYS AND POEMS.

VE's5A	All's well that ends well.
VE's5A.2	All's well that ends well. <i>Another edition.</i>
VE's5A.F	All's well that ends well. <i>A French translation.</i>
VE's5A	All's well that ends well.
VE's5A2	Anthony and Cleopatra.
VE's5B	As you like it.
VE's5C	Comedy of errors.
VE's5D	Coriolanus.
VE's5E	Cymbeline.
VE's5H	Hamlet.
VE's5H4	Henry IV.
VE's5H5	Henry V.
VE's5H6	Henry VI.
VE's5H8	Henry VIII.
VE's5I	Julius Caesar.
VE's5J	King John.
VE's5K	King Lear.
VE's5L	Love's labor lost.

VE's5M	Macbeth.
VE's5M2	Measure for measure.
VE's5M3	Merchant of Venice.
VE's5M4	Merry wives of Windsor.
VE's5M5	Midsummer night's dream.
VE's5N	Much ado about nothing.
VE's5O	Othello.
VE's5P	Pericles.
VE's5Q	Richard II.
VE's5R	Richard III.
VE's5S	Romeo and Juliet.
VE's5T	Taming of a shrew.
VE's5T2	Tempest.
VE's5T3	Timon of Athens.
VE's5T4	Titus Andronicus.
VE's5T5	Troilus and Cressida.
VE's5T6	Twelfth night.
VE's5T7	Two gentlemen of Verona.
VE's5U	Winter's tale.
VE's5V	Poems. (Collections and also single poems except the three following.)
VE's5W	Venus and Adonis.
VE's5X	Lucrece.
VE's5Y	Sonnets.

(A dot must be used before the mark of a second edition, or a translation, e.g., 's5H4.2).

SHAKSPERIANA.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS ABOUT SHAKSPERE AND HIS WRITINGS.

('s6-'s8 about the *works*; 's9 about the *man*).

VE's65	Dictionaries and concordances.
VE's67	Periodicals.
VE's68	Societies and their publications. (Editions of the collective or separate works of Shakspeare, published by societies, go in s1-s5, not here.)
VE's69	Collections of treatises by several authors.
VE's6A-s6Z	Other general and miscellaneous works arranged by authors (A-Z).
VE's7	CRITICISM AND COMMENTARIES. (s7 alone is not used.)
VE's71	General criticisms or commentaries, e.g., 's71H a work by Halliwell.
VE's72	Sources and works alluded to by Shakspeare and contemporary plays.
VE's73	Characters (general; Puck, Hamlet, etc., come under the individual plays).
VE's74	Treatment of particular subjects. (Botany, Medicine, Ornithology, etc.).

- VE'S75 Language.
 VE'S76 Musical and pictorial illustration.
 VE'S77 Authorship.
 VE'S78 Forgeries.
 VE'S7A Commentaries on "All's well that ends well."
 VE'S7B Commentaries on "As you like it."
 And so on through the list of the separate plays, as in VE'S5.

VE'S8 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LITERARY HISTORY.

- VE'S87 Chronology of the plays.
 VE'S88 } The literary and dramatic history
 VE'S89 } of Shakspeare's works, the Shakspeare cultus, etc., representation of Shakspeare's plays, etc. (e.g., 's88E Shakspeare in England.
 's895 " " U. S.)

- VE'S8A-'s8Z Bibliographies, arranged by authors.
 (A being the initial of the author's name.)

VE'S9 BIOGRAPHIES.

- VE'S93 Various personal matters, as autograph, name, house, will, profession, religion, etc.
 VE'S95 Contemporary and early allusions to Shakspeare, and fictitious or dramatic works in which he is introduced.
 VE'S97 Iconography.
 VE'S9A-'s9Z Lives. (A being the initial of the author's name).

A BERLIN READING-ROOM.

The chapter in the life-book of a great capital, which treats of those without money or employment, is both sorrowful and interesting. The thousands who wander about a large city seeking positions, anxiously fighting the fierce battle for bread, and, oppressed with the leaden weight of doubt where they can obtain food and shelter, grope in uncertainty, grasping at every straw, form a community that is well worthy of close observation.

The cellars of the ancient house on the corner of Kur and Klein Jäger Streets, in old Berlin, are a general rendezvous at four o'clock in the afternoon. A dense throng gathered before the house shows us, even at a distance, that something is up, here, yet the assembled groups display little animation. They gaze anxiously at the lighted windows of the cellar, and the conversation, carried on in undertones, does not flow fluently. Almost all, men and women—the latter are nearly all young—are poorly but neatly dressed. A few pennies are drawn from pockets or purses, the obolus which secures admittance to the cellar, which a large sign and inscription on the wall designates as a "reading-room." The place, scarcely seven feet high, consisting of an entrance and a larger

vaulted space on the right and left, is fitted up with rude desks ranged along the walls and in rows up and down the centre, and so well lighted by gas and numerous kerosene lamps that reading is possible everywhere. There are no seats, there is scarcely room enough to stand. Every instant the crowd increases, people press closely together, eager and expectant, as if at a great public meeting. There is more animation in the women's division opposite, the desire to exchange ideas, though the majority are strangers to each other, is manifestly greater than it is among the men. Suddenly there is a stir in the throng; the words, "they are coming" run from lip to lip. This announces the arrival of the newspapers in which the capital asks for all kinds of work, the advertising columns in which all who are here in pursuit of the means to earn a livelihood, hope to find what they seek. True, the whole paper might be purchased for the price of admittance to the "reading-room," but not until half an hour later, when the different pages had been folded and arranged. Here, if anywhere, time is money, and the gain of half an hour in knowing the condition of the labor market, which these sheets damp from the press represent, is the business advantage which daily draws hundreds to this cellar.

So "they" have come. Two boys from the printing-office drag them in, about 100 copies for the "male" and the same number for the "female" division, and the hardest work, that of distribution, begins. The scene changes as if by magic. The people who have been waiting quietly or dully are transformed into a fierce, surging, unbridled mob, jostling, pushing, screaming. A hundred hands are outstretched at once, and the little fellow who is distributing them calls piteously: "Don't tear them, don't tear them!" He might well cry out; necessity, self-preservation excludes all consideration and as soon as the youngster holds up the first sheet taken from his bundle, ten hands clutch at it. Not one will let go, and a worthless fragment is all that remains for each. The second and, perhaps, the third sheet shares the same fate, but at last the idea that no one will be benefited by this curse finds lodgment, and by dint of the angry shouts of those in the back rows, and the distributor's cries: "Don't tear them!" one copy is at last delivered uninjured. Its possessor spreads his arms protectingly over his treasure and, smoothing it out on a desk, devours the advertisements offering places. A second and third follows and the distribution now usually proceeds smoothly. In five minutes each has a copy and the excited crowd again becomes quiet and noiseless. Every one is reading and searching, every one is absorbed in the fateful pages. The women's division has been, if possible, even more excited. The preservers of the Capitol might have greeted the nocturnal foe as these women received the printer's apprentice. Here too, after violent wordy quarrels, several sheets are torn, but peace is soon restored and only the crackling and rustling of the pages disturbs the silence.

What interesting studies of physiognomy can be made here! That gray-bearded old man, with the shabby cloak, has certainly tasted the cup of want often enough and learned the meaning of deprivation. His eye runs mechanically over the page: Shop-boys, house-servants, coachmen, butlers, day-laborers—too old, too old! Ay, the curse of age! A sick-nurse wanted. Stop, perhaps, this will prove the saving anchor to which he can moor his frail life-boat for the short remnant of his days. In foreign countries he has tried this profession among others; perhaps fortune will favor him once more. With hasty resolution he forces his way through the dense phalanx and walks rapidly toward the address named. Soon a second follows—a sturdy fellow with a high cap, who has found his ideal in the advertisement for a beer-drawer in a suburban tavern; then a third, the personification of shabby elegance, a man who has seen better days and been lost in the whirlpool of life: he is lured by the post of a “gentleman’s servant, who is to travel with him.” Each rushes from the “reading-room” at full speed, and hurries at the same pace toward the goal, lest some competitor should anticipate him.

Many of the girls and women have also found what they sought—at least on paper. Those who seek positions here are far from being the poorest and most pitiable class; they have nothing in common with Victor Hugo’s “*Misérables*,” who float like globules of fat on the soup of crime in a great capital; the desire to make an honest living is stronger than the temptations of a life of shame, and many a pretty, innocent little face peruses with anxious eyes the lines promising a livelihood. The artless girl, fresh from the country, has no suspicion of what often lurks under an attractive advertisement. Pretty house-maids, waitresses, etc., will obtain good places and high wages at Frau X. Y.’s. May your lucky star save you, little maid, from such a “good” place. And you too, you inexperienced lad, coming up to the great city to try your fortune, if you are still novice enough to snap at the baits of the “business agents” who daily offer “capable, intelligent young men” fine positions with large salaries, first ask the proprietor of your “reading-room,” he knows. In the autumn, when the officers’ servants are dismissed and come to the “reading-room” seeking positions, they will be enlightened about the business secrets of these agents.

The regular business hours of our “reading-room” are very short; the time is limited to between four and five o’clock, though the place is open all day, from six o’clock in the morning. At a very early hour appears an “extra” of the principal advertising paper, containing the advertisements received during the afternoon and evening of the previous day. This is in great demand, as well as other papers. So the business goes on all day, until at four o’clock in the afternoon it reaches the flood-tide just described. — *The American*, Jul. 15.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

THERE is no country on earth whose official documents are in proportion remotely comparable to those issued by our Federal, State, city, and town authorities. It probably would not be an exaggeration to add that these documents are extremely valuable, and contain very much less rubbish than most people imagine. Such documents, for instance, as those of the park commissioners of Buffalo and Boston, of the secretary of internal affairs at Harrisburg, of the Massachusetts labor bureau, of the Illinois tax commissioners, of the Kansas agricultural bureau, of the Michigan department of education, and scores of similar Boards have permanent value. The amount of solid information packed away in the generally neglected pages of the *Congressional record* is very great, and the purely scientific publications of the national government, including the surveys, form a vast storehouse of permanent importance.

There is not a library in the United States which collects all these documents; the best work is done in the Boston Public Library and in the Congressional Library. But more might be attempted. Indeed, the documents now stored in Washington and Boston, if catalogued by themselves, would reveal a source of information too little appreciated even by students. Reference books like the *Britannica*, for instance, fail to mention under the head of New York and Ohio that these States issue annual documents of the highest value to the scientific student and the man of affairs. The educational publications of the Interior Department at Washington and the several States teem with sound information; but very few people read them, though they can be had for the asking. Collectors, publicists, students, merchants, and professional men generally, underrate the value of our American government documents.

Here, then, is a field for an ambitious bibliographer willing to work in virgin soil, and disposed to magnify his country by telling the world something specific, say in a *catalogue raisonné* of its federal and municipal government publications. It is perhaps within bounds to say that the practical value of such a work would exceed that of *Poole’s Index*, which might serve as a model. When well started, such a work might count on government aid, nearly every government office in the country, the legislative bodies included, being constantly in want of just such an index, and willing to pay for it. It is very singular that our law courts almost alone have established a regular and complete system of collections and exchanges, while the State and city officers proceed at hap-hazard, and often lose the benefit of what has been achieved in the very subjects on which they seek after light. It is in the interests of literature and public utility to plead for a special catalogue of properly described and duly characterized government publications, because these documents cover nearly every branch of knowledge, including philology, natural history, geography, and art. *Boston Literary world*, Jul. 26.

WINSOR'S BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PTOLEMY'S GEOGRAPHY.

THE bibliography of Ptolemy's geography, which Mr. Justin Winsor has been printing by instalments in the Harvard University *Bulletin*, has been issued separately, in advance of its completion in the *Bulletin*, and forms an interesting contribution (forty-two pages) to historical geography. It is particularly valuable for the information it gives regarding the early cartography of America, and the ante-Columbian views of the ocean west of Europe. Much collateral matter serves to elucidate the subject. The name 'America' appears for the first time on a Ptolemaic map in 1522; but reasons are given for believing that it occurred in print or in manuscript as early as 1513-15. It appears that copies of the 1478 edition have been sold at eighty, ninety, and a hundred pounds.—*Science*.

BLUNDERS.

"A Philadelphia auctioneer," says the *Nation*, "advertises for sale Abbottsford's Waverley Novels. He will probably sell them to the man who lately bought 'a descriptive book, published in Latin, of Raymond's opera of "The Lulli," bound in heavy glazed sheepskin and issued in 1651.' But Philadelphia is not alone in having bibliographical novelties to dispose of. A Boston auctioneer was to sell this week a copy of 'Xenophon's Cyclopædia.'" The *Nation* also mentions as instances of "the havoc which types can make with the titles of books," that a "single catalogue gives us 'Clara Reeve's Old English Barn,' 'Swinburne's Century of Scoundrels,' and 'Una and her Papuse.'" But this is outdone by the bookseller in this city who offers for sale "Blavatzky, Mrs. Izis unveiled." Another goddess is offended in "Transits of Venice, by R. A. Proctor." But a correspondent, Mr. J. B. Carrington of Chicago, has received from a country bookseller an order which appears to him and to us to surpass anything we have given under this head. His customer wants: *Gece Dens* "The Thrown of David, Echo of Deas.

Echo of Hummo, The Peller of Fire." The meaning of the first and last are evident; but the second and third might well puzzle a bookseller or a librarian. We leave the conundrum unsolved, hoping to receive the solution from many of our ingenious readers before the issue of our next number.

The *Centralblatt* contributes the following: In Goedeke's *Grundriss* (I : 247.45) is the title "Ain Nützliches Gespräch vnd vnderweisung zu noddurfft der bekümmertē menschen vrsach der zwispaltigen leer so wider ain andern von den hochgeleerten eingebracht wirt, 1525. Hoffmann Bawr, 8 Bl. 4," and "Baur, Hoffm. 247" appears in due season in the index. But Hoffmann and Bawr stand on the title-page, one at one end the other at the other end of a line, a broad space between them, over two figures of a courtier and a peasant, of which they are simply the names. This is almost as good as Harri-
risse's Anders Schiffahrt.

Library Economy and History.

DELISLE, LEOPOLD. The mss. of the Earl of Ashburnham, report, tr. fr. the French by Harrison Wright. Phila., 1884. 32 p. O.

On the thefts of Libri from French libraries. The thought that occurs and probably was intended to occur to the reader is that since the Earl suspected the mss. to have been stolen (and was sure of it in the case of the Pentateuch which he returned) it would have been well for him to offer them to the French Government instead of to the British Museum.

KORTUM. Anlage u. Einrichtung von Bibliotheken. (In *Allgem. Bauzeitung*, 6. Heft.)

MACHON, L. Discours pour servir de règle ou d'avis aux bibliothécaires. Aug. d'une notice sur L : Machon et sur la biblioth. du premier président A. de Pontac par Daspit de Saint-Amand. Bordeaux, L. H. Gounouilhou, 1884. 77 p. 8.° 5 fr.

From v. 3 of the pub. of the Soc. de Biblioth. de Guyenne.

PÉCHEUR. Histoire des biblioth. pub. du dépt. de l'Aisne existant à Soisson, Laon, et Saint-Quentin, avec notices sur les plus importantes collections et cabinets particuliers. Soissons, 1884. 145 p. 8.°

THE PEABODY LIBRARY. (In *N. Y. Evg. Post*, July 8.) 1 col.

"The Peabody Institute, Baltimore, is within five minutes' walk of Johns Hopkins University, and its stores are in constant use by students and professors, so that for all practical purposes the University Library embraces the Peabody's alcoves besides its own collections. Its foundation was one of the great works of the famous philanthropist, George Peabody, born in Massachusetts in 1795, citizen of Baltimore for sixteen years, donor of \$100,000 for the Sir John Franklin search, of \$250,000 for a library in his native town, and of greater sums than these. In 1857 he planned the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, on the basis of an expenditure of \$300,000, increased this a year later to \$500,000, and again, in 1866 and 1869 added to its endowment, which now, including the Virginia and Tennessee bonds, is about \$1,240,000. Mr. Peabody gave to educational uses over \$6,000,000 between 1857 and the time of his death in 1869. The largest of these gifts, the 'Southern Educational Fund,' consisted of \$2,000,000 in cash and \$1,100,000 in Mississippi State bonds. The 'Fund for the London Poor' was \$2,500,000; the gift to Baltimore, therefore, ranks third in the list of his undertakings.

"The building occupies 152 feet of ground on

the corner of Mount Vernon and Washington Places. Opposite is the green-stone M. E. church where the eloquent Dr. Thomas Guard preached during the closing years of his life; over it looms the lofty Washington monument, on which \$1,000,000 was expended. The first wing, begun in 1858, cost \$170,000, and was opened to the public October 15, 1866. The next day the white-haired old London banker stood on the marble steps, the friends of his young manhood about him, while the 20,000 school children of Baltimore filed past with flowers and songs of welcome. . . .

"The Rev. J. G. Morris was the first librarian. Dr. N. H. Morison (Scotch-Irish, from New Hampshire) was made Provost of the entire Institute, after having been for years the principal of a large private school in Baltimore. A little later P. H. Uhler, one of Agassiz's pupils, became Chief Librarian. In 1869 the second wing of the building was begun, 98x152 feet in dimensions, and containing lecture rooms, a reading-room for 150 readers, a library hall with abundant room for 300,000 volumes, and with reading and study desks for special workers; also two sculpture galleries, rooms for the musical conservatory, and the necessary offices. As it stands completed the building cost \$517,000. The present income of the Institute is about \$34,000, and it owns \$364,000 in Tennessee bonds, on which no interest has been paid for five years past.

"A Board of twenty-five trustees has charge of the property. The first letter of Mr. Peabody, February 12, 1857, to John P. Kennedy, the well-known author, states that he 'desires this Board to be maintained in perpetual self-creating succession,' and that 'it shall provide for an extensive reference library, . . . adapted for researches of students pursuing knowledge not easily attainable in private libraries.' At first the Maryland Historical Society was given general supervision of the enterprise, but on May 8, 1866, at Mr. Peabody's request, they relinquished their rights in the interest of harmony. . . .

"But since the library is the most important department, let us turn thither. Here are upward of 80,000 volumes. Besides this there are the bound periodicals, of which 343 are taken. Upon the purchase of books over \$250,000 has been expended. The details and arrangements of the desks, alcoves, and working-rooms are so complete that it is a pleasure to use books there; and all who have examined it pronounce the Peabody, of Baltimore, a 'reference library of the highest order.' Its catalogue has been in preparation for twelve years past, and will contain much valuable bibliographical information. All the periodical literature and pamphlets of the library have been indexed with painstaking accuracy. One volume of the catalogue is published, and four or five more will be required to complete the work, which will probably fill 4500 royal octavo double-column pages.

"The largest single accession to the Peabody was in 1882, when it received 1401 volumes from London, at a cost of \$3826; these were chiefly on bibliographical, historical, genealogical, and Oriental topics. There is here a complete set of the English Patent Office Reports. . . .

"Taking Dr. J. Bass Mullinger's 'critical account' of the authorities for English history as the basis for student work, we shall find that all or nearly all the books mentioned in the two hundred pages of that list ('English History for Students'; Gardiner & Mullinger) can be obtained in the Peabody Library, or in the well-chosen historical library of the University. The costlier reprints and reference books will be found in the former, but the purchase of the Bluntschli Library and of portions of other collections have given the University great strength in the departments of diplomacy and constitutional history, while Dr. Herbert Adams has always devoted attention to American history, particularly local, colonial and institutional.

"The Peabody Library contains rare scientific treasures in the line of foreign society reports, German, Italian, Austrian, Russian; costly medical works, and scarce publications of foreign governments, which Mr. Peabody's influence aided in procuring. The trustees have never entered into competition for 'unique' copies of anything, but they have always bought with excellent judgment, and under the advice of good agents and able scholars, so that the latest critical results reach the shelves of the Peabody. In the line of 'early text' reprints, English, French, and German, its resources are ample.

"So far as Baltimore is concerned, the best of the library story is that the Peabody is only one of seven, all within a radius of half a mile from Johns Hopkins University, and containing in all some 200,000 volumes. The Maryland Historical Library collects local records, and, incidentally, all American history. Under these circumstances the principal work to which the Peabody Institute is called is the building up, upon its beginning of 80,000 volumes, of a great reference library second to none on the continent. It is freed forever from the necessities of a 'popular collection,' and liberal-minded Baltimoreans should quadruple the original endowment, enabling the trustees to carry on their work upon a scale commensurate with its needs."

UNIVERSITÄTS-BIBLIOTHEK, Kiel. Standorts-Tabelle über die neue Aufstellung. Kiel, 1884. 7 sheets.

By Chief-Librarian Steffenhagen.

STIMSON, Rev H: A. Boys and books. (In *Congregationalist*, July 17.) 2 col.

"Worcester rejoices in a public library and a librarian, whose work deserves to be widely known. When a high school teacher, at the

close of the school year, can look back upon 200 scholars, who, besides their miscellaneous use of the public library, have been systematically at work there for an hour each week, eagerly poring over standard historical books, something has happened of great concern to all parents. When, day after day, during school hours, squads of fifteen to twenty rollicking boys and girls, relieving each other every hour, may be seen hard at work in the general reading-room of a public library, disturbing no one, wholly absorbed in pursuing interested historical research under the guidance of the library staff, there may be said to be a social phenomenon worthy of attention. When one half of all the teachers in a city, public and private, some 250 in number, are in the habit of drawing from the public library large numbers of books, bearing upon the particular subjects they may at the time be teaching, for the purpose of putting them in the hands of their pupils, and, on an average, no less than 700 volumes are to be found daily in the school buildings in such use, in addition to the much larger number at the homes of teachers and pupils, drawn on their personal cards; when, after school hours, crowds of boys and girls are to be seen hurrying to the library, and there, in a room arranged for the purpose, teachers are constantly to be found, surrounded by groups of their scholars, examining together great piles of valuable illustrated books, it need not be said that there is one public library that has become an important factor in the educational life of the community.

* * * * *

"The testimony of teachers that lessons are much better learned than heretofore will be readily believed, as will the declaration that boys and girls, who read little out of school except story papers, have in large degree forsaken these for the better class of books of travel and the like.

"Two years ago another important step was taken. The teacher of history in the high school was invited to send her pupils to the library during school hours in parties of fifteen, changed hourly. They come without their teacher, and scatter among the unoccupied seats as any other readers. It is known in the library that their class is at the time studying Greek or Roman history, for example. Piles of suitable books, such as Falke's 'Greece and Rome,' Stuart and Revett's 'Antiquities of Athens,' Parker's 'Archæology of Rome,' Mahaffy's 'Old Greek Life,' Wilkins's 'Life of the Romans,' and the standard histories and encyclopædias, have been put together within reach. The scholars are soon busily employed. They have special topics to look up, and must all report in full to their teacher the results of their investigation.

The librarian passes around among them, here changing a book, there pointing out how to use an index or table of contents to get needed information, everywhere making sure that right methods are pursued and keen in-

terest awakened. A minute or two is generally enough for each pupil; many need no aid, and soon all are busily at work. Trouble and disturbance are unknown, for all are interested in what they have to do.

"Perhaps it is the history of the Middle Ages on which they are engaged. Their teacher requires them each to write a story or essay on some topic connected with the general subject, ordinarily selected by themselves. Here are a few that have been presented: Tournaments, The Art of becoming a Knight, The Position of Woman, Storming a Castle, A Hunting Scene, Secret Tribunals, Education of the Sons of Nobles, Currency of the Middle Ages, A Farm Scene, The Preparation of Food. Descriptions were given of Kenilworth, Heidelberg, Holyrood and Windsor Castles; and selections read from 'Marmion,' 'The Legend of the Rhine,' 'Ivanhoe,' etc.

"A pupil told her teacher that she was discouraged by her library work, because she found that historians make conflicting statements. It was a discovery that opened the way for the independence of thought which it is the aim of all true teaching to produce, and an emphatic testimony that the method here pursued is widely securing it. These children are rapidly learning to think, and it need not be said, are keenly interested in their school.

"Similar work is also done in English literature. A class whose studies are soon to end have placed in their hands copies of the little volumes in the series of Ancient Classics for English Readers, and are thus led, step by step, into some knowledge of such stories as the Iliad and the Odyssey, which otherwise they never would get. When the literature classes are to study Longfellow or Irving, for example, the scholars are put in the way of securing for themselves copies at low price, and the library puts extra copies in the hands of the teacher, besides calling attention to the supply in its circulating department. As a consequence fourteen scholars are reported as reading through 'The House of the Seven Gables'; ten, 'Mosses from an Old Manse'; and fifteen, 'The Marble Faun,' in connection with their recitations on Hawthorne. In the same connection, the pupils are induced also to look up for themselves many collateral facts bearing upon the author, or the subject matter of his works.

"With Anthony Comstock warning us that just now there is no greater evil abroad in the land than the flood of pernicious literature in the hands of the boys and girls, and with library committees on all sides struggling with the problem how to keep down the demand for worthless fiction, this record, not of theory but of results, ought to be suggestive.

"Where libraries do not exist parents can do a great deal with a little pains. I know a group of lads of all grades, from bootblacks to gentlemen's sons, from ten to fourteen years of age, who, beginning with books of travel like those of Sir Samuel Baker, Livingstone, Vámbéry, were led, with occasional half-

from Gulliver and Shakespeare's comedies, through 'Paradise Lost,' Dante's 'Inferno' and all of Bryant's translation of Homer. Many other books of value were read, in whole or in part, meanwhile. Only an hour and a half a week was given to it. They listened while they were read to, with occasional explanatory comment. They came eagerly and regularly, and, I have reason to believe, acquired a taste for good literature they will never lose.

"NOTE.—Since this article was written the following incidents have come to my knowledge. The class in English history, in the high school, when on the subject of India, spent a week on Macaulay's 'Essay on Warren Hastings.' One of the boys, not a scholar and of narrow views, stopped, after school, one day, to say to his teacher, 'If boys could be shown what interesting books there are, they would never care to read bad books.' The same class was led to buy for themselves copies of 'Henry Esmond,' preparatory to the study of the reign of Queen Anne. They pronounced it 'too dry' at first, but after their historical study said that it was 'better than 'Ivanhoe.'"

WINCHESTER, G. F., librarian. Public support of the Free Public Library. A report made to the trustees of the Russell Library. Middletown, Conn., July, 1884. 8 p. 1. O.

The report is prefaced by an address of the Trustees to the people of Middletown in which they say:

"As there is some misapprehension about the resources of the library it is proper to say that in addition to the library building and the books, Mrs. Russell gave \$40,000 in money. This sum has been safely invested and yields annually about \$2000. With the strictest economy this sum meets the running expenses of the library, such as fuel, gas, insurance, repairs, salary of a janitor for the care of a large building and grounds, salary of the librarian, (which has always been very much smaller than what is paid for the same work in other places), and a limited number of periodicals for the reading-room. Nothing is left for the purchase of books, and consequently the library has but little growth.

"... Of the 36 libraries in my list, which includes several of the largest and most successful in the country, only nine, have endowment funds as large as the Russell Library. But on the other hand, *only eight report regular annual incomes as small.* Of these eight libraries, five are in towns smaller than Middletown; one town having a population of 8000, two between 5000 and 6000 each, one 4000 and one 2000. The three other towns, each only a very little larger than Middletown, whose libraries report regular incomes smaller than ours, are Fitchburg, Malden, and Pittsfield, Mass.

"Fitchburg has a library established many years ago and now numbering about 15,000 volumes. It has no endowment and receives its support from the people.

"The library at Malden has been established only a few years—not so long as the Russell Library. About four years ago it received a gift of \$5000, the most of which has been

spent for books, the city in the mean time paying about \$1900 a year toward current expenses. A very fine library building is about to be erected at a cost, including the land, of about \$140,000. This is a gift from a citizen of the town. There seems to be little doubt that this library, when it is established in its new quarters, will be well supported by the people of the town where such enlightened public spirit has already been displayed.

"The Berkshire Athenæum at Pittsfield has no available endowment fund, and reports its regular annual income as \$2000. This amount the town is pledged to pay toward its support, but it has done much more than this during the last eight or ten years, since the library was made a free public institution. During that time the town of Pittsfield has paid not less than \$50,000 toward building up its library, and the library has received gifts from individuals to the amount of about \$70,000* more. The value of the property of this institution is estimated at not less than \$200,000. In addition to this an estate valued at about \$50,000 will come into the possession of the library on the expiration of the term of certain annuities to individuals.

"Of the whole 36 libraries on my list, there are *only three which receive no support from the towns in which they are located.* These three are: the Ames Free Library, at Easton, Mass., Peabody Institute and the Sutton Reference Library, Peabody, Mass., and the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.

"After excluding the six largest cities on the list, the libraries of the remaining thirty cities and towns have an average annual income of over \$4000. *That is, about double the income of the Russell Library, notwithstanding the fact that thirteen of the towns are smaller than Middletown.*

"The way some small towns in Massachusetts support their free libraries is well worthy of notice. Concord, with a population of less than 4000, pays about \$2000 a year for the support of its library, which has a total income of about \$3000. Lancaster with a population of 2000, pays about \$1300. The Watertown library is one of the eight I have counted as having a smaller income than ours, but the town pays from \$1500 to \$2500 a year for its support, and the total income is reported as varying from \$1800 to \$3000, and the average income is probably higher than ours. But this is not all that Watertown has done for its library—Mr. S. F. Whitney, the librarian, writes me: 'Our people have contributed for land and a new building the last year about \$20,000, and the town has expended, raised by taxation, \$20,000 more, in all over \$40,000. A new building is now about completed into which we hope to move soon.' The population of Watertown at the time of the last census was 5426.

"The town of Woburn adds about \$2000 a year to the \$3000 income its library has from endowment funds. Waltham, with a population which

* Details are given in a pamphlet entitled "Free Education in Pittsfield, Mass., 1761-1880."

numbered in 1880 just twenty less than that of Middletown, paid last year \$4482 for the support of a free library. The librarian at Brookline, Mass., in reporting the amount received annually from tax, says, 'usually \$4000, but more if we need or ask for it.'

"But I should like to call attention to two or three points in the history of the Public Library at Northampton. Some years ago this library received a bequest of \$40,000, which was so invested that it now yields an income equivalent to seven per cent on \$50,000; but notwithstanding this, the town has annually appropriated from one to three thousand dollars to the library, and last year the appropriation was \$4200. This appreciation and support of the public library by the people seems to have been noticed and appreciated in turn by Judge C. E. Forbes, who, at his death three years ago, left the sum of \$300,000 for a Free Public Library in Northampton. When this library is established it will probably be, I am informed, under the same general management, if not in the same building, as the present one, and then Northampton will have one of the most richly endowed free libraries in the world.

So far as I know, Bridgeport is the only city or town in Connecticut that supports a free public library. That library is supported by a half-mill tax, the income being between six and seven thousand dollars a year. It has been established as a free library only about two years, and although it has no endowment, it has already received a gift of a building valued at \$75,000. Concerning the success of this library, the librarian writes: 'The public use of it is daily increasing. The present indications are that our circulation will be much larger this year than it was last. The circulation of works of reference in the reading-room has more than doubled since last July.'

"Of course the important point in all these cases is that the people of the towns are supporting and building up the libraries.

"I do not know the amount paid out by Mrs. Russell, but I suppose the money value of her gift to Middletown in the Russell Library cannot fairly be estimated at less than \$80,000. During the years I have been in charge of the library, strangers who have visited it have frequently expressed their astonishment on learning that such an institution receives no support or aid from the people of the town.

"On the other hand, I have sometimes heard it said in Middletown that the town should not be expected to contribute to the support of a library which bears the name of its founder. I do not believe that such an absurd idea prevails very extensively in Middletown; if so, it must be peculiar to this place. The Thomas Crane Public Library of Quincy, Mass., bears the name of a man whose children gave \$40,000 for a library building* as a memorial of their father, who was

a native of Quincy. The gift included no endowment, and the amount was probably not more than half that of Mrs. Russell's gift to Middletown. The library is liberally supported by the people and is hardly less famous than the schools of that historic town.

"The Fletcher Free Library of Burlington, Vt., bears the name of its founder, who gave \$20,000—about one quarter of the amount of Mrs. Russell's gift, I suppose. Burlington is a smaller town than Middletown, but it pays from \$2400 to \$3000 annually for the support of this library. The Fletcher Library is managed by trustees appointed by its founder.

"The name of the 'Bigelow Free Public Library of the Town of Clinton' was adopted in honor of Erastus B. Bigelow, a distinguished inventor, an author, and one of the founders of the town of Clinton, Mass. This library is supported entirely by public taxation.

"At Malden, the library, after the completion of the new building to which I have already referred, will be known as the 'Converse Memorial Library.' And so I might go on mentioning similar instances in almost all parts of the country.

"I have spoken mostly of small towns, about the size of Middletown, or smaller, but the reports from the larger towns and great cities are quite as interesting. It will be seen that Boston pays at the rate of about \$120,000 a year for the support of the public library, and within the last year the Boston city government has appropriated the sum of \$600,000 for a new library building. It is the people of Boston who have made their great library what it is among free public libraries to-day—the foremost in the whole world.

"It is not difficult to find instances of town support of libraries that are not free in the full sense of the word. The city of Portland, Me., pays about \$1000 a year and furnishes rooms, fuel and light to a subscription library which is made free for reference only, in consideration of this payment. The country town of Dedham, Mass., pays about \$1100 to a library association, and the library is opened free to the public four days in the week. Our neighboring city of New Britain pays \$500 a year to a library about the size of ours, which is free for reference only. The city of Springfield has for years been liberally supporting and building up a fine 'City Library,' which is free as a reference library only, and which is not controlled by the city government; last year the amount appropriated by the city to the support of this library was about \$8000; very recently, however, a movement has been started to make this a free public library. In order to meet a part of the increased expense which will be involved in carrying out this plan, it is thought necessary to raise an endowment fund of \$60,000, and already about one third (\$17,500) of this amount has been pledged."

* Engravings of this library may be found in the *CENTURY* magazine for May, 1884, pp. 53-54.

STATISTICS OF THIRTY-SIX FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

NOTE.—In a few cases the amounts given below were reported as estimated or "approximate figures," but they may be taken as substantially correct in every case. The figures given in the column of population are from the census of 1880.

I. BOSTON.—CHICAGO.—SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY.	Population of City.	Amount of Library Endowment.	Annual Income from Endowment.	Annual Income from Public Tax.	Total Annual Income.	Rate of Taxation per \$1000 Valuation in City.	No. of Volumes in Library.	No. of Volumes Annually Circulated.	Am't Paid Annually for Books and Periodicals.	Am't Paid Annually for Salaries.	Is there a Printed Catalogue?	Is there a Card Catalogue?	How are the Trustees or Directors Appointed?
Boston (Public Library and branches).	362,839	\$117,100	\$7,000	\$120,000	\$127,000	In 1883, \$14.80	M'rch 1, 1884, 441,451	Yr. ending Ap 30, '83, 1,045,902	\$17,000	\$76,000	For Lower Hall, various catalogues and bulletins.	Yes.	Five members at large, 1 annually for 5 yrs. ap. by Mayor; 2 members of City Council ap. for 1 yr. each.
Chicago,	503,185	0	0	60,000	63,000	—	103,000	400,000	13,000	25,000	Finding Lists.	Yes.	Nominated by Mayor; confirmed by Council.
San Francisco,	233,959	0	0	About 25,000	Prob'ly average, 25,000	10.00	About 53,000	From $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of a million.	Estim'te 10,000	About 10,000	Yes.	Yes.	Self-perpetuating Board, first appointed by Gov'nor of the State, only.

II. CITIES OF FROM 20,000 TO 60,000 POPULATION.

Bridgeport, Conn.,	27,643	0	0	\$6,000 to 7,000	\$6,000 to 7,000	[Note 1]	13,632	86,048	\$1,500 About 400	\$930	Yes.	No.	By Mayor, approved by Council.
Chelsea, Mass.,	21,782	0	0	3,000	3,100	\$19.00	8,166	76,000	1,300	Yes.	Yes.	No.	By City Government.
Fall River, Mass.,	48,961	0	0	8,000	8,000	?	26,227	93,000	3,050 About 2,500	2,000	Yes.	Yes.	By City Government.
Lawrence, Mass.,	39,151	[Note 2]	\$1,000	About 8,500	9,500 to 10,000	16.80	24,912	120,000	4,000	3,200	Yes.	Yes.	By City Government.
Lynn, Mass.,	38,274	\$12,000	680	5,730	6,661	19.60	32,006	75,452	1,942	2,500	Yes.	Yes.	By City Council.
New Bedford, Mass.,	26,845	[Note 3] 54,500	3,270	About 4,000	7,500	18.00	46,000	72,222	4,000	3,405	Yes.	No.	By City Council; the Mayor and President of Council are members ex-officio.
Somerville, Mass.,	24,933	0	0	2,518	2,783	17.80	19,462	70,531	971	1,034	Yes.	Inc'm-plete.	Mayor, Pres. of Council and Ch. of Com. on Pub. Inst. are members ex-officio; 10 others are elected by Council.
Taunton, Mass.,	21,213	1,000	40	5,200	5,500	16.50	21,000	60,000	2,200	1,900	Yes.	Yes.	By City Council.
Waterbury, Conn.,	20,270	236,000	About 13,000	0	13,000	—	31,000	50,000	1,700	3,000	Yes.	Yes.	Mayor and President of Council members ex-officio; 6 other trustees chosen by Council.
Worcester, Mass.,	58,291	51,000	2,662	16,010	18,633	1883, 17.20	58,099	116,806	[Note 4] 4,564	7,500	Yes.	Yes.	City Election. Two every yr. to serve 6 yrs.; ap. by City Council in joint convention.

STATISTICS OF FREE LIBRARIES—Continued.

III. CITIES AND TOWNS OF FROM 10,000 TO 20,000 POPULATION.

CITY OR TOWN.	Popula- tion.	Amount of Library Endow- ment.	Annual Income from Endow- ment.	Annual Income from Public Tax.	Total Annual Income.	Rate of Taxa- tion per \$1000 in City.	No. of Volumes in Library.	No. of Volumes Annually Circulated.	Am't Paid Annually for Books and Periodic Is	Am't Paid Annually for Salaries.	Is there a Printed Catalogue?	Is there a Card Cata- logue?	How are the Trustees or Directors Appointed?
Brockton, Mass.,	13,608	0	0	\$2,500 to 3,000	\$2,500 to 3,000	\$16.66	9,046	36,000	\$612	\$762	Yes.	No.	By the Mayor and Aldermen.
Burlington, Vt.,	11,365	\$11,600	\$636	2,400 to 3,000	3,000 to 3,600	11.00	6,000	25,000	700	1,700	Yes.	No; not complete	Self perpetuat'g Board appointed by founder of Library.
Fitchburg, Mass.,	12,429	0	0	2,000	2,000	16.40	15,000	35,000	1,100	800	Yes.	No.	By the Mayor.
Haverhill, Mass.,	18,472	100,000	6,000	3,000	About 9,000	17.48	36,000	74,000	3,000	3,694	Yes.	Yes.	Self perpetuat'g Board originally app. by City Council. "No politics about it."
Malden, Mass.,	12,017	0	0	1,900	1,900	14.40	8,700	40,000	1,000	1,000	Yes.	No.	City Council. Mayor, Pres. of Bd. of Alder- men and Pres. of Coun- cil, members ex-officio.
Newton, Mass.,	16,995	[Note 5] 6,000	900 to 1,000	About 8,000	8,878.39	15.40	20,546	83,430	26,94.68	3,611.94	Yes.	Yes; very full	By the City Gov'tment.
Newburyport, Mass.	13,538	31,500	1,260	1,500 (1882)	2,760 (1882)	17.20	22,000	30,000	1,260	1,200	Yes.	No.	By City Council.
Northampton, Mass.	12,172	40,000	3,500	3,250 (1882)	7,093.43	14.00	18,000	52,453	3,598	1,050	Yes.	Yes.	By City Council.
Newburg, N. Y.,	18,049	0	0	?	5,500 (?)	11.50	15,000	70,000	About 900	2,000	Yes.	No.	Library is under con- trol of the Board of Education.
Pawtucket, R. I.,	19,030	0	0	2,500 to 3,500	2,500 to 3,500	13.33	7,710	?	?	About 1,200	Yes.	?	By Town Council.
Pittsfield, Mass.,	13,364	0	0	2,000	2,000	15.00	16,000	36,000	200	1,700	Yes.	Yes.	Self perpetuat'g Board
Quincy, Mass.,	10,570	0	0	?	?	?	13,000	50,000	?	1,300	Yes.	Yes.	Town Meeting.
Waltham, Mass.,	11,712	0	0	4,482	4,482	13.50	11,613	38,931	1,080	1,361	Yes.	"Small one."	Town Meeting.
Woburn, Mass.,	10,931	[Note 6] 225,000	3,000	2,000	5,000	16.00	21,000	59,000	2,000	2,140	Yes.	One begun.	Self perpetuat'g Board; Library Committee elected by Town.

STATISTICS OF FREE LIBRARIES—Continued.
IV. TOWNS OF LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION.

TOWN.	Population.	Amount of Library Endowment.	Annual Income From Public Tax.	Annual Income From Endowment.	Total Annual Income.	Rate of Taxation per \$1000 Valuation in Town.	No of Volumes in Library.	No of Volumes Annually Circulated.	Am't Paid Annually for Books and Periodicals.	Am't Paid Annually for Salaries.	Is there a Printed Catalogue?	Is there a Card Catalogue?	How are the Trustees or Directors Appointed?
Brookline, Mass.,	8,057	\$15,500	\$1,081	(1882-3) \$5,200	(1882-3) \$7,059	\$12.30	28,000	50,000	\$2,500	\$2,800	Yes.	Yes.*	Town Meeting.
Clinton, Mass.,	8,029	0	Av'ible	1,887	2,000	15.00	12,000	35,000	1,200	700	Yes.	Yes.	Town Meeting.
Concord, Mass.,	3,922	15,000 Bids'g'd. of \$12,000.	900	2,000	2,900	9.00	18,000	20,000 to 26,000	1,000 to 1,300	1,000	Yes.	Yes.	[Note 7.] Self-perpetuat'g Board; Town elects a Library Committee.
Easton, Mass.,	3,902	40,000	2,600	0	2,650	—	10,660	21,321	About 1,000	1,200	Yes.	One Self-perpetuat'g Board.	
Lancaster, Mass.,	2,008	6,000	370	1,000 and dog't x	1,650	8.60	15,333	12,000	538	344	Yes.	Yes.	Town Meeting.
Leominster, Mass.,	5,772	0	0	1,500	1,500	18.50	10,000	26,000	400	500	Yes.	Yes.	Town Meeting.
Peabody, Mass.,	9,028	[Note 9] 181,728	About 4,300 Rent, 600 Fund, \$300	0	4,300	—	24,321	25,357	1,200	1,500	Yes.	Yes.	† Town Meeting.
Randolph, Mass.,	4,027	5,000	0	800	1,700	?	8,300	20,000	1,000	500	Yes.	Yes.	Self-perpetuat'g Board.
Watertown, Mass.,	5,426	0	0	1,500 to 2,500	1,800 to 3,000	Varies, \$8-14	14,500 to 30,000	28,000	About 1,000	1,000	Yes.	Yes.	Town Meeting.

* For books added in last 12 years.

NOTES.

1. BRIDGEPORT.—"Town and city taxes for the coming year (1884) aggregate 22½ mills on the dollar, the valuation being placed at one third the total value of the property assessed, and then adding thirty per cent thereto. One half mill on each dollar assessed goes toward the maintenance of our free public library."

2. LAWRENCE.—There is no regular library fund, but the "White fund" (amount not reported), is held in trust, the income to be devoted to the education of the working people. The trustees of this fund appropriate \$1,000 of its income to the purchase of books for the free public library.

3. NEW BEDFORD.—Mr. R. C. Ingraham, Librarian, writes: "In addition to our funds, as entered on your list, we have an unexpended balance of income amounting to some \$12,000. This we shall decrease largely by the purchase of the ancient and modern classics in the originals."

4. WORCESTER.—Amounts given are for 1883—"unusually small amount spent for books, as there were extraordinary expenditures required in other directions."

5. NEWTON.—In addition to the endowment funds mentioned in

the table, there is the "Read Legacy," which "consists of a bequest of \$40,000 left to the city of Newton, the income of which is to be given to various specified objects. The library is to receive 'not more than \$600 a year.'"

6. WOBURN.—Quite a large part of the \$225,000 was spent in erecting a very fine library building.

7. CONCORD.—The Library Committee, which is elected by the town, has charge of the expenditure of money raised by the town for the library.

8. LANCASTER.—This library is open 15 hours a week. By short hours, the expense of care of the library is made very small in some of the small country towns.

9. PEABODY.—The amounts given are for the *Peabody Institute* and the *Sutton Reference Library*, which are united under one management. The funds are invested at a low rate of interest, but the amount given as income represents what is used for library purposes only, and does not include sums used for other purposes of the *Peabody Institute*, such as a free lecture course.

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Catalogs.

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Prepared by F: Vinton and assistants of whose intelligence and fidelity he generously says, "I could scarce have wished for greater." "The analysis of volumes with a view to discover information not noticed on the title-page has been pushed so far (at least in design) as to include contributions not less than ten pages in length. It was meant that a student, sitting in his room, with this catalogue before him, may be able to determine what books to borrow, almost as if he were in the alcove where they stand. The wearisome and often ineffectual search has been made for him; and the time it took may now be regarded as added to the length of student life at Princeton." The work is done with Mr. Vinton's well-known care. It is a specific-heading catalogue, but with some peculiarities. The form-classes, Fiction, Drama, Poetry (?) include the literature of all nations in those respective forms, arranged alphabetically by languages, that is, George Eliot's *Romola* and George Sand's *Lavinia* both appear under Fiction, instead of coming one under English fiction, the other under French fiction.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

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Conflict in nature and life, N. Y., 1883, is by J: Stahl Patterson, of Berlin, Ohio. — D. H.

Lady Blake's love letters. From the French by Page McCarty. N. Y., 1884. This is a translation of George Sand's "*Lavinia*." — D. H.

Mrs. Meloney on the Chinese question was by Mrs. M.. Mapes Dodge. — *Critic*, July 12, p. 19.

A Newport aquarelle, Boston, 1883, is by Miss Maud Howe.

The Stars and the Earth. — The *Library journal* (9: 107) assigns the authorship of "the greater part" to President Hill. If you have a copy of the booklet at hand, you will see that President Hill, in his "recommendatory letter," prefixed to the first American edition (Crosby & Nichols, 1849), affirmed that he "had not before [July, 1849] seen" the little book which had been published in England at least three years before, and had there passed to a second edition; and adds that he "has been highly delighted" with it, and should "cordially welcome a reprint." In "the 2d American from the 3d English edition" (C. & N., 1850), "the language on pages 10-12 has been slightly altered," by *President Hill*, as the publishers announce. I was at some pains to hunt out the author of this little book, in 1850, and learned from an English correspondent, that it was generally attributed to a well-known English scientist, Prof. Ansted, if I remember right, but I cannot find my copy just now, and dare not trust a thirty-odd-years' recollection.

Wit and wisdom of Don Quixote, N. Y. 1867. Compiled by Emma Thompson. An earlier edition of the work, with same title, published in 1882 by Roberts Brothers. — D. H.

FULL NAME: Josias Leslie PORTER (Five years in Damascus, Giant cities of Bashan, Murray's Hand-book for Syria and Palestine, The Pentateuch and the Gospels, Life and times of H. Cooke. The name is wrongly given in the Advocates' Library catalog as John Leech Porter.

Frederic Daly. — The *Nation* of July 17 points out that two chapters of the biography of H: Irving are copied word for word from an article published in the *Dublin University magazine* for Sept., 1877, over the signature Augustin Lewis, which it suspects to be an anagram of the real name of the writer of both eulogies, i.e. Louis or Lewis Austin.

AT Mr. Linderfelt's suggestion we note that the address of W: Cushing, who is intending to publish the work on pseudonyms mentioned in our June number (p. 108), is Cambridge, Mass.

Gifts and Bequests.

BODLEY'S librarian has put a notice on the green table of the library asking for gifts. "He particularly invites gifts of such [books or pamphlets] as have been printed privately or in the counties of Berks, Bucks, and Oxon. 2. Any reports, programmes, circulars, handbills, etc., however trivial, printed in the above counties. 3. Christmas, New Year, Easter, birthday, wedding, and funeral cards; valentines, menu cards, play-bills, collections of stamps, and crests, and any other printed or engraved matter which will some day be of interest.

M. ÉMILE GUIMET has offered to the city of Paris his Musée des religions, for which he had been offered 3,000,000 francs. It includes an Oriental library containing 4000 Japanese and 3000 Chinese volumes.

BROOKLYN. — By will of the late Loftus Woods of Brooklyn, E. D., the sum of \$10,000 has been left to the Brooklyn Library as a trust fund, the interest to be used for the purchase of books. — *S. B. N.*

ASTOR LIBRARY. — John Jacob Astor has presented to the Astor Library 10 rare volumes. They comprise an evangelistarium of the Carolingian age, richly illuminated in gold and purple, and supposed to have been made for Charles the Bold; a Wycliffe's New Testament, on vellum, bearing the autograph of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, of about the year 1390; a Sarum Missal of the fifteenth century, formerly belonging to St. Stephen's Chapel, where the Parliament buildings now stand; a Durandi Rationale Divinorum, from the Sunderland Library, printed on vellum by Fust and Schöffer, in 1459, and the third book printed bearing a date; from the same library, a Biblia Sacra Latina, in two volumes, printed by the last named firm in 1462; a Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, (1514-17,) in six volumes, folio, the earliest polyglot, generally known as the Complutensium; a Tyndale's Pentateuch, (1530,) lacking the Book of Genesis, the only perfect copy of which is in the Grenville Library; a Coverdale's Bible, black letter, (1535,) from Lord Hampton's library, the first English version printed, of which no perfect copy exists; a Latin Bible, formerly the property of Grolier, its original binding being in good condition, in colored compartments, and bearing the inscription, "Io Grolierii et Amicorum," and an Eliot's Indian Bible bearing the English title and dedication. It was bound by Bedford in olive morocco. — *N. Y. times*, May 17.

AMONG the recent gifts to the Manchester Free Library is one from Mr. R. D. Darbishire, who has presented a number of valuable books, including a series relating to the history of Judaism, especially in later centuries. These include the publications of the Hebrew Literature Society, the translations of the prayers for the New Year and the Day of Atonement, by David Levi, Dr. Ginsburg's edition of the Massoreth Ha-Massoreth of Elias Levita, and Chiarini's French version of a portion of the Talmud of Babylon. Amongst the German books are the histories of Ewald and Jost, the important work on the synagogue poetry of the middle ages by Zunz; Kayserling's Sephardim, Jews of Navarre and Portugal; and the Kusari of Jehuda Ha-Levy. Works chiefly in English, by Heilprin, Derenbourg, Nicolas, Kuenen, Polano, Gredzerher are also included, and the account of the Jews in France, Italy, and Spain, by Bedarride, and the important "Estudios sobre los Judios de España" of Amador de los Rios, complete.

GLOUCESTER, Mass. On July 1, Mr. S. E. Sawyer formally presented to the Trustees the new building of the Sawyer Free Library, together with an endowment fund.

General Notes.

EALING. — The *Academy* commenting on the first annual report of the Ealing Free Public Library, which states the total number of books at 2417, of which more than two thirds were presented, and shows that in the lending department just one half are novels, and that of the books lent out more than three fourths are novels, remarks, "Now, we say not a word against novel-reading; but novel-reading at the public expense is another matter."

This called out the following letter from Mr. Cotgreave and an editorial note by the editor of the *Academy*.

I notice in the *Academy* of May 31 that, in commenting upon the novel-reading at the Ealing Free Library, you refer to the number of novels as compared with the other classes, your only objection being that these novels are supplied at the public expense. But allow me to call your attention to the fact that, in common with many others, you appear to have overlooked one very important matter—viz., that the very people, *i.e.* the public, who maintain these libraries are the ones who read the novels. Therefore they pay for what they read, or read what they pay for, just as truly as any one who purchases a book from a bookseller's shop, and are not beholden to any one but themselves.

A. COTGREAVE.

[The above letter scarcely meets our objection. It seems to imply an ambiguous use of the word "public." The public, *i.e.* all, pay, but the public, *i.e.* only some, read. A public library is not a voluntary reading club. So far as it is supported out of the rates, the entire community are compelled to pay for books of which many may disapprove. We were careful to refrain from expressing any opinion about the propriety of novel-reading. We doubted—and we still doubt—whether novel-reading has a just claim to be subsidized at the public expense. Ed. *Academy*.]

BUFFALO. — The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Association, which some time ago offered prizes for the best architects' plans for a new fireproof building for their library, have awarded the first prize, \$500, to C. L. W. Eidlitz, of New York; the second, \$300, to H. H. Richardson, of Brookline, Mass., and the third, \$200, to H. H. Wilcox, of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Eidlitz's plan is for a building of stone and brick, to cost \$223,000, with a library room with capacity for 283,000 volumes. It is expected that the foundation for the new building will be laid this coming fall. The site is the old Court House property. — *N. Y. Times*.

AN arrangement has been made by the Italian Government, subject to ratification by Parliament, for the acquisition of one of the four sections of the Ashburnham Manuscripts for the sum of 23,000*l.* This is about half the amount paid for the section of these manuscripts which has been placed in the British Museum. The Italian Government have not bought that portion of the Libri mss. claimed by the French. A number of fine illuminated books in the Ashburnham collection still remain for disposal. — *Ath.*, May 24.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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C: A. CUTTER, *Editor*.

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MR. TEDDER in the August number of the *Library chronicle* gives an account of a proposed Italian bibliographical association, which is, he says, apparently to combine some of the leading characteristics of the Börsen-Verein der deutschen Buchhändler, the new English Company of Authors, the Library Association, and the Vehm Gericht.

The title of the new society is to be the *Associazione Bibliofila*, and its scope: (1), to keep a watchful eye upon the laws of literary property, and to bring about such amendments as may seem desirable; (2), to see that books of special rarity and interest, antiquarian treasures, mss., etc. are neither taken out of the country nor destroyed in ignorance of their value; (3), to promote the sale of good and useful books and their collocation in public and private libraries, and to prevent the production and dissemination of immoral and harmful literature; (4), to establish libraries in the smallest communes, in civil and military hospitals, in barracks and in fact every kind of institution where people are collected; (5), to found the *credito librario*, intended to help authors and to lend money under

certain regulations; and (6), to create mutually beneficial relations between similar institutions in Italy and abroad.

It is not worth while to discuss the methods by which these objects are to be attained; for the chances are that no such society will ever be instituted, as there are already societies in existence which attend to some of these objects; and it is almost certain that if founded a society with such multifarious purposes would soon come to an end.

According to the proposed regulations worthy members may receive a diploma of honor. Mr. Tedder asks, and we join with him in the desire, that "a library-order of merit may some day be instituted to reward those who have been capable of such unusual acts of virtue as to keep silent in reading-rooms, to return volumes in an unsullied condition, those who have refrained from borrowing books in an unauthorized manner, to use a delicate periphrase, or those who have seldom needlessly troubled librarians with preposterous demands."

Finally looking at the appalling fecundity of our time in new societies which "are getting so numerous that a society will have to be founded for the sole purpose of their special study, he asks, "Why cannot we establish a society for the protection of libraries against the monstrous regiment of worthless new books?"

THE present condition of library affairs in Hartford is noteworthy. There is in that city of 42,500 inhabitants an unusually well-selected reference library of about 35,000 volumes and a proprietary library of 34,000, which lends its books for an annual subscription of \$5. Now there is talk of establishing a city free library. The trustees of the Hartford Library—the proprietary library—are and always have been in favor of such establishment on certain conditions. They know very well that if a city library is successful their own must fall before

it. No library without an endowment, and therefore dependent upon subscriptions, can long sustain the concurrence of a free public library. The mere project of founding one has already diminished the number of their subscribers more than ten per cent. Therefore they are ready to make their own collection of books the basis of a city library, as, we understand, the trustees are at Springfield, Mass., and at Brooklyn, N. Y. They not merely make a virtue of necessity, but they recognize that the city library, *if properly sustained*, will do the very thing for the public which they are attempting, and do it better than they can. But here is their doubt—will it be properly sustained? Until they can be sure of that, they are not disposed to give up their books, which might be worn out in trying a fruitless experiment, and their subscription-list, built up with no little exertion, which it would be very hard to recover. If an income of \$10,000 a year shall be guaranteed, they are ready to surrender everything to the city. In an article from a Bridgeport paper which we printed in our July number (p. 121), the writer urged that much good can be done with less than \$10,000. It is true; but thoroughly satisfactory work, such work as would justify the Trustees of the Hartford Library in yielding place, could hardly be done for less. We think they are wise in requiring a guarantee, and not exorbitant in the sum which they name.

Now that Toronto is successfully embarked in a public library scheme, Montreal is making a beginning in the same direction. The late meeting of the British Association furnished the occasion; Mr. J. T. Bulmer, whose services to the Historical Society Library at Halifax, afterward amalgamated with the Legislative Library of Nova Scotia, are known to our readers, set the ball in motion; and considerable support was received from distinguished men of the county. One page of the Montreal daily *Star*, for September 6, is devoted to letters in favor of a public library received in response to a circular sent out by the editors. Among them are the names of Oliver Wendell Holmes, librarians Mellen Chamberlain and Isaac Langworthy, Professors Boyd Dawkins and F. W. Putnam; Arctic explorers Lieut. Ray and Lieut. Greely. We hope the public interest will not be suffered to flag, and that when our association holds its deferred meeting in Canada it may be obliged to divide its time between two librated cities.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CLASSIFYING FOLK-LORE AND SHAKESPE-
RIANA.

I HAVE just read with much satisfaction your note on Folklore. Supposing it were to be put under one of the main classes, you present the claims of Antiquities and Manners and Customs and of Primitive Culture, between which it is hard to choose. Should you decide to put Folklore with the generals as an annex to Encyclopædias, etc., would there not be a certain convenience in having such a heading or sub-class as Encyclopædiana for such headings as Folklore Quotations, Anecdotes, Epitaphs, Calendar, and Book of Days collections, etc., etc.?

I have grouped them together on the shelf for many years, and have found such arrangement a very convenient one.

Your arrangement of Shaksperiana I also find very satisfactory. I have been inclined for a long time to put the literary criticism relating to a single author, if of wider scope than simply poetical criticism or criticism on a single book, with biographies of the author. Modern biography is very largely critical, why then separate a general estimate of an author's genius from biographies which are in large part literary studies?

S. B. N.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL FACILITIES OF THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

I HAVE just finished reading the back numbers of the *Library Journal*. I tried to read them in London, but it is not taken at the British Museum—at least so a half dozen attendants decided after a prolonged search. Some of the early volumes are there. A consultation of three or four of them also decided that there neither was, nor had been, a publication called the "Monthly Notes." This is not an unfair specimen of the "facilities" I found there.

E. C. R.

MR. LARNED'S NOTATION.

I HAVE just read the July L. J. with your friendly remarks on my Notation. You say: "To Mr. L. the chief excellence of his new notation lies in the fact that it makes pronounceable words." I can see that my article was calculated to produce that impression; but it does not quite represent the fact. In writing the article I followed the course which my thinking upon the subject had taken, and as my thinking started from the question, whether the phonetic arrangement of the letters of the alphabet might not yield a scheme of notation more copious and elastic than Dewey's decimal scheme, while just as familiar to our habits of eye and pen, that naturally took prominence in the foreground of my paper.

But when, in pursuing my first thought, I saw that the two forms of phonetic combination seemed ready made for the construction of two distinct series of signs, one for subject-classification and the other for geographical division, I am sure I did not fail to recognize the importance of that feature. It constituted to my mind, as it has to yours "the chief excellence" of the proposed notation. I am obliged to you for laying the emphasis upon it that was lacking in my article.

J. N. LARNED.

THE YOUNG WRITER'S USE OF A LIBRARY.*

BY WILLIAM E. FOSTER, *Librarian of the Providence Public Library.*

WHEN we find ourselves involuntarily admiring the work of some writer whose use of books and libraries, for the purpose of this work, must necessarily have been limited, what are the literary qualities which so command our admiration? One of two sets of conditions will probably be found to exist. Either the occasion which inspired the utterance was one of striking significance or impressiveness, in which case the literary qualities most apparent are natural vigor, native simplicity, and unaffected eloquence; or, on the other hand, it is some expression of the highest and deepest experiences of human life, or portraiture of human character, in which case the work will be characterized by keenness of insight, by delicacy of imagination, and by consummate creative genius. An instance of the former description might be Lincoln's address at Gettysburg. The latter might be illustrated by Wordsworth's "Ode to duty." In either one of these instances, the consultation of a library can hardly be regarded as of direct service or benefit.

Obviously, however, this fact will have little weight in helping us to a generalization as to the needfulness (or the reverse) of such consultation by writers in general. To say that some writers have, without the use of books, struck the highest note of success in literary achievement, and that therefore we should use no books, is to leave out of account the fact that in both the instances cited, the methods of expression lie far aside from the track of the ordinary writer. Of the great numbers of young men who are each year seriously training themselves in the art of expression, not one in a thousand will ever attain world-wide distinction by his creative genius, either in fiction or poetry. To a still smaller number will that supreme opportunity ever come, of gathering up into a few sentences the significant expression of an historic epoch.

Of a far different nature are the tasks which lie before the great majority of these young writers as their life-work. In their respective

professions of law, theology, or journalism, they are to carry conviction to the minds and hearts of their fellow-men. As scientific investigators they are to express the results of their researches in clear, convincing, well-ordered statements. As interpreters of the principles of technical science, whether medical, mechanical, or otherwise, they are to express with unerring accuracy their knowledge of details, based on an exhaustive familiarity with the subject. As historical writers, they will use those methods of expression which will most perfectly represent the results of impartial and conscientious investigation. As writers dealing with problems of highest moment, whether political, social, psychological, or moral, they will, by language at once simple, concise, and forcible, convey to their readers the weighty conclusions which they have reached.

In short, while the instances at first cited are concerned almost wholly with the general and the abstract, these latter instances are closely related to what is concrete and specific. In such a view of the case, plainly, recourse will most naturally be had to books; for in books lie the concrete results of previous investigation in the same fields. Some intelligent use of a library, in fact, becomes, under these circumstances, almost absolutely essential.

Some "intelligent use," let us repeat. It requires but little reflection to see that libraries may be put to a use, in connection with the labor of writing (whether of books or other forms of composition, it matters not), which is the reverse of beneficial. Books and articles, for instance, have been "manufactured" from other books, by mere use of the scissors, the material being transferred bodily. Scarcely less mechanical is the wholesale copying of another author, which sometimes is made to serve a writer in place of original work. Nor is that process but little preferable to these palpable offences, by which the writer slavishly follows the thought, though not the language, of the author before him, and produces a paraphrase, where he should have written an essay. Yet, when these quite obvious sins against a correct literary method have been condemned as the wrong way, it by

* From *A method of English Composition*, by T. Whiting Bancroft. Boston; Ginn, Heath & Co., 1884, p. 85-93.]

no means remains that any other one way can be named as "*the right way*." In no one method, in fact, should the young writer be taught to proceed, in unbroken, unvaried succession. The forms of thought are not one, but many. The forms of expression are not one, but various. The methods of consulting books, in like manner, are not one, but vary with the methods of literary expression required. Certain conditions which should be observed when an historical theme is chosen, are by no means applicable in connection with a theme in literary exposition. Other features, likewise, which are essential when the theme is one in narration, will not serve the purpose if the method is that of persuasion.

Let us look into this matter with a little more detail. Let it be assumed that a student has undertaken the preparation of an essay on this subject—"The insanity of Hamlet." He has not been limited, by his instructions, to any one theory of interpretation, and is free to present whatever view shall recommend itself to him as the correct one. Obviously, he must, in the first place, settle in his own mind what that view is; in the second place, he must, by careful analysis, arrive at an outline statement of it; in the third place he must adduce such arguments as will give weight to his conclusions when presented to his readers; and in the fourth place he must, by comparison of his work with what has already appeared on the same subject, provide against the possibility of any mortifying inaccuracies or misrepresentations.

In the first stage of his work, he will have little occasion to consult anything but the play of "*Hamlet*" itself. It is a determined and concentrated study of Shakespeare's drama, and of that alone, which will put him in possession of a conception of this character which he may honestly call his own. Nevertheless, it is by no means unlikely that he will, in the course of this study, meet with problems and encounter queries, which carry him into the field of psychology, and of mental pathology. Let him make a note of these queries, and when the time comes, let him consult the printed authorities on these subjects. Next, let him undertake to put his thoughts on paper, in the proper order of arrangement, supplying, or at least indicating, the arguments on which his views rest. He may raise the objection that he is not ready for this yet; that he is not even quite sure in his own mind what his view of the matter is, in all

its details. Nevertheless, let him begin to write, and, as an accomplished master* of literary methods has recently pointed out, the mental processes which the very act of writing sets in operation will prove one of the very best and most effective means of clarifying his ideas, of discovering what is actually in his mind, and of giving it a formal arrangement. Not that he will be wholly satisfied with what he has written. He certainly will not be. But he has it now in tangible form, which admits of correction and modification.

Now is the time for him to compare his exposition of the subject with what has been written by others. Glancing over his memorandum of books cited, he sees that the question has been treated by such an authority on the technical details of insanity as Dr. Henry Maudsley, in his "*Body and mind*," and Dr. Isaac Ray, in his "*Mental pathology*;" and also by such masters of Shakespearian criticism as Gervinus and Ulrici. His attitude in approaching them is that of a man who has his own opinion, but is willing to be instructed. The result of his comparison will probably be that in some instances he finds his position fully corroborated and confirmed by these other writers; that in others his positions are opposed by a theory which, even upon mature consideration, he does not find himself disposed to accept; and that in still others the error and fallacy of his conclusions are so clearly pointed out that he has not a moment's hesitation in acknowledging the fact. He is now ready to make the revised copy of his essay, into which he, of course, incorporates all the modifications which have successively been suggested to him.

It needs no argument to show that if he had reversed the process, and had read his authorities first, and then written his essay, the result would have been exceedingly likely to prove an ingeniously constructed paraphrase of these writers' language, but his work would have lacked the stamp of originality and real merit.

Nor is the labor thus employed serviceable for the purpose of this one essay alone. It has a far wider value, inasmuch as the practice thus gained in successive theme-writings comes gradually to put the young writer in secure possession of the method itself. Years afterward, while pursuing his duties as a civil engineer, perhaps, he is called upon to present a report

* Mr. George W. Cable.

on the practical bearing of some mechanical principle. Should he be able to put in operation the method which he had thus acquired early in life, who can doubt that the results would be of the highest value?

Let us now glance at an instance where a very different method will be called into service. The student, we will suppose, has the subject of "Social life among the Anglo-Saxons" assigned him for an essay. Obviously, here is something to be treated which cannot be wholly "evolved from his inner consciousness," nor yet derived from an examination of any one book alone. None the less, the student will find that before he opens a single volume he will do well to place his note-book before him, and make a mental inventory of his ideas on the subject. It is impossible that he should not have already read some book, or some article, or in various ways acquired some information which bears upon the subject. If so, let him note (1) the titles of these works in one place, and (2) in another the heads of the subject, as outlined by his present knowledge. These are the two nuclei, from which he will develop, little by little, a working bibliography of the subject, and a minute analysis. With the meagre analysis which his present limited information supplies, he will not for a moment be satisfied, and will at once begin the examination of his authorities for farther material. In like manner, he will not remain satisfied with this brief list of authorities, but will begin immediately to extend it.

And this at once opens the question: What use shall he make of the bibliographical helps furnished by others? In general, it may be said that where a man has been driven by force of circumstances to construct his own list of authorities, it is of infinitely greater value to him than one which he has received only at second hand. But life is so short, and the demands on one's time are so exacting, that the majority of men will perhaps consider that individual research on their part, in each particular instance, is as much out of the question as it is for each man to verify personally every one of the items of news which his morning paper brings to him. He will therefore gladly avail himself of other men's labors in this field, as supplementary to his own. Let him, however, observe these few points, in constructing his own bibliography: (1) Let him, in making his successive additions to it, take care that they slip into their proper

order, so far as possible, in an outline analysis corresponding to that adopted for the essay itself. (2) Let him form the habit of looking for bibliographical material in what may not be regarded as the usual places—in citations introduced into the body of a work; in foot-notes; and at the end of articles in cyclopædias and biographical dictionaries. (3) Let him early acquire the instinct of discrimination and selection. By this means a long list of authorities (like that of 32 pages, at the end of Furness's "Hamlet") will no longer prove formidable, but merely suggestive.

Suggestiveness, in fact, is the pre-eminent consideration which he may well keep in view throughout all his consultation of authorities and collection of material. He does not—or at the least should not—propose to construct a mere *précis* of what other men have written. He is to discuss the subject on its merits, drawing upon his own powers of reason and discrimination, and desirous only of getting at the facts in question.

In both of the instances which have just been examined in detail, it is of the highest importance to consult the library's resources on the subject, before finally writing out and making public one's own discussion of any theme. Of the thousands of applications for patents which come up before the patent commissioner at Washington every year, comparison proves an astonishingly large percentage unsuccessful, not because they do not represent patient and ingenious industry, but because some other patentee has previously entered his invention of that precise contrivance. An examination of the records of patent issues is therefore an almost indispensable prerequisite. In like manner, the writer who has carefully constructed his own exposition of this or that subject, in literature, history, science, or art, needs to consult the published literature of the subject, lest he should be found to have unwittingly followed in the precise track of some previous writer. For the undergraduate student, whose theme will probably remain in manuscript, this may not be of so vital consequence, but should he ever reach the point where he proposes to put his discussions in print, it is of peremptory importance.

The true attitude of the young writer toward helps furnished by others has already been indicated. It is for the student himself to guard against abusing their beneficent assistance. Should he feel that all the work has been done for

him, and that he has nothing to do for himself, so palpable a misconception is strongly to be regretted and avoided. But there can, perhaps, be no more effectual safeguard against this error than for the student to acquire very early that attitude toward the use of books, in the study of literature and history, which has been aptly described as that of "the laboratory method." Given a topic for investigation; given, also, the sources of information, there are two factors in the process. The third factor is the acquirement of the method, which shall be of permanent service in all the student's subsequent dealings with books. How is this method to be acquired? By practice. "The student in chemistry," says an accomplished modern teacher in history,* "must handle and break test-tubes for himself, must burn his own fingers, before he grasps the spirit of the science." He who is to use books and libraries as effective tools in his literary work must handle the books themselves; learn their varying values; acquire the art of instinctively getting at the essence of a book; familiarize himself with the respective utility of the index, the table of contents, the title-page, the preface, the foot-notes; become accustomed to penetrate beyond compends and summaries, to the original sources of information; in short, come to make the books yield him all they are capable of yielding. The student with such a conception of the use of books will be in no danger of looking to some one else to do the work for him.

In our American conception of college education, as generally held, a chief value of its work is considered to be the groundwork which it lays for the student's own successful prosecution of studies in after life. Certainly there could be no more appropriate and significant instance of this benefit, than in the intelligent familiarity which the student thus early acquires with the use of books and libraries.

PROPOSED EXAMINATION OF LIBRARY ASSISTANTS.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION of the United Kingdom propose to hold an examination, if candidates present themselves, in the autumn, for the purpose of granting certificates to Library Assistants and others. Every candidate will, as a matter of course, be expected to show profi-

ciency in the ordinary subjects of a sound English education: 1, Arithmetic; 2, English Grammar and Composition; 3, English History; 4, Geography; 5, English Literature. Special attention will be given to Writing and Spelling.

A *Second-Class Certificate* will be awarded to any librarian or assistant who shall have been engaged in library work for not less than one year, and shall pass a satisfactory examination in:

1. *English Literature, especially of the last hundred years.*

It is obvious that candidates who are employed in a library have abundant facilities for securing an extensive acquaintance with the standard works in English literature, and the examiners will take special care to see how far the candidates have examined the books themselves, and not merely read about them. It is also obvious that the candidate must be expected to have a more exact knowledge of the various editions and forms in which the works of leading writers have been published, and of the literature that has grown up around these works, than can always be derived from the ordinary text-books of literature.

2. *Some one other European Literature.*

The literature which it will be well for candidates to select will be that of France or Germany.

Easy passages for translation will be set, so as to test the candidate's familiarity with the language, and the languages in which the candidate satisfies the examiners will be indorsed on the certificate.

3. *Classification.*

Candidates will be expected to make themselves acquainted with some of the chief systems of classification used in large libraries. Their practical knowledge will be tested by their being asked to say how they would classify a number of books given to them for that purpose. The candidates will also be expected to have a general idea of the subjects with which the various departments of knowledge are concerned.

4. *Elements of Bibliography and Cataloguing.*

The term Bibliography is intended to cover a knowledge of the external history and character of printed books, and of the various modes of describing and cataloguing them.

This implies some acquaintance with the early history of printing, especially in the 15th and 16th centuries, and in England; some acquaintance with the leading catalogues and bibliographical works, especially those produced in English-speaking countries. The candidate

* Professor Emerton, of Harvard College, ("Methods of teaching history," p. 194.)

should also be familiar with the Latin names of the towns most frequently found in imprints.

The cataloguing knowledge and skill of the candidate will be tested by placing before him a certain number of books to be catalogued according to the rules of the Library Association.

5. *Library Management and Administration.*

The subject of Library Management is one in which the examination must be of a specially practical nature, and in which book-knowledge must hold a secondary, though not unimportant place. This branch of the examination will be directed rather to test the candidate's experience, and his skill and readiness in dealing with the various practical problems which may be submitted by way of testing his capacity. The candidate will be examined as to his knowledge of the methods in use in his own library, or in any other with which he may be acquainted.

A cataloguing knowledge of at least *two* languages besides English, of which Latin must be one, will be necessary for a certificate.

The books recommended are: for 1. Stopford Brooke's "Primer," followed by Angus, or Arnold, or Craik, or Morley (First sketch), or Shaw. One of the latter works may be used as a text-book, and reference may be made to Morley's larger books. Taine may also be consulted by more advanced students.

It is more difficult to recommend an adequate text-book for the "literature of the last hundred years;" but Prof. Morley's account of "English literature in the reign of Victoria" may be used. It is particularly important for the student in this portion of his reading to make constant reference to the books treated of.

For 2. (French literature) Saintsbury's "Primer of French literature" or Masson's; (German literature) Gostwick and Harrison's "Outlines of German literature."

For 4. The article Bibliography in the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" or Horne's "Introduction to the study of bibliography."

For 5. Mr. Mullins's book on "Free libraries and news-rooms."

A *First-Class Certificate* will be given to a librarian or assistant of at least two years' experience for an advanced knowledge of the above subjects, and also of General Literary History.

A Cataloguing knowledge of at least three languages, of which one must be Latin, will be *necessary*, and a sufficient acquaintance with any other will be specially indorsed on the certificate.

Proficiency in special subjects offered by the candidate (of which not more than two may be offered) will also be specially indorsed.

In addition to the text-books recommended above, candidates for a First-Class certificate should consult:

For 1. Taine's "Histoire de la littérature anglaise" (original or translation) for the general history of English literature, and Mrs. Oliphant's "Literary history of England in the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century" for that of the last hundred years.

For 2. Demogéot's "Histoire de la littérature française," or Geruzez; and Koenig's "Deutsche Literaturgeschichte," or Scherer's "Geschichte der deutschen Literatur."

For 3. Candidates will do well to read Fowler's "Inductive logic," pp. 45-88 (Clarendon Press Series), and Jevons's "Principles of science," chap. xxx. They may also refer to Mill's "System of logic," and Whewell's books on the "Inductive sciences."

For 4. In addition to the practical knowledge of the subject acquired by the candidate in his own library, the advanced student will find it needful to refer to the recent discussions in England and America on the subjects of Cataloguing and Size Notation.

The candidate should also pay attention to the bibliographies of special subjects, and may offer one or more as "Special subject," *e. g.*, Mr. Mullinger's list of authorities in Gardiner and Mullinger's "Introduction to English History."

For 5. The chief subjects to which the candidate should direct his attention, are the following: i. Library Buildings. ii. Library Fittings and Appliances. iii. Acquisition and Selection of Books. iv. Shelf Arrangement. v. Catalogues: (1) Shelf Lists; (2) Accession Lists; (3) Catalogues for readers. vi. Administration: *a.* Finance; *b.* Librarian's relation to the Readers; *c.* Circulation of Books. (i.) Lending Department; (ii.) Reference Department. *d.* Stock-taking; *e.* Duties of the Staff. vii. Binding.

Candidates will be expected to show some knowledge of the arrangements and regulations of the leading libraries in this country of the class of that in which they are employed.

The sources of information upon the various subjects included under Library Management are too numerous to be mentioned in detail. For a general survey of the whole field candidates may refer to the article *Libraries* in the

new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," Mr. Edwards's "Memoirs of Libraries," and may also consult the United States Government "Report," of 1876, and the articles to be found in our own "Transactions," and in the *Library Journal*, *Monthly notes*, and the *Library chronicle*.

6. General Literary History.

It is difficult to recommend a text-book in this subject, but the student should not overlook Berington's "Literary history of the Middle Ages" and Hallam's "Literature of Europe."

NOTE.—For the present persons who have not been actually engaged as library assistants may be admitted to the examination on obtaining permission from the Council.

Library Economy and History.

STEFFENHAGEN, DR. EMIL, and WETZEL, DR. A.: Die Klosterbibliothek zu Bordesholm und die Gottorfer Bibliothek; dier bibliog. Untersuchungen Kiel, Univ. Buchhandl. in Comm., 1884. 7 + 232 p. 8°.

MR. W: E. FOSTER's Stephen Hopkins, a Rhode Island Statesman, Prov., 1884, sq. O., treats incidentally of three libraries: (1:45-48) a circulating library in Providence about 1715, and perhaps in existence in 1796; (1:124-133) the Providence Library, now Providence Athenæum, established about 1754; and (2:105-107) and the library of Brown University. Mr. Foster also gives a list of Hopkins's writings (2:199-208), and discusses the authorship of "The rights of the colonies examined," which he assigns to Hopkins, and of "Brief remarks on the defence of the Halifax libel on the British-American colonies," which he assigns to James Otis.

Extracts.

Hartford L. Assoc. Added 1181; total about 34,000; issued 25,592, of which 71 per cent was fiction.

Levi Parsons Library, Gloversville and Kingsboro, N. Y. (Added 368 v.; total 5855. A. L. Peck, librarian.) "The best class of novels, the works of our standard writers, as Scott, Dickens, Bulwer, Thackeray, Hawthorne, Cooper, etc., have been more in demand during this year than in former years.

"Furthermore, it must not be forgotten that not the same persons are reading imaginative literature continuously, but that every year brings to the library an additional number of new readers, some more or less untrained minds, some of these, possibly, never having read a book before. And it is our duty to provide suitable reading for these, and place such books within their reach as will at first arrest

their attention, awake their interest in books, and in time gradually advance and improve their habits of reading.

"There are here and elsewhere some, who consider a library as a sort of intellectual boarding house, and the librarian mainly as its waiter, whose duty it is simply to carry out the orders of the guest, without reflection whether the food is palatable, wholesome or digestible. I never looked at the position I have the honor to occupy from this narrow and degrading standpoint. I consider my duty a holy trust, by virtue of which I hold myself morally responsible for every book delivered to any patron, much more so if the patron be a child.

"During this year, as in the preceding, I endeavored faithfully to gain the confidence of the children that frequent our reading-room and library, receiving them and their little wants with sympathy. I have been always ready to help them, to guide them so as to enable them to gain the information sought by their own efforts more than by mine, and cause them to realize the pleasure of independent work. A great many good books have been thus placed in the way of our young people, which otherwise would have escaped their attention. And while I am aware that some of these may not have been read at all by the boy or girl who took them home, I do not hesitate to say that better books were read by a great many, while others could not be induced to part from their idols, the 'Ragged Dicks,' 'Tattered Toms,' 'Franks' and 'Elsies.' . . .

"I found in November that out of 284 school children, their ages ranging between 10 and 16, 62 admitted the reading of dime novels, and 159 were in the habit of examining or reading the *Police News* or *Gazette*, while in June the number in the same schools were as follows: out of 277 present, 38 admitted the reading of dime novels, and only 95 examined the *Police News* or *Gazette* within the last six months, showing a decrease in the reading of dime novels for the six months of 62.22 per cent, and of the *Police News* and *Gazette* 60.33 per cent."

Taunton (Mass.), P. L. Added 1971; total 21,197; issued 58,920.

Theological Institute of Connecticut, Hartford. Issued 1345 books to 101 users.

Bibliography.

PÉCHEUR, l'abbé. Hist. des bibliothèques pub. du dép't. de l'Aisne existant à Soissons, Laon, Saint-Quentin, av. not. sur les plus import. coll. et cabinets particuliers. Soissons, 1884. 145 p. 8°. 3 fr.

SUSAN, B. E. Un bibliophile contemporain, [le baron James de Rothschild]. Paris, 1884. 16 p. 8°.

TIELE, P. A. *Nederlandsche bibliographie van land- en volkenkunde*. Amst., Frederik Muller & Comp., 1884. 7+288 p. 8°. 5 florins. (le deel van de Bijdragen tot eene Nederlandse Bibliographie, uitgegeven door het Frederik Muller-Fonds).

E: H. KNIGHT'S *New mechanical dictionary*, Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1884, 960 p., 1. O., contains at the end of many of the larger articles full references to the scientific periodicals, under Bridge, for instance, two columns of fine type.

THE ASSOCIAZIONE Tipografico-libreria Italiana which has already done good work for Italian bibliography in the publication of the great "Catalogo collettivo della libreria italiana" (Milan, 1881), now brings out an "Annuario delle librerie e tipografie e delle arti affini in Italia." This is the first time that an annual of this kind, modelled on the German and French annuals has been attempted in Italy.

The first part of the "Annuario" is devoted to the laws relating to printing associations, literary property, etc. The second contains a register of publishers, printers, etc. From this it appears that there are 1437 printing establishments, 1845 publishers and booksellers, 393 lithographers, 24 manufacturers of printing materials, 51 type foundries, 599 binderies, 327 paper manufacturers. A list of 38 journals devoted to bibliography and typography is appended.—*Nation*.

Catalogs and cataloging.

Of the BRITISH MUSEUM Catalogue of Persian mss., of which the 3d volume is just issued, Mr. F. J. Goldsmid says, "Each ms. is discussed with scholarly and conscientious minuteness; every fact tending to throw light upon its origin and establish the identity of its author is carefully noted."—*Ath.*, June 21, p. 792.

BLUNDERS.

ECHO of Hummo and Echo of Deas are interpreted correctly by S. S. G., J. H. T., L. E. J., J. Parker, and E. C. Richardson as Ecce Homo and Ecce Deus.

Polybiblion, June 1884, p. 555, speaks of the Prolegomena of Tischendorf's 8th ed. as by G. L. Abbot de Haward.

IN a recent number of the *Athenæum*, Craddock's "In the Tennessee Mountains" is placed under the heading "Geography and Travel." This is much like the mistake made by the German catalogue when he placed Mr. Swinburne's attack on Mr. Robert Buchanan, called "Under the microscope," in "Naturwissenschaften."

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

"ALBERT R. FREY, of the Astor Library, has in course of publication," says the *Chicago Inter Ocean*, "a very comprehensive dictionary of pseudonyms. It embraces between 14,000 and 15,000 titles, and aims to give, so far as known, the false names under which American, English, French, German, Dutch, and Spanish authors have written. The work is the first important attempt made to gather and set forth in English these literary masks, and is believed to constitute, as it stands, quite the fullest dictionary of pseudonyms in any language. The authors' names are given in full under all the disguises which they may have used, and cross-references are invariably made from the pseudonym to the genuine name, under which are given the dates of the writer's birth and death, and a representative literary performance." The title of the work will be "Masques, a dictionary of literary disguises."

Among the chosen, N. Y., Holt, 1884, S, is, I am told, by Miss M: S. Emerson, of Brooklyn.—*S. B. N.*

Brief remarks on the defence of the Halifax libel on the British-American colonies. Boston, Edes & Gill, 1765, 8°. — W: E. Foster discusses the authorship of this pamphlet in Appendix I. (pp. 227-230 of pt. 2) of his *Stephen Hopkins*. He inclines to assign it to Otis.

Conrad Tschmann, ps. of — Zitelmann, in "Götter und Götzen," Berlin?, 1884.—*Revue suisse*, août, p. 401.

The insurgents; an historical novel, in two volumes, Phila., Carey, Lea & Blanchard, 1835. D.—This book, copies of which are very difficult to find, is a story of the time of the Shays rebellion. There is a tradition in Springfield, where the story opens, that it was written by the late F: A. Packard, of that city, and later Secretary of the American Sunday-School Union, at Philadelphia. His son, Professor Lewis R. Packard, of Yale College, thinks it unlikely that it was written by him. Mr. H: C. Lea, the representative of the publishers, states that the ms. came from New York, and the contract was made with a Mr. Lockwood, although there is no statement in it that he was the author. Further information requested.—*J. L. W.*

Life of Te-Ho-ra-gwa-ne-gen, by E. Williams, Albany, 1859, 8°, has an introduction by F. B. Hough. Mr. Hough told me that the book was entirely rewritten by himself.—*H. L. Koopman*.

Manna: night and morning; selected and arranged by Lulu. N. Y., E. & J. B. Young & Co., 1883, (Bible texts and verses for the mornings and evenings of the days of a month), is by Miss Louise G. Hall.

Polylogy; a dual-line version of some of his paraphrases of wisdom and learning, London, T. and W. Boone, 1842," 2 v., 8°, was by S: Ware, author of "Tracts on vaults and bridges, 1822."—*N. & Q.*, 6 s., 10: 119.

Rollo's journey to Cambridge, Boston, A. Williams and Co., 1880, 1. O., is by J. Tyler Wheelwright and F. Jesup Stimson (J. S. of Dale, author of *Guerndale*), both graduates of Harvard, Class of 1876. — *W. Cushing*.

Those orphans, Cleveland, W. W. Williams, 1883, 337 p., by Mrs. Jennie Cooper, Union City, Pa. — *W. M. G.*

Americus, pseud. of Vine Wright Kingsley, in "Spain, Cuba, and the U. S.; recognition and the Monroe doctrine, N. Y., 1870." — *C. Alex. Nelson*.

B. F. Johnson, ps. of James Whitcomb Riley, an Indiana dialect poet. In "The old swimmin' hole," and some more poems, Indianapolis, G. Hitt, 1883. (Reprinted from the *Indianapolis Journal*.) See *The Century*, July, 1884, p. 464.

C. Egbert Craddock said to be ps. of N. M. Murfee in "In the Tennessee mountains," and "Where the battle was fought." — *Bost. d. adv.*

Harry Laurettes, ps. of Margaret C. Conkling, sister of Roscoe Conkling in "American gentleman's guide to politeness and fashion, N. Y., J. C. Derby." See *The Publishers' Weekly*, Oct. 13, 1883, contains on p. 522, an account of Mr. J. C. Derby which is full of interesting bibliographical information. — *W. Cushing*.

Ivory Black, ps. of T. A. Janvier in *The Century*. — *The critic*, Aug. 16, p. 78.

J. de Jean, ps. of J. Frazer in "Poems by J. de Jean, Dublin."

John Frazer was a native of the King's County, who resided for many years in Dublin, where he worked as a cabinet-maker; he was an unassuming man, possessed of much poetic feeling and love for his native land; he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of the literary leaders of the Repeal and Young Ireland parties. — *Catalog of W. B. Kelly, Dublin*.

Major Seth Eyland. — The evolution of a life, by Major Seth Eyland, N. Y., S. W. Green's Son, 1884, is, I am told, by Major Silas E. Reynolds, of New York. — *S. B. N.*

Nellie Eyster, author of "*Tom Harding and his friends*," Phila., 1870, is entered in the Libr. of Cong. Cat. for 1870, as probably a pseudonym, and in another catalogue she is confounded with Emilie Eyler, pseud. for Mary Osten, a German lady some of whose books have been trans. into English.

But Miss Eyster is a real personage—I have a notice of her from a gentleman of Harrisburg, Pa. She is the eldest daughter of Abraham Blessing; was born in 1831, at Frederick City, Md., and at the age of 16 married David A. T. Eyster, of Harrisburg, where she resided till the spring of 1875, when she removed to San José, California. In 1865 appeared her first book, *Sunny Hours; or, Childlife of Tom and Mary*, etc. She has been a frequent contributor to *Harper's Mag.*, *St. Nicholas*, *Wide Awake*, etc. — *W. Cushing*.

Nessmak, pseud. of G. W. Sears, in "Woodcraft, N. Y., 1884," 12°. — *S. B. Noyes*.

Over the border Acadia, the home of Evangeline, by [E. B. C. represented by notes on a music staff] Boston, Osgood, 1884, is by Eliza B. Chase, whose name appears on the cover only.

Rigolo, ps. of N. L. Thieblin in the Monday financial article of the N. Y. *Sun*. Mr. Thieblin was once Azamat Batuk, the mysterious Turk of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Robert Rexdale, ps. of Robt. F. Barbour, of Portland, Me.

Ossip Schubin, a novelist who has recently become popular in Germany (contributor to the *Deutsche Rundschau*, etc.), is a Miss L. Kirschner of Prag. — *W. M. G.*

Sionara. — Political reflexions by a Japanese traveller. — Moral reflexions. *N. Amer. review*, May, July, 1877. The writer was Laurence Oliphant. See *Atlantic monthly*, Dec. 1883, p. 798. — *W. Cushing*.

W. Heimburg, ps. of Bertha Behrens, author of "Lottie of the mill," Phila., 1882, "Ihr einziger Bruder," N. Y., 1883, etc. — *T. H. W., Milwaukee*.

Gifts and Bequests.

LINCOLN, MASS. On Aug. 5th, the new Public Library Building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Mr. G. Grosvenor Tarbell, the donor, was a native of Lincoln, and was educated in her public schools. He left the town in early youth to engage in mercantile pursuits, and was for many years the senior member of the Boston firm of Tarbell & Dana. He retired from business in 1865, and has since resided in Lincoln. Desiring to remember his native town in some substantial manner, he made provision in his will for a sum of money to be left to the town for the erection of a library. At the recommendation of Judge Hoar, who is his cousin, and Dr. G. G. Tarbell of Boylston Street, Boston, his nephew, he was persuaded to build the library during his life. At the March town meeting, in 1883, the library was offered to the town, to be accepted when completed. The plans were drawn by Mr. W. G. Preston, of Boston, in the early part of 1883, and the building, begun in July, 1883, has just been completed. It occupies an acre situated opposite the Unitarian Church, where the roads from Concord, Lexington, Waltham, Bedford, and South Lincoln converge. The general style of the building is a modified romanesque, simple and broad in its features and details. It is constructed of rough brick, with trimmings of reddish Longmeadow freestone. Broad spreading roofs and massive chimneys, a wide-arched porch and a low tower are the characteristic features of the exterior. The building is as nearly fireproof as any building can be. Within the oaken entrance, with old-fashioned side-lights of quarry glass, an ample vestibule with high oak wainscot opens into the book-room. Here is shelving for about 7000

volumes. Opposite the entrance are three tall, arched windows, with quarry glass of quiet tints extending up into the higher part of the trapezoidal ceiling. In the spandrels are decorative outline figures of Science and History. The librarian's desk and the fittings of this room are of cherry. The librarian's room joins the book-room. It is about 12x15 feet, with an open fireplace and a round corner tower commanding a lovely view over the hills toward Weston and Waltham. A toilet and store-room is connected with it. Connecting with both the book-room and the librarian's room is the reading-room. It is cosy and inviting, and has a high wainscot of oak panelling. The walls are treated in rough plaster and glazed with a shaded tint of lake. A deep, triple window, with transom sashes of pearly quarry glass, is draped with olive curtains; the longer side of the room is broken by an arched opening in heavy oak, 16 feet wide, forming a veritable chimney-corner. A wide-mouthed brick fireplace, reaching to the ceiling, is in this recess, and seats upholstered in leather, inviting and broad, are on each side. Over the chimney-corner arch are cut in the oak diaper: "While I was musing the fire burned," and the opposite side, "These hoards of truth you can unlock at will." Oak furniture and floor, oxidized silver chandeliers and fixtures, and warm, rich tints of walls and ceiling, make this room popular.

The donor said that he placed no restriction upon the gift, except that it shall be used only for the purposes of a library, and managed so as to secure the greatest benefit and pleasure to those who use it. He urged the great importance of collecting and preserving old records and history of the town which are rapidly being lost and forgotten.

Senator Hoar was the orator of the day. He said: Lincoln is one of the smallest towns of the Commonwealth. Her people have been devoted to one pursuit. But she is an example of a class of communities not very numerous, who have filled a very important place in history. From the little nest of 30 New England towns, of which Watertown is about the centre, more than one third of the people of the United States, according to Dr. Palfrey, are descended. You are met to-day to celebrate the addition of a new force to the educational institutions of this community. Three principal educational forces combined to mould the character of the citizen of the New England towns in past generations. There were the church, the share in and responsibility for and management of public affairs in town meeting and at elections, and the school. . . .

This library is hereafter to be one of the chief possessions and ornaments of this town. It will be an ever-burning torch. Nothing grows nowadays, like a library that is well started. The rapid increase of Boston and of the cluster of cities that surround it, will soon press upon Lincoln. The library will be a great attraction and will doubtless have great influence in determining many families to choose Lincoln as a residence. These libraries are not, as formerly, mere col-

lections of books for the use of a few scholars, or to serve as luxuries for the harmless amusement of a leisure hour. They are intended to place in every neighborhood the means of satisfying thorough inquiry in most departments of knowledge, especially in history, natural history, and other natural sciences. No town can long maintain a high rank among civilized communities, unless it add to its other institutions a well-chosen library. This should have annexed to it a museum containing a complete collection of specimens of every natural object, animal, vegetable, or mineral, which the town produces. This, I trust, may be the pleasant and instructive task of the young men and women of Lincoln, within a few years, to supply. The farmer, also, should here find the book or periodical from which he can learn every discovery in agricultural science. Who can overstate the value to the youth of a town of access to a collection of books which makes exactness and thoroughness of knowledge possible? A young man at the forming period of life, has his curiosity excited by some disputed or doubtful question in history, or his enthusiasm kindled by reading of some great deed or noble life. He determines to know all about it, to settle the question for himself. His ardor is damped by the want of some necessary book. He gives up the effort in disappointment. "See," says a great New England scholar, "how this operates. The American mind kindles with a subject; it enters on an investigation with a spirit and an ability worthy of the most splendid achievement, goes a little way, finds that a dozen books, one book, perhaps, is indispensable, which cannot be had; it tires of the pursuit, or abandons it altogether, or substitutes some shallow conjecture for deep and accurate research, and there an end."

But let us reverse the case supposed by the author I have quoted. Instead of the golden movement lost, the pursuit abandoned, or "some shallow conjecture substituted for deep and accurate research;" suppose such an investigation once completed, the difficulty mastered, the actively excited faculties gratified with the delights which come only of a perfect knowledge of truth, will not, from that time forward, the mind so stimulated and so rewarded, refuse to content itself with what is shallow and superficial? The character of the man's life will be determined by such an experience. He will ever after be found seeking for that thorough and exhaustive knowledge which will make him an authority to his fellows.

It is precisely this habit of conscientious, vigorous thoroughness of study which the leaders and teachers of a democratic community specially need. The self-governing citizen, dealing with great questions under the excitement of partisan or sectarian passions, is apt to content himself with one-sided, narrow, heated judgments, which the study of books, the quiet of libraries, converse with the past, serve to temper and chasten.

The library, in the new education, is to be an important adjunct to the school. It is to

continue through life for many persons the education which the school begins. It is to occasion a revolution in the methods of the school itself. It enables children to begin at an early age the practice of original investigation. This it substitutes for the old fashion of learning by rote a few dry facts and dates, a process which the whole nature of the child loathes, learning with immense labor what he forgets with immense ease. Let a teacher send a bright boy of 12 years to the library with instructions to report what he can find about the detection of Arnold's treason, or the capture of Stony Point, or give him John Sterling's ballad of "Alfred the Harper," or Longfellow's "Paul Revere's Ride," and tell him to find the historic version of the occurrence; or require him to find how many varieties of a certain species of bird can be found in Lincoln, and their names and habits, and you will have waked up a capacity which otherwise would often slumber through life.

This occasion should not pass without some remembrance of a former benefactor of the town. Mrs. Eliza Farrar, by a codicil to her will, dated October 21st, 1869, and admitted to probate July 19th, 1870, made this bequest: "All the rest of my library I give and bequeath to the inhabitants of Lincoln, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, for the purpose of forming part of a public library for the use of said town." She was one of the most accomplished and interesting persons it was ever my fortune to know. She was an Englishwoman, sprung from a wealthy Quaker family. Her life had been full of various experience. She was in France in her childhood at the breaking out of the French Revolution. The family made their escape to England, where she had opportunities of knowing many famous persons, among them George the Third and his queen, Lord Nelson, Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Opie, and many others, of whom she gives us pictures in that most charming of autobiographies, her "Recollections of Seventy Years."

I have known too long and well the modest nature of the giver of this beautiful building to venture upon any words of eulogy here, in relation to him. I hope the day is far distant when such language will be proper. His neighbors will know how to let him understand their gratitude. He has certainly done wisely in determining to see with his own eyes his generous purpose carried out in his lifetime, and in so directing his bounty as to secure a return through many generations. Who among husbandmen is like him who deserves the praise bestowed by Cicero:

Serit arbores quae alteri seculo prosint. Nec vero dubitet agricola, quamvis senex, querenti cui serat respondere: 'Diis immortalibus, qui me non accipere modo haec a maioribus voluerunt, sed etiam posteris prodere.'

He planteth trees, of which other generations shall gather the fruit. Nor need this husbandman hesitate, although an old man, if he be asked for whom he planteth, to answer: For the immortal Gods, who have not been willing that I should receive such good things from my ancestors and not give them back again to posterity.

Notes and Queries.

COMPOUND NAMES.—In so exceptionable a case as the following, should you follow cataloging rules for compound names? The Life of Bayard Taylor is "edited" by his widow (born Marie Hansen). But with absurd affectation, she calls herself not Marie (Hansen) Taylor, but Marie Hansen Taylor. In most cases of c. n., we unfortunately do not know the history of the case as here. — W. M. G.

I should certainly neglect the hyphen. The rule is "latest name," which is Taylor, hyphen to the contrary notwithstanding. — C.

THE SIZE QUESTION.—E. A. Mac, 732 Broadway, N. Y., has gathered references to all the more important literature on this subject, which he will be glad to send to any one who may desire it, "in this country, where the opponents of the F. Q. O. D. are quietly growing in number, or in England, where they have not pretended to settle the question." He thinks that "the present position of the A. L. A. really stands in the way of the progress of a scientific biographical nomenclature, and also tends to retard instead of advance the progress of the metric system, the sinister object that it seems to have been adopted to promote."

General Notes.

L. A. U. K. The Seventh Annual Meeting was to be held at Trinity College, Dublin, Sept. 30 and three following days. It is proposed to pay particular attention to Classification.

A LONDON Bar library is preparing at the Royal Courts of Justice, the books jointly contributed by the Four Inns of Court. It is for the use of members of the Bar only. Mr. Riches, of the Probate Library, has been appointed librarian.

The catalogue of the Bordesholm Library in 1488 showed 500 volumes and mss. A valuable part was put in the Gottorf Library in 1606 and on its dispersion in 1740 went to the Danish Royal Library; the rest is now in the University Library at Kiel.

THE Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., desires to complete its collection of likenesses of scientific men, and would therefore be obliged to librarians and others for a list of such as they may have, whether in oil painting, engraving, lithograph, crayon, photograph, etc.

By an imperial decree recently promulgated, one hundred and twenty-five works of various authors (some of them the foremost of the day) have been prohibited in the public libraries and reading-rooms of Russia. Among the names enumerated in the alphabetical list which has been circulated, it is curious to note the following: Agassiz, Arnould, Büchner, Huxley, Lecky, Michelet, Bagehot, Zola, Lassalle, Lubbock, L. Blanc, Lewis, Lyell, Marx, Mill, Moleschott, Prudhon, Rochefort, Reclus, Adam Smith, Spencer. — *Athenaeum*, Aug. 30.

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No. 10.

C: A. CUTTER, *Editor*.

Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass.

European matter may be sent to the care of H: R. TEDDER, Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S. W., London.

Remittances and orders for subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, 31 & 32 Park Row (P. O. Box 943), New York. Remittances should be made by draft on New York, P. O. order, or registered letter.

PROFESSOR COIT, tracing the evolution of the free public library in America, in his address at the dedication of the Sage Library, last January, told of six stages of development with reference to the possession and use of books by the people,—the first, the stage of private libraries; the second, that of private institutional libraries, like those of colleges and other learned bodies; the third, that of association or joint-stock libraries; the fourth, that of common school libraries; the fifth, that of endowed libraries; the sixth, that of free public libraries created, it may be, by private benefaction, but sustained, in part at least, at the public cost. He could not have anticipated that a seventh would dawn so soon, a stage which, both from its magic number and its nature, must be the last,—the era of closed libraries. On the thirteenth of September the Fletcher Free Library, of Burlington, Vt., founded by the private benefaction of Mary Fletcher, and sustained hitherto at the public cost, was obliged to close its doors "till further appropriation be made for current expenses." The Aldermen, frightened by a state of things which can be imagined by any one who has read the article on municipal finances in the October number of *Harper's magazine*, regretting the extravagance of themselves or their predecessors, looking round for some means of diminishing expenses, fell upon the intellectual wants of the community as those that could be denied

with the least result of dissatisfaction. It is always so. The material wants must be supplied. Man shall not live by food alone; but he can live a long time with food only, and he cannot live without it. When something must be given up, it is always education and culture that are first thought of. But at Burlington the choice of an object to be sacrificed has not passed entirely without a protest. "A Woman" writes to the *Free press*, lamenting the disappointment of other women who have laid out courses of study that they will not be able to complete, pointing out the loss to those laboring women who have depended on the library books for rest and recreation for their evenings and Sundays, and not forgetting the mothers, who have hitherto relied upon the library to furnish interesting and instructive reading to their restless boys and girls, and to lift themselves out of the narrow round of home duties and give them glimpses of the outer world. We cannot tell whether this action of the Burlington Aldermen shows what is to become general if the present hard times continue and become worse, and if we are really to enter upon a period of eclipse. It is to be hoped not; but if such things can be done in a city which is said to contain an unusual number of cultivated women, they will be done where culture has a weaker hold. It behooves the friends of public libraries to be prepared for the worst—to be ready for defence, and in the mean time to make libraries as useful as possible, that their hold on the regard of the people may be strong. It is well for every library to get endowments from private generosity, if possible. With the reckless squandering of municipal resources and the rapid increase of city debts the time of poverty is sure to come, sooner or later—the time when every cent will be scrutinized before it is paid out. Happy, then, will be the library that has funds of its own and is not dependent on the pittance grudgingly doled out to it by an indifferent city government!

CLASSIFICATION AND NOTATION OF THE BOOK-ARTS.

BY H. J. CARR.

[Publication, with the writer's consent, of a private letter.]

I HAVE been seeking some satisfactory classification for such material in bibliography as I have on hand and may possibly yet acquire. Although not by any means extensive or noteworthy, still I wanted it arranged for convenient use and reference whenever I might have occasion to call upon it, and without the necessity of crowding my memory especially, in order to keep track of what I possessed. And I wanted a classification and notation suitable for scraps and references, etc., as well as for books and pamphlets. So I tried that part of Mr. Schwartz's, as it supplied a numbering method, and as in other classes seemed well shaped. It proved too brief and condensed for my purpose, however, a trouble which I find in some other divisions of his scheme.

Next I tried Mr. Edmands's scheme, which is very practical, and also gives a numbering method. Found it to answer quite nicely and to be very usable, although it puts together some subsections which I preferred separate, for the more I worked at the matter the more I became disposed to be critical and exacting. Much the same was the result of my experiments with the classifications of Mr. Perkins and Mr. Smith.

Then I tried massing them all, by writing out the titles of every class and division named by each, and then assorting same together and discarding duplicates, at the same time putting in some of my own notions. I soon found myself inclined to broaden the field which I had at first set out to cover, and that, after all, your section and general arrangement of "Book Arts" (*Library journal*, 7 : 168-172), was what I wanted, and had nearly arrived at, although before I had been inclined to "dodge" it, because I thought it went deeper than I had any use for. Meanwhile, as more leisure permitted, I had begun reading up the *Library journal* for this year (necessarily deferred before), and as soon as I grasped the general idea of Mr. Larned's new class notation, with its accompanying sample classification, etc., in the April

number (p. 62-69), and the editorial comments in the July number, I found that it gave a most satisfactory notation, and soon settled down to the general arrangement and adaptation, of which I inclose you a schedule. I have also said as much to Mr. Larned, and sent him a copy.

I had hoped that Mr. Larned's classification in detail might be published, and so permit the use of whatever notation he has set apart for the particular divisions I am interested in. And I am not so strongly prejudiced toward my present scheme but that I still hope there is room for something better from him in the near future.

As you will see, I have taken your general arrangement of the Book Arts as a basis, and interjected an occasional term from others, with some of my own notions, and made some variations in order and nomenclature from my own "inner consciousness," adding also, as a sort of running commentary, some additional terms, either as synonymous, or names of kindred subjects, etc., to be included as shown.

In the matter of notation, not knowing what Mr. Larned might have set apart for bibliography (provided he shall see fit to continue his classification, and does not break up and distribute such matters into other classes, like the treatment accorded to biography, etc.), I went to the foot of the alphabet and took the entire W series (consonant-vowel-consonant combinations). Partly, too, because the Edmands and Schwartz classifications, with which I had been experimenting, made use of W, so that it was in a manner associated in my mind with bibliography. Did not have to practice any economy in the use of the notation characters since I was treating the subject by itself, regardless of any prior divisions. The geographical arrangement in all divisions admitting of it, and by subjects in others, which your scheme contemplates originally, is not the less feasible in this by the addition of Mr. Larned's country- and subject-notation (when we learn what they

are), as you have so pertinently shown the advantages of in commenting on his.

Now, it is very possible that in more or less instances I have construed your classification wrongly, and by too much of my own "personal equation" made applications to divisions which you did not intend at all. If so, I hope to be corrected. I see, too, that I have occasionally run counter to your expressed views; notably so in separating publishers' and sale catalogs, etc., concerning which I agree with you, and yet for my own purposes such a separation was desirable, however illogical, in order to reduce the number of entries in each division to smaller quantities. So, also, I fear I have in some instances violated the admirable principles which Mr. Larned so well lays down in the *Library journal* for April (p. 63²¹ and 64¹²). But in each instance there seemed a reason for so doing. Your remarks in the August *Library journal* anent minute division of Shaksperiana, are applicable in the case of this schedule also, so far as I am concerned; and for the limited use I shall probably be able to make of it, such an over-divided classification is somewhat ridiculous, and much better adapted to a large and diverse collection. At the same time it seemed more philosophical and satisfactory, on the whole, to make tolerably fine divisions, and thus be prepared for the future; also as the best clew to what might be the strength or weakness in any particular division of the collection to which the arrangement is applied. Regarding its scope for a large collection, I have hastily examined the large list of bibliog. entries contained in the Subj. Index and Suppl. of the N. Y. State Library, but find none there which this scheme would not place. At present I have not access to the material for a more detailed trial.

Referring to the division Incunabula, did you really intend to have same confined to the strict meaning of the term? At any rate you will see that I have enlarged its scope quite a little, so as to include rarities, and instances of the early age of literature much this side of the century at which the line for incunabula is usually drawn. And for a practical reason, mainly, in that in this age and country, the real, genuine incunabula are nearly as scarce as hens' teeth; and in the common mind the phrase is usually intended to cover antiquities and rarities, down to within a couple of hundred years.

Cutter's notation.	Carr's notation.	BOOK ARTS.
		[I have taken the liberty to add my own notation by the side of Mr. Carr's. — C: A. C.]
x	W	Books arts in general.
		BOOK PRODUCTION.
x1	Wa	Authorship; and principles of of Criticism.
x11	Wac	Composition and Rhetoric.
x1x	Wad	Indexing. } Scrap-booking.
		Writing: { Penmanship; Ornamental Alphabets; and Lettering.
x2	Waf	
x3	Wag	Paleography. } Diplomatics.
x2A	Wak	Autography; and catalogs of Autografs.
	Wal	Collections of Autografs and fac-similes.
x4,x5	Wam	Manuscripts; catalogs of.
	Wan	Collections of mss.
x2x	Wap	Cryptography. { Cipher-writing. ing. Steganography.
		{ Brachygraphy. Phonetic writing. Phonography. Stenography. Tachygraphy.
x2s	War	Shorthand.
x6	Wat	Illumination and kindred mss. and book ornament.
x2M	Wav	Materials for writing and printing. (Paper and Inks.)
x2N	Waw	Chirographic appliances. (Including Typewriters, etc.)
x7	We	Printing: the art; } (for literary purposes). Typograpy.
x8,x9	Wed	Printing: the history.
xA	Wef	Incunabula: catalogs and history.
xB	Weg	Incunabula: the books them- } Antiques. selves.
		{ Block books. Book rarities. Early printed books. Early playing cards. Rarissima, etc.
x7z	Wek	Celebrated printers; history and biography of.
	Wem	Specimens of } Exemplaria printing. } typografica.
	Wen	Printing for the blind.
xB	Wep	Binding and book preservation.
xC'3	Wer	Celebrated binders, history and biography of.
	Wes	Curious bindings. } Fine bindings. } Exemplaria.

BOOK DISTRIBUTION.						
XD	Wi	Publishing, Bookselling.	XJK	Won	Book catalog- ing.	{ Art of cata- logging. Con- struction of catalogs.
	Wib	Journalistic publishing.				
	Wic	Copyright.				
XE	Wid	Catalogs of publishers and booksellers; individual and separate.	XJP	Wop	Book preservation.	
XF			XJQ	Wor	Use: rules, etc.	
			XJR	Wos	Consultation, reference.	
XE	Wif	Collective catalogs of publish- ers and booksellers; and trade-lists of recent and current publications.	XJS	Wot	Circulation.	
XF			XJX	Wov	Branches.	
			XK	Wow	Management, re-	{ Library of particular pub. reports.
			XL		ports and history of particular pub. libraries.	
XE	Wig	Catalogs of second-hand deal- ers; sales-catalogs, auction and second-hand, (not of private libraries); trade- sales.	XM	Wox	Catalogs (in-	{ Catalogs of public libra- ries. Libra- ry catalogs.
XF			XN		cluding bul- letins).	
			XK	Woz	Other special publications, if any, of particular public libraries.	
			XL			
BOOK-BUYING AND BOOK- STORAGE.						
XG	Wik	Book-buying, book-collecting, bibliomania.				
XCP	Wil	Book-ownership; ex-libris, and treatises on book-plates.				
	Wim	Philately; stamp catalogs.				
	Win	Collections of postage and excise stamps.				
XH	Wip	Private libra- ries: history	XP	Wu	Bibliografy in general.	{ General bib- liographies. Elementary bibliographies. Bibliografic treatises and miscellanies.
XL		and catalogs (including catalogs of those sold, and of pri- vate collec- tions absorbd in public libraries, but cataloged separately).				
		Private libra- ry catalogs and descrip- tions. Cata- logs and de- scriptions of private libra- ries.		Wub	Bibliografies of general and miscel- laneous works.	{ Bibliografical dictionaries. General and miscellaneous catalogs. "Best read- ing."
				Wuc	Catalogs of bibliograf. works. (Bibliog. of bibliog.)	
			XP'7	Wud	Bibliografical periodicals.	
XJ	Wir	Public libraries: { general works and administra- tion (including works and trea- tises on libra- ries in general).	XQ	Wuf	Remarkable books (condemned, imaginary, lost, privately printed, vellum printed, rare, etc.)	{ Anonyms. Anonymous works. Au- tonyms. Pseudonyms.
		Library history and management.				
XJ'7	Wit	Library periodicals, (general), as <i>Library journal</i> .				
XJ'8	Wiv	Library associations or socie- ties, (as A. L. A., L. A. U. K., etc.), and proceedings and publications of, etc.				
XJ	(Wo)	Library economy.				
XJ9	Wob	Architecture, Building.				
XJ1	Woc	Management.				
	Wod	Administration.				
XJ2	Wof	Finance.				
XJ3	Wog	Supplies.				
XJA	Wok	Book acquisition.				
XJB	Wol	Book incor- poration.				
		{ Shelving, numbering etc.				
XJC	Wom	Book classifi- cation.				
		{ Library clas- sification.				
(Woom)		(Classification of knowledge). (Q'y).				
			XU,XW	Wum	Literary his- tory.	{ General history of, and essays. Compends of literature. Literary dic- tionaries. Philosophy and study of literature.
			XV'7	Wun	Periodicals relating to litera- ture.	

xx	Wup	Subject bibliography, in order of subjects.	Special forms of bibliography.
			Bibliog. of separate subjects.
			Catalogs of books on special subjects.
			Special catalogs and treatises.
			Subject catalogs.

xy,xz	Wyz	Selection of reading.	"Hints for home reading."
			"Books and reading," etc.

NOTES BY C. A. CUTTER.

In my classification x1 is subdivided as follows :

x11	Rhetoric in general.
x12 to x1q	Rhetoric applied to various branches of literature, as.
x12	Journalism.
x1d	Dramatic writing.
x1f	Novel writing.
x1p	Poetical composition.
x1r	Rhetoric applied to other things not included above, as.
x1rp	Historical composition, rhetorically considered.
x1x	Indexing.
x1x8	Index societies.

Waf to War. My arrangement of this is :

x2	Writing, in general.
x2a	Autographs.
x2c	Character in writing.
x2k	Kalligraphy, penmanship.
x2m	Materials for writing.
x2mi	Ink.
x2mp	Paper.
x2n	Tools, writing, pens, typewriter, etc.
x2p	Alfabet, origin, history, etc.
x2q,x2r	Alfabet, arranged by countries.
x2s	Shorthand.
x2t	Takigraphy.
x2u	Phonography, Phonotypy.
x2v	Visible speech.
x2w	Pasigraphy.
x2x	Cryptography, Signals.

Wan. I shall not keep mss. in this class but, for safety in a class by themselves marked by some sign not yet determined upon.

x7. The details of this are :

x7c	Composition.
x7d	Type-setting and distributing machines.
x7m	Printers' marks.
x7s	Specimens of printing.
x7r	Types, specimen books.
x7z	Lives and work of noted printers.

Weg. The name Incunabula does not properly cover book *rarities*; and I cannot see the propriety of mixing with works which are collected only as monuments of the history of printing other works which do not, so far as their quality of rarity goes, have any connexion with the history of *printing*. Rare books should, like mss., form a little class by themselves, so that they can be kept under lock and key. For books about rare books there is a place further on (xq in my classification, Wuf in Mr. Carr's), and if they are to go in this class at all they should come in there.

Wi. Add xdc Copyright.

xjd Journalistic publishing.

Wim, Win. This seems to me out of place; the stamp collector is as different from the book collector as the collector of engravings, and almost as much as the collector of bric-a-brac. Stamps are not in any sense books, nor have they any connection with them, as *ex-libris* have.

[Wim, Win. I agree with Mr. Cutter regarding the illogical insertion of these divisions, and yet for my purposes their use is a convenience in this general field. I find that I am erring in that respect in some other divisions, although, as in this instance, some very competent authorities might be cited who include Philately in the field of Bibliography, or as an allied subject. H: J. C.]

xq. The subdivisions for this class are .

xqc	Condemned and prohibited books.
xqe	Early printed books.
xqi	Imaginary libraries.
xql	Lost books.
xqp	Privately printed books.
xqr	Rare books.
xqv	Vellum printed books.

Wuk. Americana usually means "books about America," not "American literature," and would go better in Wup than here. [Granted. H: J. C.]

xx. The subdivisions of this section are marked by adding the sign of the subject treated of in the bibliography; thus, *m* being medicine *xxm* is a medical bibliography; *u* being Art, bibliography of art is *xxu*.

A WIDER USE FOR THE LIBRARIES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

From Science.

To those who are obliged to use the libraries of our smaller colleges, it is often a source of vexation to find that the books one is referred to are wanting. The resources of the colleges are limited, and the amount of money which can be expended for the purchase of new books small, and that small amount often devoted, according to the wishes of the donor, to the class of books least needed. A case in point occurred lately, where a college professor of mathematics was asked to write a short account of the life of Todhunter; and he felt obliged to say that he would be glad to undertake the article, but could not before he had visited the libraries of either New York or Boston, which he hoped to be able to do during his next vacation.

This constant lacking of just the books one needs for his work is most hampering. It is not the *Century*, or the *Harper*, or the latest novel, or the new book of travel, which cannot be had (these find their way into all the odd corners), but it is the specialist's books, a volume of the transactions of some learned society, a scientific journal, or the modern treatises on thermo-dynamics, on electricity, or on biology, which are needed, and which can be found only in a very few of our libraries in the necessary profusion.

A few such libraries have now been collected by our older scientific societies and our larger colleges. The books of the college libraries are for a specific purpose, and find abundant use at the hands of the students and professors. With the societies the matter stands differently. It cannot be denied that one of the original objects of the establishment of these societies was, that, by the publication of their own "proceedings," they might, by exchange, gather a collection of books which could not, in the then comparatively poor state of the country, be gathered in any other way, and which were to be for the use of the members, and such favored friends as they might designate.

It has so happened that these societies were established by the small knots of scientific men gathered about our larger colleges. These colleges have developed, and their libraries have grown more and more valuable; so that the professors no longer find it necessary to go to their academy for books. At the same time the machinery of their long-established organization has grown more effective; and, while many of the members no longer need their society collection of books, the number and value of those added to the shelves each year are constantly increasing. The result is, that in some of our larger cities there are accumulating very considerable libraries of special works which are scarcely used, as they are duplicated at some neighboring college about which those employing such books live.

It is, of course, with regret that one enters

such a library, if library it may be called, and sees the new books which are not called for by the former clientage of the collection, but which would eagerly be asked for if the circle of favored outsiders were widened so as to include all properly vouched-for persons who might live within one, two, or three hundred miles, or even more, and who would be willing to pay a small annual fee to defray the expense of sending books to them by mail or express, and for the extra wear and danger of loss. It is true that such books as could not be readily replaced in case of loss would necessarily be retained from such a widespread circulation; but these would be only the older volumes of the various series, and such books as are very generally kept from such extra risks.

The expense of mailing would be considerable; it would average, on volumes of the size of a bound volume of the *American journal of science*, about sixteen cents each way. To this must be added the cost of handling, and some slight charge for the privilege of use. Altogether, the expense of taking out, say, forty books of this class in the course of the year would be in the neighborhood of ten to fifteen dollars—a charge which could be reduced very materially by sending for the books a number at a time, so that they might be forwarded to advantage by express; the amount named above being the maximum if each book were mailed separately.

That the expense of using a library through the mails would mount up very rapidly is evident; but the facts remain, that there are large libraries of books solely on matters of interest to scientific men, and of vital interest to such men, and that these libraries exist in communities where by duplication they no longer have their former use. It is highly desirable that the books should be put to use; and their owners would probably be glad to arrange some plan by which the scheme of extending the circulation through the mails could be made practicable. It would be of great advantage in perfecting plans, if those who might be benefited would come forward and state their position.

I noticed in the last number of *Science* a proposition to render the libraries of the various scientific societies more useful by circulating the books somewhat by mail, among persons located in small towns.

If those having charge of those libraries knew what a blessed boon such an arrangement would be to a man situated as I have been for a few years, I am sure they would heartily second the proposition. Colleges are often located in small towns, and are very poorly supplied with the means for scientific study or investigation. Professors in such institutions would be delighted with any arrangement not involving *very great* expense, which would give them access in any way during term-time to a good scientific library. Would not some such arrangement as this be a wise one?—Require a person wishing for the privi-

lege of taking books from the library to give bond for a sum sufficient to meet all possible liabilities, and charge to his account all the actual expenses incident to packing and mailing or expressing books to him, and also any books not returned. Charge him, also, a small annual fee for the use of the books. In that case, he would pay only the actual expenses, and for the use of the books.—W. Z. BENNETT.

WOOSTER, WAYNE COUNTY, O., Oct. 7.

Mr. Edward Burgess, the librarian of the Boston Society of Natural History, informs *Science* of the liberal policy which that institution has adopted. Such of its books as can be replaced will be sent to students in any part of the country without any charge for use of the volumes, except the expense of transportation. As a guarantee against loss, strangers are required to make a deposit of twice the market value of the books. This is an example which, as Mr. Burgess remarks, may well be followed by all special libraries.

THE SALE OF PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

THE past season has been the *annus mirabilis* of book auctions. The Duke of Hamilton's library fetched £170,000 in a sale of about 40 days, by far the greatest book sale on record. The Sunderland library brought little more than one fourth as much, and the Earl of Gosford's books only £9000. It is remarkable that the depression of trade did not adversely affect the prices of rare books, the market for which is sustained by a constantly increasing demand from America. It is the fashion to lament the breaking up of these great libraries. It seems reasonable, however, to rejoice that precious books should escape from the hands of possessors, who, if not ignorant, are at all events unappreciative, and become the property of men who, by paying for them, show that they value them. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the example of these book-dispersing peers will be largely followed. But how much better would it be if, instead of utterly neglecting their libraries, as they now do, until they find it convenient to turn them into cash, these descendants of book-loving ancestors would in each case, where the library is large enough, keep a librarian, or from time to time employ one, whose business it should be to know the books, keep up the catalogue, sift out and dispose of rubbish and duplicates, and watch the market for opportunities of buying where gaps need to be filled up. There are men to whom such employment would be paradise on earth, men of the Dibdin stamp, and the money they would make or save for their employers, besides the credit of maintaining the libraries in tip-top condition, would be very considerable. Meanwhile, the next great book sale will be in December, when the library of Sir John Thorold, now at Syston Hall, will come to the hammer. It is particularly strong in early printed books, and is now being catalogued by Messrs. Sotheby. — *Pall Mall Gazette*.

COMMUNICATION.

FOLK-LORE AGAIN.

YOU suggest a new class. Have you a class for the history of culture (Culturgeschichte)? Where do you place Gruber's Geschichte des menschlichen Geschlechts, or Klemm's, Wachsmuth's, or Honegger's Culturgeschichte? In short, it seems as if too we must accept the discrimination between "Weltgeschichte" and "Culturgeschichte," and fix a name in English. "History of civilization," in the ordinary sense, hardly covers it. Why not, since we have fixed this use of "Culture" (Tylor's Primitive culture), call it "History of culture," and make it include "Die histor. Darlegung des gesamten Bildungsprocesses der Menschheit von den ersten Anfängen menschlicher Vernunftstätigkeit bis zu ihren Errungenschaften in der Gegenwart."

It is in the line of the modern demand for a "history of the people, rather than a history of kings." Folk-lore falls naturally into place under this.

E. C. RICHARDSON.

I WISH I could agree with you about Folk-lore. But though I recognize the cogency of your arguments for putting it with Generals and Preliminaries, still it seems to me out of place even there. If you have a special division of Antiquities, why could it not go with them?

The Shaksperian classification is excellent.

R: BLISS.

CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGING.—A SUGGESTION.

A LITTLE start might be made on co-operative cataloguing by printing stickers, giving, for instance, articles, *i.e.*, serials and great articles, like Macaulay's, *e.g.*, in periodicals which are in the library in books, and reviews of books. That is, I would print (on gummed paper?) in sizable type, slips which could be affixed to the cards for the books. By taking common articles and reviews of common books in common periodicals, it seems to me that, considering the small expense and the number of libraries which would be served, a beginning in co-operative cataloguing could be made along this line more easily than on any other I have yet thought of. I also have some faith in printing a thousand or so universal entries and references, which could be set up by the printer from a printed catalogue. Some other time I may give further details.

I do not care so much about the intrinsic value of these particular lines of co-operative cataloguing. I am only trying to find something to begin on. I think in some cases, and perhaps in this, the hardest thing is to begin. If we only could begin on a very simple thing, the mere fact that it was successful would improve the chances of support one hundred per cent for something else. I think that perhaps another trial of the title slip registry, now that the library *esprit du corps* has had growth in later years, would stand a better chance of success. But anyway, if the mere list of serials,

brought down to date, which Mr. Fletcher printed in the *Library journal*, were printed as I have indicated, and met with a successful sale among libraries, some modest schemes of co-operative cataloguing would be feasible. I hope so.

W. K. STETSON.

Library Economy and History.

CASTELLANI, C. Le biblioteche nell' antichità. Bologna, Monti, 1884. 24+60 p. 8°. 2 lire.

In four divisions: 1, The East; 2, Greece and Egypt; 3, Rome; 4, Results.

The gist of the work is this: The oldest collections of books are those of the Assyrians and the Chaldeans; there are conjectured to have been some among the Hebrews, the Carthaginians, and the Phœnicians. Greece had no public libraries; Athens owed hers to a Roman emperor, Adrian. But the Greeks of Egypt and Asia boasted of the great collections at Alexandria and at Pergamos. The Romans had libraries very early, first private, then public. During the first two centuries almost every emperor founded one, except Caligula. There were at Rome six great public libraries, each in two sections, Greek and Latin, and ornamented with columns and statues. They were placed near the temples, to mark the agreement between religion and wisdom.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LIBRARY. School of library economy; circular of information. [N. Y., 1884.] 36 p. D.

The part relating to the school of library economy appeared in the *Library journal* for July, p. 117-120.

POOLE, W. F. The use of books. No. 3. (Pages 1, 2 of *High school journal*, vol. 1, no. 6, Chicago, Sept. 1884.)

SASSI, Daniele. La Biblioteca Civica di Torino; monografia presentata alla Esposizione Generale Italiana dal Municipio. Torino, 1884. 37 p.+2 plates 4°. (Not for sale.)

STERN, L. Die Bibliothek in Cairo. (Pages 233-37 of *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau.)

Mainly to vindicate the authorities of the library from charges consequent upon Spitta's dismissal from the post of librarian.

Abstracts of and extracts from reports.

Boston, P. L. (Added 16,478 v., 17,368 pm.; total 438,594; issued 1,056,906, of which only 58 were not returned; expended for books \$26,709.61, periodicals \$3,331.39, salaries \$74,703.85; other objects \$24,250.43.)

The Examining Committee recommend telephonic communication between the library and one of the branches, and say that "some of the salaries are very low, especially some of these ranging from \$450 to \$900. The hours

of labor are longer and the vacations shorter than those of the teachers in the public schools, who receive higher pay." The Librarian reports that "there have been fewer applications for assistance, on the part of readers, than in former years. Taking into account the growth in the circulation, this can be explained only by supposing that our system of cataloguing is becoming more clearly understood by those who frequent this part of the library; in other words, that readers are rapidly learning the art of helping themselves. That our catalogue can be easily understood, in most of the details, by people of average intelligence, is clearly shown by the fact that boys and girls of a dozen or fifteen years of age have no difficulty in finding the works they are seeking.

"The work of the Lower Hall catalogue department has taken more of an educational turn than ever before. The total of applications for help is a trifle less, but they show a wider range of practical research and a spirit of investigation remarkably active among us."

Columbia Coll. Lib. We do not make any extracts from this report, because we should have to reprint the whole. Librarians who have not received it will do well to get it and read it through.

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BIBLIOGRAPHIE des éditions originales ou recherchées de N. de BALZAC, avec indication de prix dans les ventes et sur les catalogues de librairie. Paris, Laporte, 1884. 8°. (100 copies.) 3 fr.

BERNOIT, Arthur. Les ex-libris de Schœpflin. Paris, Rouveyre, 1884. 14p.+2 pl. 8°. (200 copies, 4 on Japan, 6 on colored, 190 on Dutch paper.)

DUPLESSIS, G. Les emblèmes d'Alciat. Paris, Rouam, 1884. 2 l.+64 p. (Bib. internat. d'art.) Records 126 editions, 1531-1781.

ELLENDT, Prof. Dr. G. Über Schülerbibliotheken. Königsb., Hartung, 1884. 18 p. 4°.

The FORTSAS catalogue. (Pages 8-12, 131-133 of *Bibliographer*, June, Oct.)

GOODE, G. Brown. Bibliography of Prof. Baird. Wash., 1884. 8°. (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bulletin 20.)

"Bibliographies of special authors have but an ephemeral value, if made during the life, or at least during the activity, of a writer. It would therefore, in our judgment, have been better to restrict the one just issued by the National Museum to Professor Baird's direct contributions to science, which have avowedly ceased, and to postpone mention of those undertaken with the assistance of many collaborators (which record the advance of science through the researches of others), or dealing primarily

with applied science. However important this latter work may have been—and we should be far from underrating its importance, especially in the development of science in America—it not only hinders a proper retrospect, an independent *coup d'œil* of his remarkably extensive and valuable contributions to the vertebrate zoology of North America, but it seems to demand, at some future time, a repetition of this work, with its almost painful detail and voluminous indexes. The first was the only pressing need: for the other, we could have contented ourselves for the present with the indexes of the everywhere procurable annual records, Smithsonian reports, and fish-commission publications.

"A scientific friend, himself a bibliographer, does not look with complacency upon the announcement that similar bibliographies will be given of other still living naturalists. He asks whether those directing or engaged upon this work could not turn their bibliographic energies to better account in another direction. Fathers of a broad science, or pioneers in a vast field, who cover that field, are few indeed; and only their bibliographies, when carried out with the fulness of that which furnishes us our text, can have any possible permanent, or even great temporary, value. What are really wanted are topical and geographical bibliographies, which shall lighten the labor of the expert, and lessen the chances of incorrect statement, and, above all, of unnecessary re-statement. These are the true aids to progress for a generation burdened with a literature vast, ill-assorted, inchoate. Individual bibliographies do not penetrate its depths. Let our zealous bibliographers devote to such work the same time and pains they would give to that proposed, and the result will be of tenfold immediate value, and it will have at least some lasting worth."—*Science*.

HEINEMANN, W: Essay toward a bibliography of Marlowe's *Faustus*. (Pages 14-17, 40-46 of *Bibliographer*, June, July.)

HOROY. De la bibliographie géographique. Douai, 1884. 23 p. 8°.

MARGUTTI, A. Bibliografia storico-marchigiana; cenni sulle princ. opere risg. la città di Sinigaglia. Fasc. I. Roma, 1883. 8°.

MONTAROLO, Battista. Bibliografia del risorgimento italiano, opere anonime e pseudonime. 1a, 2a centuria. Roma, tip. trat. Centenari, 1884. 38 p. 4°. 2 lire.

MUTHER, R: Die deutsche Bücherillustration der Gothik und Frührenaissance, 1460-1530. München u. Lpz., Hirsh, 1884. 2 v., 313; 263 p. f°. 120 m.

Vol. 1, Text; v. 2, Facsimile Illustrationen. More complete title. See our note, p. 149.

OCIONI-BONAFFONS, Gius. Bibliografia storica italiana, 1861-82. Udine, Gambierasi, 1884. 17+418 p. 8°.

RAFFAELLI, F. Le Constitutiones Marchiae Anconitanae bibliotecnicamente descritte in tutte le loro edizioni. (In v. 1 of *Archivio stor. per le Marche*, Foligno, 1884.)

RAYNAUD, Gaston. Bibliographie des chansonniers français des 13e et 14e siècles, comp. la description de tous les mss. Paris, Vieweg, 1884. 13+252; 18+249 p. 8°.

STRICKLER, J: Neuer Versuch eines Litteratur-Verzeichnisses zur schweizerischen Reformationsgeschichte enth. die zeitgenössische Literatur [1521-32]. Zürich, Meyer & Zeller, 1884. 81 p. 8°. 2.50 m.

TURIN. R. AC. DELLE SCIENZE. Il primo secolo dell' Accademia; notizie storiche e bibliografiche. Torino, stamp. reale, 1884. 8+591 p. 4°.

VISMORA, Antonio. Bibliografia verriana. Milano, 1884. 44 p. 4°.

Bibliog. of four of the Verri family, 1695-1823.

The "ADRESSBUCH d. Fabrikanten im Feuerwehrtartikeln, 1. Jahrg., Lpz., Schreibe, 1884," 8+76 p. 8°, contains an incomplete bibliography.

Albert AMIAUD's "Aperçu de l'état actuel des législations de l'Europe et de l'Amérique, Paris, Pichon, 1884," 244 p., 8°, 6 fr., contains the "indication des sources bibliographiques."

Gust. DAMM's Kalender für Musiker, Hannover, Steingräber, 1885, 4+256 p., 8°, 1 m., contains a "Führer durch die Klavierliteratur."

Dr. R. WAGNER's "Handbuch des Seerechts, Lpz., Duncker, 1884," 8°, contains (p. 99-120) a bibliography.

Catalogs and Cataloging.

ASTOR LIBRARY. Recent accessions, July, 1884, [N. Y., 1884.] 132 p. O.

KELCHNER, Dr. Ernst. Die Luther-Drucke der Stadt-Bibliothek zu Frankfurt a. M., 1518-46. Frankf., Evang. Verein, 1883. 41 p. 4°. 4 m.

KOCHENDÖRFER, K: Ein Gesamtkatalog der deutschen Bibliotheken. (Pages 168-74 of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin.)

An emulator of Narducci's plan for a general catalog of Italian libraries.

MAIMONIDES LIBRARY. Bulletin no. 1. N.Y., June, 1884. 20 p. O.

Monthly; subscription 30 cts. per year. Besides lists of accessions this is to contain a complete catalog of the library, issued in parts separately paged. "The large circulation and promised advertising patronage enable us to place the price at a nominal sum."

Gifts and Bequests.

LANCASTER, MASS.—Mrs. Augusta Brewer Thayer has bequeathed \$2000 to the library, to be known as the C. T. Thayer fund.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY has received from the Hon. J. Wentworth, of Chicago, an entire set of the *N. H. Register*. There are known to be but five complete sets of the *N. H. Register*. One of these will go to a London library and another to a Paris library, while one more is in a library in Chicago. It would be difficult to estimate in money the value of the gift, because there is no record of a complete set ever having been sold together.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.—In the *Providence journal* J. R. B. gives the following account of Senator Anthony's gift :

"A collection of American poetry bequeathed by the late Senator Anthony to Brown University, deserves more than passing notice. In his will he says :

"I give to the library of Brown University the collection of American poetry which I have recently bought of the estate of my late cousin, Caleb F. Harris, and which, I am told, is the best collection extant. I request that it be kept together, and that over the alcove in which it is placed there be an inscription in Latin by Professor Lincoln."

"THE HARRIS COLLECTION OF AMERICAN POETRY. COMMENCED BY ALBERT G. GREENE, CONTINUED BY CALEB FISKE HARRIS AND HENRY B. ANTHONY. BY THE LATTER PRESENTED TO THIS LIBRARY."

"The late Judge Albert G. Greene was the founder of this collection. Early in life, as he stated to the writer, he began to collect books of American poetry. He was a constant visitor at our bookstores, and when in New York and Boston first sought similar places in search of books and pamphlets containing writings of our poets. He was, at the same time, in correspondence with the late William Gowans, the well-known dealer in old books in New York, and with dealers in Boston, who sent him lists of such poetical works as came into their hands. At the decease of Judge Greene, when his library was sold, nearly 1000 volumes from it came into the possession of the late Caleb Fiske Harris, who had already been many years engaged in making a similar collection to that of Judge Greene.

"Mr. Harris, having abundant means at his disposal, with leisure to pursue his favorite hobby, labored assiduously to extend his collection. He not only sought the aid of booksellers and collectors in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, but had correspondents in London, who kept him advised of every rare book of American poetry. It was in the London market that he procured some of the rarest things. So diligently had he labored in the field, that when, in 1874, he printed what he styles an 'Index to the American poetry and plays in the collection of C. Fiske Harris,' his collection numbered 4129 separate works,

including various editions. The increase since has been not less than 1000 works. At the decease of Mr. Harris his books were disposed of, and Senator Anthony became the purchaser of that portion of it which embraced his collection of American poetry and dramatic literature.

"Mr. Anthony himself was a lover of poetry, and possessed a large number of volumes of the writings of the most favorite British and American poets. The old, the rare, and the curious poets he did not seek. Those he collected were the choicest editions, all of which he had put in the best condition as to binding. These volumes he added to the Harris collection, together with purchases of the works of the most recent poets. The collection as given to Brown University may be said to number more than 5000 separate books and pamphlets. This number includes various editions of the more popular poets, as Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Bryant, Whittier, etc. In many instances these are the first editions of the poems of these authors. Under the name of Longfellow there are 67 entries. Of Bryant, 30.

"A curious feature in the collection are the song books, published during the last thirty or forty years. These are sub-divided under the heads of college, martial, naval and patriotic, masonic, negro minstrel, presidential campaign, rebellion and slavery, temperance and miscellaneous songs. As the title of Mr. Harris's 'Index' says, his collection embraces 'plays,' or American dramatic literature. Each play, being separately entered in his catalogue, helps to make up the large number stated.

"Professor Moses Coit Tyler, in writing his admirable work on American literature, passed several days in Mr. Harris's library, consulting books which he could find in no other public or private library. Taken as a whole, we do not hesitate to say that there is no collection in the United States (in the department of American literature to which these books appertain) that can in completeness compare with that which is to grace the shelves of the library of Brown University, the gift of the late Hon. Henry B. Anthony."

BALTIMORE, MD.—The *American*, in commenting upon Enoch Pratt's munificent gift to the city of Baltimore, says : "The Enoch Pratt Free Library building on Mulberry Street, near Cathedral, has been completed, and the purchase of books, etc., for the library will begin at once. Mr. Enoch Pratt has called a meeting of the trustees for Monday next, when the building will be turned over to the trustees, and arrangements will be made to place the library on a working basis and dedicate it for the public use as soon as possible.

"The principal building, which is of romantic style of architecture, has a front of Baltimore county marble. The building is a handsome one. It has frontage of 81 feet 10 inches on Mulberry Street, and a depth of 140 feet. The main entrance to the building is at

the base of a tower 98 feet in height. The hallways are finished with marble wainscoting and highly-polished bricks and tile floors. A broad stairway of stone, with gilded and bronzed balusters, leads to the upper floor. The doors and all other woodwork are ornamental, and of the very best kind. The windows are decorated with stained glass, those in the reading-room being further ornamented with pictures of historians, poets, philosophers, etc. Upon entering the building on the first floor, leading from the vestibule, on the right is the room where books will be delivered, and on the opposite side is another room, for the return of books. Each room is thirty feet square. In the rear of these rooms are two large storage rooms, 75 feet by 37 feet, with a storage capacity of about 130,000 volumes; but the total storage capacity of the building is said to be more than 200,000 volumes.

"On the second floor is a large reading-room; its dimensions are 75 feet long, 37 feet wide, and 25 feet high. The four branch libraries, which are identical, are constructed of pressed bricks, with stone trimmings, with a frontage of forty feet each. There is a reading and delivery-room in each building. As heretofore stated, the Pratt Library will be a free circulating library, and is intended to reach the masses. It will not conflict with the Peabody, as the work accomplished by the two libraries will be entirely different."

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — It is certainly a piece of exceptional good fortune which has preserved intact two of the special collections gathered by the late Mr. C. Fiske Harris, at an almost unprecedented expenditure of pains, time, and money. The American Poetry Collection is now happily the property of the Brown University Library, through the generous bequest of Senator Anthony. The Rebellion Collection has recently passed into the possession of the Providence Public Library. Mr. Harris's personal interest in anti-slavery measures dates back to an early period, thus supplying an important motive as an impulse to his exertions; but when, later on, with the ever widening circle of the political tendencies involved, the literature itself expanded portentously, Mr. Harris, with his large means, was enabled better perhaps than most of those with similar tastes, to secure the additions needed.

The Rebellion Collection numbers in all more than 8300 pieces, of various kinds. Of these 1316 are classed as "books" (with stiff covers), and more than 6000 as "pamphlets," though among the latter are many which far outweigh the average "book," in rarity and value. The remainder of the collection consists of newspapers, periodicals, sheet music, portraits, autographs, posters, and other broadsides. We have spoken of it as a "rebellion collection." This is, however, an inadequate description, unless one understands by it all that is implied in a philosophical study of the rebellion, in its causes, its tendencies, and its results. Under

Mr. Harris's comprehensive scheme—forced upon him no doubt by the exigencies of his expanding collection, rather than adopted with deliberate forethought—are embraced topics so remote in order of time as Las Casas's labors among the San Domingo negroes in 1517; so remote in space as the voyage of "A slave vessel in the Mozambique Channel;" of such minute detail as the manufacture of rifled cannon; and so distinctly abstract as the question of peace or war.

During the later years of Mr. Harris's life his library was unmanageably overcrowded, and in 1873 General Rogers estimated the number of volumes in the house, for which there was no room on the shelves, at "more than eight thousand." Under these circumstances, the proper classification and arrangement of this rebellion collection became more and more an impossibility. In fact, this has not been possible until within the past few weeks, when it has been arranged on the shelves of the Public Library. Great as its fulness was known to be, the result shows an unexpected richness in many directions. It may be regarded as grouped under three main classes, namely, (1) Slavery; (2) American economic and political history (1789-1870); and (3) the War (1861-65). The set of ballads (North and South) is very large, much of the Southern material having been collected by Mr. Brantz Mayer, of Baltimore. In many instances these "broadsides" have been carefully mounted on larger sheets. Another instance of "broadside" literature deserves mention. This is a collection of posters, offering rewards for runaway slaves (chiefly from Virginia). One of these, as it happens, was printed at Harper's Ferry. There is also a blank book of about 100 pages, evidently used by some Charleston slave auctioneer, into which have been pasted the successive printed advertisements of the sales of negroes for a series of months, names and prices being written below. Of works written by slaves there are a considerable number, the earliest being dated 1782. Probably the most curious of these is the following: "Slavery and abolitionism as viewed by a Georgia slave. By Harrison Berry, *the property of S. W. Price, Covington, Georgia.*"

It would be a great mistake to regard this collection as a mere museum of curiosities. It is far more than this, in its exhaustive exposition of the multiform phases of the subject, and especially in its approximately symmetrical development of the subordinate details. Other collections of rebellion literature have been made at different times, and are now accessible. Harvard College Library has the books and pamphlets of Charles Sumner. The Boston Public Library has those of Wendell Phillips, besides the Hunt collection of West India slavery literature, etc. At Ithaca, N. Y., is the valuable collection of Samuel J. May, now deposited with the Cornell University Library, and also the admirable collection of President White. At Oberlin College is that of William Goodell,

and at Howard University (at Washington), that of Lewis Tappan, another anti-slavery leader. Other important rebellion collections, of greater or less extent, are to be found in the Princeton College Library, Baltimore Mercantile Library, Wisconsin State Historical Society Library, and of course in the Library of Congress, which necessarily contains whatever has been copyrighted. Valuable private collections also exist. Extensive inquiry and correspondence carried on during the past few weeks lead to the conclusion that the Fiske Harris collection is on a different footing from the most of these, and that its richness is at least exceptional. The suggestion is made in the current number of the *Nation* (Oct. 2, 1884), that a co-operative index of the literature of slavery be undertaken by this library, in connection with several of those named above. The advantage of such an index is obvious, and correspondence looking to its accomplishment is now in progress. Mr. Bartlett's "Literature of the Rebellion," published in 1866, might almost pass for a catalogue of the rebellion portion of this collection, as is shown by a copy of the work, checked in ink; though Mr. Harris had several thousand more entries than were here included.

THROUGH the munificence of the German Emperor the Royal Library at Berlin has just been enriched by an extensive collection of ancient Arabic literature, comprising 1,600 works in 1,052 volumes.

BLUNDERS.

A FEW months ago a reader asked me to get him Porter's History of the U. S. navy, and on my suggesting that possibly he meant Preble's History of steam navigation, recollected that that was the title. The other day a professor from another college inquired for the architectural works of Parnassus, in many volumes, costing \$500. He had never seen the books, but an architect had described them to him and he had searched for them in vain for two years. By a little bibliographical legerdemain I found that he meant the works of Piranesi.

If this thing keeps on somebody will have to open a school of library mind-reading. Even that, however, I fear, would fail in such a case as I had last summer, where a student had forgotten the author of the book he wanted, couldn't recall its title, and had no idea of its subject.

H. L. KOOPMAN.

HOW BOOKS ARE ASKED FOR.

"I WANT—a—a—something histrionic." She wanted Berthet's "Prehistoric world."

"I want a nice book."

"Please send Dr. B. two of Dumas's novels that he has never read."

"I want a commentary by a bishop; I do not remember his name."

"A book I saw here nine years ago."

"I don't recollect the title of the book I want, but there was a remarkable passage in the last part which I should remember if I saw it."

General Notes.

MR. R: BLISS has been appointed librarian of the Redwood Library, Newport.

AUSTRIA.—In the Austrian budget for 1884, seven university libraries are put down for sums ranging from 14,400 to 37,500 florins each. A florin is about 41c.

WEST ACTON, MASS.—The Citizens' Library Association has secured a charter under the general law. It has no capital, but is authorized to hold real and personal estate to the amount of \$50,000 for library purposes.

BURLINGTON, VT. The Fletcher Free Library was closed on September 30 for want of funds to carry it on, the Aldermen having failed to make the necessary appropriations. We think this is the first instance of such an occurrence in America.

CEDAR RAPIDS, The Grand Lodge of Iowa has erected a large and fine fire-proof library building, to which the library will be soon removed. A cut of the building forms a frontispiece to the proceedings for 1884; and appended to those of 1883 is a partial catalogue.

PARIS.—The statistics of the 26 municipal libraries are, as given in the *Journal officiel*, volumes, 100,247; library use, 109,670; home use, 440,670; greatest issue, December, 54,914; least issue, July, 42,050; issue, Sciences and arts, about 10 per cent; History, etc., 8; Geography and travels, 9; Fiction, 57; other Literature, 13; Foreign languages, ½; Music, 3.

WALLACE A. BENSON, of New York, has been victimizing rural Connecticut, it is said, especially New London County. His scheme was to work up the villagers into enthusiasm over a project for establishing a free library. Fifty good men in Taftville paid down one-dollar subscriptions. Mr. Benson has gone away. He was honest enough, though, to send the "library" by express. It consists of paperback dime novels, the whole collection possibly worth \$3. A like game, it is alleged, is being played in New York and Pennsylvania towns.

PARIS.—*Le livre* gives some information about the nine prison libraries. They have existed since 1847; in 1883, 2800 francs were allotted to them, with which 1259 books were bought. The list of books to be purchased is made out by the director of each prison and revised by the central authorities. They are then submitted to booksellers for offers, and assigned to the lowest bidder. The prisoners themselves do the binding, and the librarian is chosen from among them, those who are in for long terms being preferred. If there is none such in any prison when a vacancy occurs, the director borrows a criminal from another establishment.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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NO. 11

C: A. CUTTER, *Editor.*

Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass.

European matter may be sent to the care of H: R. TEDDER, Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S. W., London.

Remittances and orders for subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, 31 & 32 Park Row (P. O. Box 943), New York. Remittances should be made by draft on New York, P. O. order, or registered letter.

Subscribers are entitled to advertise books wanted, or duplicates for sale or exchange, at the nominal rate of 5 cents per line (regular rate 15 cents); also to advertise for situations or assistance to the extent of 5 lines free of charge.

THE seventh meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, so far as we can judge from the fragmentary notices which have reached us, resembled its predecessors in being largely historical and typographical. There is something about, not merely the sight, but the bare mention of, an early printed book that can raise unlimited enthusiasm in the breast of a European librarian. The thrill of enjoyment which the touch of a block-book or a Mazarin Bible or a Caxton sends through them is so strong that whatever recalls it is sure of their interest. Something like this might be said of certain American bibliomaniacs; but American librarians—unfortunate men—have had so few opportunities to develop the passion, that it is almost unknown among them. As well expect a fine feeling for art among a public brought up on chromos.

There were also some very practical papers. Dr. Richard Garnett's, on "The use of photography in libraries," treated of a subject of great importance, and decidedly modern. Mr. Mullins's, on "The less pleasant duties of a librarian," can be easily imagined. We do not like to think of having to wait three or four years, till the proceedings are published, before

learning what method he proposed for making such duties easier or for dispensing with them. For Mr. Archer's paper we shall not have to wait so long, since it was "introductory to a forthcoming classification scheme for a dictionary catalogue, by author, title, subject and class," though, if the classification takes as long to work out as some, we shall not have this, either, very soon. Mr. T. N. Deane, architect, exhibited and explained plans for the new building for the National Library of Ireland. Will they form the beginning of such a controversy as was started by the exposition of the plans of our own national library, at the Washington Conference?

WE find, from an anonymous letter in the *N. Y. Herald* of Nov. 5, that Mr. Smithmeyer's plan is to be pressed again at the coming session of Congress. The bill, it may be remembered, appropriated \$550,000 for the purchase of a site east of the Capitol park and \$400,000 to begin the work with. Mr. Smithmeyer's plan remains substantially unchanged—an octagonal reading-room 100 feet in diameter and 80 feet high. On this central reading-room open 56 alcoves, with a capacity of 260,000 volumes, the alcoves on the ground floor at least containing books of reference and other works placed at the unrestricted use of the public, as in the British Museum. From the central reading-room radiate eight book depositories. Around the whole is a quadrangular building for administrative purposes and exhibition halls. Mr. Poole's criticisms have not been without effect. Emphasis is laid upon the fireproof character of the walls, floors, and shelving; upon the power of isolating each division of the library in case the books—the only combustible thing—get on fire; upon the arrangements for lighting and the ventilation. Mr. Smithmeyer believes that he has found a way to escape the destruction of bindings by the heat in the upper story of his

lofty rooms in the "down-draft" system of ventilation, in which hot air is introduced at the top and drawn off by fans at the bottom, a system which at first sight would appear to require for its success that the library should be air-tight as well as fire-proof, otherwise the fan would draw outer air in through doors and windows rather than hot air down. However, if the method has succeeded elsewhere, it no doubt will at Washington.

We have little hope of seeing a handsome building, but any building that is large enough will be better than the present overcrowded quarters. Whether the proposed plan is the best possible or not, it is no slight recommendation that it has satisfied the Librarian of Congress in many years brooding over it. It is an experiment, but so is any other that has not been tried; and those that have been tried are all more or less unsatisfactory.

WESTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE Executive Committee announce that a meeting will be held at Rock Island, Illinois, in the parlors of the Harper House, on Wednesday, December 3, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be in session for two days.

Persons proposing to read papers are requested to send notice to the Secretary as early as possible, with the subjects; and, if prevented from being present in person, to send the papers; also to mention any questions on subjects concerning library work which they would like to have discussed in the meeting.

Those who will attend the Convention should notify the Secretary, Miss Edith Wallbridge, State Library, Springfield, Ill., or Miss Ellen Gale, Public Library, Rock Island, Ill., as soon as their decision is made, as it is important for the local reception committee to know promptly the number of guests.

The Harper House reduces its rates to \$2.00 per day.

The President of the Association is W. F. Poole; the Vice Presidents—K. A. Linderfelt, Milwaukee, Wis., C. W. Merrill, Cincinnati, O., A. W. Tyler, Topeka, Kansas; the Councilors—H. D. Dement, Springfield, Ill., F. J. Soldan, Peoria, Ill., Miss Lucy Stevens, Toledo, O., Mrs. E. A. Winsor, Indianapolis, Ind., J. A. Dyer, St. Louis, Mo., T. M. Crunden, St. Louis, Mo.

THE PLACE OF FOLK-LORE IN A CLASSIFICATION.

BY HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

I VENTURE to offer my contribution to the solution of the interesting problem which Mr. Cutter has propounded, and I believe that the chief difficulty in the way of finding a satisfactory place for Folk-lore in a classification lies in the fact that the science is a new one and its founders have not yet decided as to the limits which shall be set to it. The bibliographer can scarcely dictate to the specialist as to how his specialty shall grow.

I may at once say that I advocate the claims of Folk-lore to be considered as a branch of *Anthropology*; but before giving my reasons, I propose to consider the claims of the other divisions which Mr. Cutter mentions. These are 1, Comparative Mythology; 2, Literature; 3, Antiquities, Manners and Customs; 4, Encyclopædias.

1. Doubtless many Folk-lorists are specially interested in that department of Folk-lore which deals with mythology, and are continually referring to the myths of the sun and moon, etc.; but as the objects of the science become more clearly defined this view will probably cease to find much favor. Even were it a true one, its supporters must be content to see their department treated as one of the subdivisions of the larger subject. Mr. Cutter asks very justly why the science of the people should be put under religion, or its religion and science under literature, or its natural history under philosophy.

2. Literature is, I think, quite out of the question as a superior heading, for Folk-lore is the very opposite of Literature. For instance, a fairy tale taken down from the lips of an ancient crone is Folk-lore; but when worked up into an artistic form by Perrault, it becomes literature, and, although very charming to read, is repudiated by the Folk-lorist as useless for his purpose.

3. There is something to be said for putting Folk-lore under Antiquities, for Brand's "Popular Antiquities" is a typical Folk-lore book but long after Brand's day the name has been invented by our old friend, Mr. Thoms, and since Mr. Thoms started the Folk-lore Society the boundaries of the science have been greatly enlarged. Moreover, we have come to learn that Folk-lore need not be old, and to acknowledge that it may grow up still in this go-ahead age.

4. With these enlarged borders one is inclined to think that there is much to be said for Mr. Cutter's suggestion in favor of the class "Generals and Preliminaries," for the subjects treated of in Folk-lore are so numerous that a general work on the subject would be encyclopædic in its scope. Still, I am not shaken in my decision in favor of Anthropology. If we consider the very groundwork of Folk-lore, we shall find that it is founded on the study of the thoughts and doings of unlearned man. It is not as an illustration of Religion that we study the mythology of the people, but to see how their beliefs have influenced their actions. A curious instance of this occurs to me, and, as it is very much to the point, perhaps I may be allowed to refer to it. Some correspondence has been printed lately in the *Times* respecting the scarcity in England of certain small birds, and one correspondent writes from France that he has seen strings of dead robins hanging up for sale in the market-place. Evidently, therefore, the French have no sentimental feeling for the poor little redbreast. The Englishman, of whatever class, who killed and ate a robin would be looked upon as little short of a murderer. There is no doubt that the keeping up of this feeling of the sacredness of the bird is due to the popular ballad of "The Babes in the Wood." The belief that the robin covers dead bodies with leaves was widely spread before that was written, but the favorite old ballad brought it home to all. We have here a remarkable instance of the influence of Folk-lore, and one which accounts for the fascination of the study.

I am pleased to find that my friend, Mr. Gomme, the Hon. Secretary of the Folk-lore Society, holds the same opinion as that which I have arrived at independently. In the September number of the *Folk-lore journal* he has written a note on Terminology, commenting on M. Gaidoz's remarks in the August number of *Melusine* on the Terminology of Comparative Mythology. Mr. Gomme writes: "It seems a little curious that after six years of existence for the Folk-lore Society, we should not yet have satisfactorily settled the proper meaning of the term 'Folk-lore.' Mr. Lang has over and over again protested against its misuse, but I think that even his definition of it as a study of survivals does not comprehend all the functions that the science of Folk-lore properly includes,"

It will thus be seen that librarians are not alone in finding a difficulty in placing Folk-lore.

VARYING TITLES: ALPHONSE DAUDET.

BY DAVID HUTCHESON.

A LIST of the works of Alphonse Daudet, translated into English, with the titles given to the various translations published in the United States and England. The names given to English translations of foreign books are often so different from the names in the original that it is difficult to bring the translations and the originals together.

1. *Avantures prodigieuses de Tartarin de Tarascon.*
The new Don Quixote. Boston, 1875.
The prodigious adventures of Tartarin of Tarascon. Boston, 1880.
2. *Contes choisis.*
Choice stories. Boston, [187-].
3. *Défroqué.*
Unfrooked ; or, The apostate monk. New York, [1883].
4. *L'Évangéliste.*
L'Evangéliste. New York, [1883].
" Philadelphia, [1883].
Port Salvation. London, 1883.
5. *Fromont jeune et Risler aîné.*
Sidonie. Boston, 1877.
" New York, [1879].
Fromont the younger and Risler the elder
London, 1880.
6. *Jack.*
Jack. Boston, 1877.
" New York, [1879].
7. *Lettres de mon moulin.*
Letters from my mill. London, 1880.
8. *Le nabab.*
The nabob. Boston, 1878 ; London, 1878 ;
New York, [1879].
9. *Numa Roumestan.*
Numa Roumestan. New York, [1881].
" Boston, 1882.
" London, 1884.
10. *Le petit chose.*
My brother Jack. London, 1877.
The little good-for-nothing. Boston, 1878
11. *Robert Helmont.*
Robert Helmont. Boston, [187-].
12. *Les rois en exile.*
Kings in exile. Boston, 1880.
" New York, [1880].

A GERMAN LIBRARIAN ON CATALOGING RULES.

[WE have long intended to reprint some useful suggestions on the cataloging L. A. U. K. rules which a German librarian sent to the *Monthly notes*. They will apply to the A. L. A. rules; but it should be remarked that neither set of rules was intended to be an exhaustive treatise on cataloging. The rules will be found in *Lib. intl.*, 6 : 315-316. ED. L. J.]

On the section dealing with "Title" it may be remarked that very often parts of works, and, indeed, often volumes of periodicals, are published under quite a different title. A beginner especially cannot too carefully be warned that no double title should be ignored, unless, on the one hand, his library is to appear poorer than it really is; and, on the other, if the risk is to be avoided that publications which already exist in the library, as parts of a work, or volumes of a periodical, may be ordered over again. In the case of double titles, therefore, should be added: "also under the title —."

In some old works it happens that second and third volumes which really belong to them, nevertheless, have titles entirely different from the title of the first volume. In such cases it is not sufficient to add after the title, vol. 1, 2, 3, but it should be expressly observed: The title of vol. 2, or 3, is different, as follows: —[or, Vol. 2 is entitled —. ED. L. J.]

It unfortunately often happens in the case of Periodica that they change their title; thus, e.g., instead of "Handbuch für den Kgl. Preussischen Hof und Staat," we have a "Staatskalender," which, after some years, changes its title back again. In such cases the librarian has to determine whether he will write "Handbuch für den Kgl. Preuss. Hof und Staat auf des Jahr 1818-1849, und auf das Jahr 1859-1882," and "Kgl. Preuss. Staatskalender auf das Jahr 1850-1858;" or, whether, as is also the practice in some places, he will give under the catch word "Staatskalender" a cross-reference to "Handbuch, etc." In my opinion good catalogues should be so prepared that they may not merely serve for the finding of books, but that they may also be used for bibliographical purposes. That the yearly volumes of such a publication, which, though they have different titles, have, in fact, the same contents, should, in a systematic catalogue, come together, seems to me to be obvious.

Under 6 (a.), it might be well to add that important epitheta, e.g., "Third edition revised by the author," or, "Third edition revised by the author's manuscript," and so on, should be given as they stand. The direction "as specified" is hardly enough for beginners.

Under 6 (b.), attention might be called to the fact that it is not unimportant whether the cataloguer writes T. I-VI, while, perhaps, on the title-pages stands: Vol. I, T. 1, 2; Vol. II, T. 3, 4; Vol. III, T. 5, 6; or even as thoughtless librarians write, when they have six "book-binder's volumes" before them, "6 Bände,"

instead of observing how the author has divided his work. Attention should also be called, *ex officio*, to the half-titles, fly-leaves, etc., as they often have very different names from those on the title-pages and are often cited by the half title, which is, strictly speaking, quite allowable.

Under 6 (e.), it might be well, in view of the widely different treatment of the question of size, to remind the cataloguer that the indication of size should not depend on his individual idea, but should be in accordance with the practice once for all laid down in his library, in order to avoid confusion.

Under 6 (c.), when the place of publication is different from that of printing, precedence is to be given to the one which appears on the title-page.

Under 6 (f.): The name of the publisher *must* be given in certain cases, such as incunabula and encyclopædias, with those of Pierer, Zedler and others.

Under 6 (g.): The year of publication in the case of many Swedish books is given, not on the title-page, but at the foot of the back of the title-page, or even on the last page of the book, reminding us of the fashion usual in incunabula.

When the date of issue of an "occasional" publication is taken from the "occasion" which gave rise to it, as in "Fest- und Denkschriften," etc., or from the preface or "license" of the book, the date should be bracketed, and the reason and source of the date given.

Under 7, the cataloguer should be directed to distinguish by a note those cases where the title of a book, and only the title, is in another language than the text, e.g., Lagarde, *Συμμίκτα* would be wrongly catalogued among Greek books.

Under 8 might be treated the subject of *Accedentia*. By *Accedentia* are meant those writings which are added to another work, either by the same or a different author, generally without a separate pagination. In very many cases the *Accedentia* have appeared independently, but are not found separate in libraries, but merely as *Accedentia*. It is, therefore, of great use in a library to indicate, together with the title, everything that *accedit*. ["Appended to" is the American term. ED. L. J.]

Under 9. "Notes explanatory," etc. Here it might be well, for the benefit of beginners, to add a warning against necessarily regarding two copies as duplicates. This can only be asserted after a careful examination of title and text.

Under 10. Many authors have a peculiar habit of giving on one work only one fore-name, on another perhaps two, and, finally, three upon another. In order that the works of the same author may not be entered in different parts of the catalogue, all the fore-names of an author must be entered in the proper place, and cross-references given from the several fore-names under which he has published books.

Under 31 attention should be called to the form, not only of Latin names, but to the s, es, us, and n, en, so often found in German names of the 17th and 18th centuries, where the librarian

can only learn by experience whether they belong to the name or are mere flexional terminations. It would, for instance, be a great mistake to enter the "Journal der Mathematik, herausgegeben von Crellen," under *Crellen*, for his name was *Crell*. There are thousands of such cases.

THE PRESERVATION OF BOOKS FROM FIRE.

THAT books of exceptional value should be protected by enclosure in cases or covers of some kind is an admitted fact; but it is not so easy to decide upon the fashion and material of the covering, so as to afford the best chance of safety to what lies within. All books cannot be housed in iron safes; we must be content to see most of them ranged on shelves, with or without a glass front, and to know that they are still liable to damage from fire, water, dust, or foul air. From dust we can preserve them by close cases serving as an outer binding; but the case must be pierced with air-holes, so that its tenant can breathe a pure atmosphere; the want of air injures a book as much as a man, affecting it with damp, mildew, and rotteness. As against the possibility of a fire, the case should be made strong enough to resist the action of the flames; while the air-holes, on the other hand, must not be so large that the deluge of water which quenches the fire can enter through them, and work irreparable damage on the volume within the case. With the view of obtaining a precise notion on this subject—one of no little importance to bibliophiles—a curious but interesting experiment was made at Mr. Quaritch's residence on the evening of Thursday week, July 17. It was somewhat in the nature of a ceremony, or, to use a Spanish term, a *funcion*, we might say indeed an *auto-de-fé*, for such it seemed, as, surrounded by a number of pious votaries of bibliophily, three volumes (of legal character and little worth, and therefore doomed heretical by such a tribunal) were committed to the flames of a fire which was lighted in the host's garden. Each was enclosed in a different "pull-off" case; and the maker of the cases, Mr. Zaehnsdorf, stood by, and played the part of executioner by turning the books from time to time with the help of a pair of tongs, so as to assist the action of the flames. After half an hour's intense suffering, the victims were hauled out, and by and by extracted from their ruined coverings. One, which had been in a case lined with tin, unpierced with airholes, suffered only in its binding, which had been slightly damaged, not directly by the fire, but only by the heated metal. A second, of which the case was of the usual kind, but also unpierced with air-holes, came out intact and unhurt. The third, in a case resembling that of the second, but pierced with air-holes of good diameter, suffered most, the fire, and the water by which the fire was extinguished, having both found admission through those punctures, the water being the more deleterious agent of the two. The book was, however, not

materially injured. From this experiment it may be concluded that a good case will in almost all instances preserve a book from destruction by fire, that a metal lining to the case is not necessary, and that the air-holes (which experiments of a different kind have proved to be indispensable) should be small and numerous, distributed over the top and front edges, and not only on the top.—*London Academy*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGING.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

THE reasons for the failure of the title-slip registry to obtain sufficient support are as well known to the readers of the *Library journal* as to me. Probably the same or similar reasons render the success of any co-operative cataloging on cards certainly doubtful, if not impossible. Still, it may be worth while to keep so desirable a scheme in our thoughts, and thus be ready to make the best of any opportunities which may come to carry out the scheme. Therefore I venture to suggest certain lines of co-operative cataloging which, perhaps, might be followed with least probability of failure.

1st. Government publications. The cataloging should be done at Washington, and cards or slips sent at the same time as the books, and with them, if possible.

2d. Serial publications, as those of the New Shakspere society, which are sent to all subscribers at about the same date.

3d. Contents of large sets, as Smithsonian publications, etc.

4th. Analyticals for sets of books commonly found in the larger libraries, including serial novels and articles in periodicals (as "Artist strolls in Holland").

The printing might be on cards, and so arranged that they could be cut to any dimensions, from "standard" to about 8x15 cm. A few copies could be printed on paper for pasting on cards of larger size. This would not apply to contents, perhaps. The cost would be not more than 1 cent each card, with 25 subscribers. Now, as I know of no one who wants to give his time to this matter, and no one who could if he wanted to, I request any one interested to write to me, offering any suggestions, and mentioning any kind of cataloging suggested above which he wants done for himself. W. K. STETSON.

TRAINED ASSISTANTS—A COMPLICATED CASE.

I've trained up a nice little woman, bright and handy; but now I ask to have her appointed as assistant. A lot of second-rate lawyers they have put in as trustees want a lawyer's daughter put in, as he has drunk whiskey till he can't support his family, whereas my competent young lady has a doctor for her father, who has a \$2000 practice, tho he has plenty of children to use it on. Justice? Keeps me training up *girls* all the time. I've a mind to make this one train herself up.

Library Economy and History.

[CIRCULATION ; note.] (In *Nation*, Aug. 7.)

The German libraries are not supposed to be excessively liberal in lending out books or to have a very large circulation, considering their great number of volumes ; but there are some persons who wish to curtail even the little liberty which they have. A Herr Kr., in the *Neue Preussische Zeitung*, would confine the use of the Royal Library at Berlin to those who have real scientific work to do, and exclude not merely all readers for amusement, who must be rare already, but all ordinary students. Others are urging that no books should go out of the building—that is, that the example of the British Museum, the French National Library, and our Astor Library should be followed. No New Yorker would urge such a course ; nor do we imagine that students accustomed to the liberty of the great libraries of Boston, of Philadelphia, of Cincinnati, and the many smaller libraries dispersed through our country, would be willing, for the sake of always finding the book that one wants in the building, to renounce the greater convenience of being able to take books to their homes and use them in connection with their own books and papers. It is also suggested that if the consultation of books is confined to Berliners and those who are staying in Berlin, the members of the chambers who come from other parts of the country will look twice at the heavy appropriations needed to carry on so great an establishment for the benefit of the capital alone. This way of viewing the question will be a little novel to Americans, since our city libraries seldom allow their books to go beyond the city limits, even when taken by citizens. In Germany no such distinction is made. If books go out at all, the librarians are as willing that they shall go to the extremity of the Empire as that they should go into the next street. We would not be understood as saying that this is entirely unknown in America. Our railroad libraries, some of our atheneums and college libraries do the same ; but they are all semi-private. The only library supported by public funds that treats its borrowers with such liberality is that of the Surgeon-General's Office in Washington, which for that reason deservedly styles itself the National Medical Library.

COTGREAVE, A. Cotgreave's library appliances, a description of inventions for simplifying and facilitating the work in libraries. Richmond, [1884?]. 15 p. D.

Includes his indicator, book-reacher, periodical covers, periodical rack, periodical card-box, periodical card, notice-stand, and card or ticket-case.

FICTION in the public libraries. (In *Independent*, Aug. 14.)

“Rev. Dr. Twombly, in the August number of the *Andover review*, does not commit

himself against fiction as such. He admits that it is a legitimate department of literature, and, without going as far as the late Sidney Lanier in demanding for the novel recognition as the modern substitute for the poem, he shows plainly too high a relish for the good things set a going among men in English fiction to write himself down in wholesale condemnation of novels or novel reading. He even takes a tolerant view of *trash* as having a certain value for the amusement of the people.

“Coming from one whose appreciation of the good points of a good novel is evidently keen, the statement of the danger threatening us in the free use of fiction in the public libraries is all the more serious and telling. As to the depraved condition of recent fiction, Dr. Twombly might have said more, much more, and been without bounds. He has, however, said enough on that head for the purpose. What needs to be impressed on the public is not so much a horror of fiction, or even of bad fiction, as the fact that the free public libraries, as they are too commonly managed, are simply training the young people to call for that kind of reading.

“The questions how generally literature itself is affected with impurity, or how large a proportion of modern novels are unfit to be read, are not to the point, so long as, in the public libraries, the young people are free to get what they choose, and they do choose books bad in their tendency.

“What young people of both sexes, as a class, will do, if every book that is called for is placed on the shelves and given out freely on demand, is as plain to see as the sun in a clear sky ; they will read them, and read them before all others, and more than all others. The run on books of the objectionable class will make it a wholly minor question whether there is a great proportion of them in the library or not. If, for example, there are in the library 5940 good books against 60 of the unwholesome kind, and if, under the free and unrestrained system, each of the first is called for once in a year, and each of the latter one hundred times, which is no highly imaginative supposition, the case then stands in that library thus : 5940 readings in a year from which some good is to be anticipated, against 6000 which are sure to have done harm.

“We give this illustration to show our point and give force to the statement that the fault does not lie altogether with the book committees. They probably do what they can to keep unwholesome matter out. And, besides, the question is always pressing on them, whether, as agents of the public, they are not required to go to the extreme limit of their consciences in providing what the people who read want and will use.

“The real trouble lies in the principle of administration, which is the natural corollary of the free system, to refuse nobody and to give out anything on the shelves on application.

“This may be necessary in the case of adults, but it is not in the case of minors. A line must

be drawn at them, and some responsible option or freedom given to the librarians to refuse books of certain kinds to certain classes of applicants, or these agencies, instead of meeting the intentions of their founders, will sink into potent agencies of corruption. Dr. Twombly recognizes the situation, but he does not tell us how to meet it. We hope he has reserved this for a second paper.

"The establishment of public libraries has had this marked effect on the conception of the social use and function of libraries, that they are no longer held to exist simply for the diffusion of knowledge, and for serious purposes of culture or study, but come into the class of popular recreation. The recognition of this view of their function by the librarians has led to a new definition of *trash*. Provided the book will entertain and amuse a reader, the right to refuse it to him is denied. Within bounds we do not care to dispute this; but the line should certainly be drawn at minors, and the library administration cannot be fully divorced from the responsibility which attaches to all teachers, of asserting some kind of discretionary right to say what readers of the school age and in the pupillary stage of life shall read.

"It is the plain right of society to fix boundaries and limitations of this sort to the free use of fiction in the public libraries, and it will be suicidal if it is not done.

Bibliography.

BESCHREIBENDER Catalog der Gutenberg-Ausstellung in e. Auswahl vorzugsweiser kirchenhistorischer Manuscripte u. seltener früher Druckwerke zu Berlin, 29. Mai-15. Juni. Dresden, H. Klemm, 1884. 4+108 p. 8°. 50 m.

BONNARD, J: Les traductions de la Bible en vers français au moyen-âge. Paris, Champion, 1884. 2+250 p. 8°.

"Monograph on the bibliography of old French verse translations of the Bible, which has had the double honor of a prize from the Académie des Inscriptions and of impression at the public expense; a very good specimen of its kind. . . . M. Bonnard has only laid himself open to one criticism, that he has included some of the dramatic work on the subject, but not all."—*Saturday rev.*, Aug. 9, 1884.

BRUNET, Gustave (*ps. PHILOMNESTE Junior*).

La bibliomanie en 1883; bibliographie rétrospective des adjudications les plus remarquables faites cette année et de la valeur primitive de ces ouvrages. Paris, Brunox, 1884. 12°. 5 fr.

DIAZ Y PEREZ, N. Dic. hist., biog., crit., y bibliog. de autores, artistas, y extremeños ilustres. Cuad. 1. Madrid, 1884. 21 p. 4°. 5 reals.

To be completed in 60 or 70 pts.

HAZLITT, W. Carew. Tentative catalogue of our prison literature, chronologically arranged. (Pages 70-74 of *Bibliographer*, Aug.

STEIN, H. Les archives de Maisse (Seine e Oise). Paris, H: Menu, 1884. 18 p. O.

RAYNAUD, Gaston. Bibliographie des chansonniers français des 13^e et 14^e siècles, comprenant la description de tous les mss., la table des chansons classées par ordre alphab. de rimes, et la liste des trouvères. Paris, Vieweg, 1884. 2 v. 8°. 15 fr.

TRÜBNER'S Amer. record, nos. 195-196, contained (p. 13) "Bibliography in Belgium since 1880" and (p. 16-18) a continuation of "The Jewish question, 1875-83." Nos. 197-198 were devoted to "In memoriam, Nicholas Trübner," with a portrait. Nos. 199-200 continues "The Jewish question."

A gentleman writes to the *Publishers' weekly*: "Allow me to make a suggestion. You are now compiling the Catalogue for 1885. Would it not be a good idea to make up a volume, say 12mo, handy size, of those entries of *American* authors -- that is, take bodily from the entry in the catalogue under *Stowe, Harriet Beecher*, all the various editions of her works there mentioned? So, too, with other authors of American birth. The type would not have to be reset, as an electrotype could be made of matter selected from catalogues. . . . The value of a book of this kind would be great. The Catalogue is so large and expensive that few can buy it, while such a book as I have mentioned would be handy, popular, and within reach of individuals. The practical value of the book would be that it would serve as an index to one wishing to procure the most desirable of an American author's works, and also to get the more desirable binding. Publishers are not so ready to give this information, especially if they possess an edition of an American author's book in less desirable binding than some other publisher. You may depend upon it that there would be a large enough demand for the proposed book. W: BAYLEY."

The editor replies: "The suggestion, we presume, refers to the 'American catalogue, 1876-84.' There are two practical difficulties in the way of this plan: first, that the new volume includes only books issued or re-issued since 1876, so that the materials could not be complete even for American authors, unless a part of the original 'American catalogue' should be reset; secondly, that the new volume is already partly printed and the first portion of the type distributed. But a more serious difficulty is the general one, that few such catalogues pay. The purpose of our correspondent was partly carried out in Mr. Leybold's little publication, 'Books of all time,' and the 'A. L. A. catalog,' to be edited under the auspices of the American Library Association, will further meet this kind of want."

Catalogs and Cataloging.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, *N. Y.* Classified lists of the most popular books. No. 1-10; May, 1883-July, 1884.

"The overmastering power of fiction is well shown in the ten numbers of the 'Classified Lists of the Most Popular Books' in the Apprentices' Library of this city. In May, 1883, a series of four-page classed lists of books was begun, intended to guide the inexperienced reader in his choice, and to cultivate a taste for solid and instructive literature. It was solemnly announced that it was 'the intention of the Library Committee to entirely discourage the reading of novels, observing with regret that this class of literature is much more widely read, especially by the younger readers (many of whom hardly ever read anything else) than is either necessary or judicious, in view of the fact that the library possesses so many interesting and instructive works on all subjects of permanent interest.' The Committee continued to bear their testimony against fiction for a year, and call the issue of May, 1884, 'the ninth and last of a series intended to embrace all the departments of knowledge, *except novels*.' Two months later they issue 'No. 10, Fiction,' alleging as the excuse for their change of front that 'many requests have been received from readers for a list of the *best fiction*.' The apology is sufficient, and, although the inconsistency is amusing, the first attempt of the Committee was praiseworthy, and their subsequent modification wise."—*Nation*, Nov. 13.

BERKSHIRE ATHENÆUM, *Pittsfield, Mass.* Catalogue of the free public library; prepared under the direction of James M. Hubbard. Boston, 1884. 4+118+7 p. Q.

The work has been done, in large part, by ladies of the town and pupils of the High School, under the direction of Miss E. F. Knowles, of the Boston Athenæum, the whole under the superintendence of J. M. Hubbard. Mr. E. G. Hubbel, librarian, gave also valuable aid. A dictionary catalog, without imprints, compactly and carefully made.

THE BOSTON P. L. bulletin, autumn no., continues "American local history," has a 6½-page "Bibliography of Spanish grammars and dictionaries, 1490-1780" and "Corrections of errors in preceding bulletins."

BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of the books in the library printed in England, Scotland and Ireland, and of books in English printed abroad to 1640. London, 1884. 3 v. f°.

"There will be many sympathizers with the sentiment of Dr. Garnett, who once said that to 'a mere catalogue of English books up to 1640,' he would have preferred 'one of all books since 1640.' Not the less will they welcome the appearance of these volumes, both as a valuable addition to bibliographical literature and as a welcome indication of the present policy of the museum authorities. If they can exercise

sufficient patience, the various schools of bibliographers and the various classes of students may hope to have their needs supplied. There is no possible date that could be selected which would be free from candid, much less from captious, criticism; and we have therefore no comment to offer upon the choice of 1640 as the limit between the old and the new literature of England. Mr. George Bullen, in his too brief preface, offers no reason for the selection of that date, and it may be that he in his reticence has exercised a wise discretion. It would have been well, however, if the Keeper of the Printed Books, or if Mr. G. W. Eccles, the cataloguer whose 'able assistance' he acknowledges, had said something by way of introduction. This is the only omission of importance in a work which can otherwise be cordially commended. It is well printed, and that is a matter of great importance in a bibliography. The titles are drawn with care and, for the most part, with sufficient fulness; and a series of indexes point out the subjects, printers, booksellers and stationers of the books whose titles are recorded in more than 3000 columns. The cataloguing rules of the British Museum lead occasionally to somewhat pedantic results. If it is necessary, which we do not dispute, to enter the writings of a famous educational reformer under Komensky, a reference should at least be given from Comenius, where most people would first look for him. The same may be said of Sleidan, who is entered under Philipppson. The date selected is responsible for the circumstance that Milton is represented only by his 'Lycidas' and 'Comus.' The writings of the founder of the Family of Love, Hendrik Niklas, whose name was made English as Nicholas, are set forth at great length; but the date also obscures the fact that this sect, which was suppressed in the reign of Elizabeth, had a recrudescence in the time of the Commonwealth. Other inconveniences arise, but we are bound to say that they are no greater than would have occurred had any other arbitrary date been taken.

"Turning over the pages, many rare books are seen to be recorded, and many bibliographical secrets exposed to the light of day. The Index will enable the specialist to notice the riches or desiderata of his subject. The stenographer will observe the absence of Timothy Bright's *Characterie*—the first English shorthand—as well as the presence of the treatises on that art by Willis, and an anonymous writer of 1602. Of this 'Art of stenographie' there were two editions or two issues in the same year, only one of which is in the British Museum. The first fierce heats of the tobacco controversy are well shown. The period is one which covers an important part of Church controversy, and the catalogue is, in consequence, a copious and important contribution to religious bibliography. An examination of the entries under 'Bible' and 'Liturgies,' as well as under the names of prominent divines like Ainsworth, among the Separatists, or Bradford among the Reformers, will show how rich the National Library has become in this department. Those who 'love a

ballad in print' may delight themselves by nearly seven columns in the Index devoted to these effusions of the popular poet. The allusion to Lancashire in the full title of the 'Bonny Bryer' has escaped the indexer. The wonders and portents which also formed part of the stock-in-trade of Autolyclus range from a description of the hog-faced lady to the apparition over the tomb of Mahomet. One of these tracts relating to speech by a tongueless child would, if authentic, be a fresh evidence against the exploded 'miracle' of the African confessors. With these we may class a veritable horn-book in black letter. The entries under 'Periodical publications' are few but pregnant, for they chronicle the real birth of the English newspaper. Sixteen columns are devoted to the genuine and supposititious works of Shakespeare. 'Mucedorus' is included, but 'Fair Em' is excluded.

The value of the present work is its faithful record of all the monuments which the National Library possesses relating to the infancy and youth of printing in this country. The press was not two centuries old in 1640; and if it be remembered how limited was the reading public of those days, the extent and quality of the work of our early printers is a matter of surprise. The books here catalogued contain much that is important for the local topographer and the annalist of trade, as well as for the student of theological or national development. The index of printers will be narrowly scanned, and is very useful and suggestive. Who but will rejoice to see along with Caxton and Copland a seventeenth-century namesake of our learned typographical antiquary, Mr. W. Blades? The work is not only full of curiosities, but is a mine where plenty of rich ore will repay the labor of the patient digger."—*W: A. Axon, in the Academy*, Oct. 4.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of romances.

Vol. 1. By H. L. D. Ward. Catalogue of additions to the mss. of the British Museum, 1854 to 1875. 2 v. Index to the Catalogue of additions, 1854-1875. Catalogue of additions to the mss. in the British Museum, 1876-81. London, 1884. f°.

"These volumes form a satisfactory record of strictly departmental work. The staff of the Manuscript Department, we know, does a good deal of work that is not strictly departmental, but is not the less valuable or popular, such as superintending the issue of fac-simile reproductions of some of the more important mss., or editing series of photographic plates and descriptions for the Palæographical Society, or ministering to Protestant fervor by arranging an exhibition of Luther or Wyclif relics. But the principal work of the department is keeping up with its own acquisitions, cataloguing them as they come in, and publishing the descriptions by instalments from time to time. This is effected by the Department of Manuscripts in the 'Catalogue of additions,' of which we have before us

the latest volumes, which carry the inventory up to 1881, and of which another volume will doubtless soon appear, to bring the list of acquisitions up to date. The descriptions in this catalogue are necessarily short, and are arranged in the order in which the mss. were acquired; but any difficulty that might be experienced in consulting them is obviated by an excellent index, which will in future be attached to each volume, as in the case of the latest (1876-81). Even in the record of these six years the index occupies some 300 pages, or nearly half the book; and in the case of the 'Catalogue of additions, 1854-75' the index was so lengthy that it had to be printed in a separate volume of over 1500 pages.

"Side by side with the general 'Catalogue of additions,' a class catalogue has existed for some time in manuscript, and this is now being published in separate divisions, in which the manuscripts are arranged according to subject and date and relation one to another, instead of in the arbitrary order of acquisition, and are illustrated by copious notes. The present instalment embraces part of the romance collections of the British Museum, and if the other sections are edited with equal care and learning the class catalogue of manuscripts will be an invaluable publication. It is not a mere index or inventory, like the 'Catalogue of additions,' but a minute and detailed description of each manuscript, followed by a dissertation on its place among other romances, its sources and offspring, and by a very ample account of the bibliography of the work; and collations are frequently made with the printed editions, and any important variations in the ms. are indicated. Mr. Ward, of the department, to whom the task of preparing this *catalogue raisonné* has been allotted, has shown himself admirably qualified for the work. His critical dissertations are not only extremely interesting reading, but are full of the evidence of sound scholarship and research.

"Even to those who do not make a special study of the subject, the volume will prove not a little attractive. The numerous quotations in which it abounds and the quaint tales which are related with much spirit will induce even desultory readers to dwell upon the book with unusual pleasure.

"The present volume is only a first instalment, and contains chiefly the British and English foundations of romance, the French legends, and a large number of miscellaneous romances which cannot be attributed with certainty to any particular nationality. In the next volume are to be given the German romances and the great collections of tales."—*Athenæum*, July 19.

STOCKTON (Cal.) FREE P. L. Catalogue by authors and short titles. [Stockton, Cal.]

D. H. Berdine & Co., 1884. 117+[2] p. O.

Uses the Dewey notation.

TAUNTON (Mass.) P. L. 2d suppl. to the catalogue, with a classified index, etc. Taunton, Mass., 1884. 58+38+[1] p. cr. O.

U. S. SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE. Index-catalogue to the library. Vol. 5: Flaccus-Hearth. Wash., 1884. 11+1055 p. 1 O.

Includes 15,555 author-titles of 5755 v., and 12,596 pm.; also 8069 subject-titles and 34,127 titles of articles in periodicals.

Full Names.

"Mrs. COOPER, much better known as Katherine Saunders," [author of "Gideon's rock"]. — *Acad.*, Aug. 9, 1884.

FR. HENKEL, author of "The mistress of Ibichstein," N. Y., 1884, and several other untrans. novels, is Frau Friedrica Henkel. I see Cincinnati makes her F: instead of F.. — *T. H. W.*, Milwaukee.

MR. F. J. FARGUS ("Hugh Conway") writes that the initials in his name stand for F: J.; and that he was born in Bristol, in 1847. — *Critic*.

Indexes.

COUSIN, Victor. Histoire générale de la philosophie. 11^e éd. Paris, Perrin, 1884.

"The devotees of indices ought to be very happy with this book, for there are more than 70 pages of index (besides ample tables of contents), in a volume which contains but little more than 600 as a whole. Thus the student who is cramming philosophy, or the man of letters who wishes to appear learned on the subject, can turn up what Cousin said about Scotus Erigena or Telesio in no time. That, some wicked people say, is the chief use of an index." — *Sat. rev.*, Oct. 11.

DRAMARD, E. Tables des bulletins et mémoires pub. par le Soc. des Antiquaires de la Morinie. Saint-Omer, 1884. 128 p. 8^o. 3 fr. 50.

GREY, H: Key to the Waverley novels in chronological sequence; with an index of the principal characters. New ed. London, Griffith and Farran, 1884. 136 p. 12^o. 1 s.

GROSSE, R. Register zu Hettner's Litteraturgeschichte des 18ten Jahrh. Braunschweig, Vieweg & Co., 1884. 182 p. 2.50 m.

Index to the PALL MALL gazette, v. 39, Jan. 1–June 30, 1884. London, 1884. 24 p. f^o.

The index, which was prepared for editorial use in the office of the gazette, is sent to journalists, with a circular, from which we extract the following:

"It is not merely a bare record or index of the various articles, reviews, and occasional notes which have appeared in the *Pall Mall gazette*, but all the items of news are classified, and the dates, with reference to pages, are given. Thus, *Accidents* are classified under various headings, such as Carriage, Riding, Shooting, Football, Cycling, Gales, and miscellaneous, with the necessary references to date and page.

"*Egypt*, again, is classified under numerous

sub-headings, and has altogether over 1000 references.

"The index forms a complete chronicle of events for the period over which it extends, enabling an episode or event to be traced with ease and accuracy. The work will be found invaluable in all libraries, and to all politicians, journalists, and others who need a handy reference to the events of the last six months."

PILCHER, E. H., D. D. Index to the *Methodist quarterly review*, incl. the *Methodist mag.* and the *Methodist mag. and quar. review*, 1818–81. N. Y., 1884. 339 p. 8^o.

CROSS-REFERENCES. In "Spon's dictionary of engineering," under the word "Jacquard," reference is made to "Loom," and "Loom" refers to "Weaving machinery," which is not found in the work at all. This specimen of indexing is not uncommon, and shows the necessity of following up these cross references before they are forgotten. — *Weston Flint*.

EXTRA INDEXES. Mr. F. P. Barrett, in a letter to the *London Athenæum*, says: "I venture to ask your assistance in bringing under the notice of publishers of books of reference a suggestion, by adopting which they may, at very slight cost and trouble to themselves, furnish a great convenience to purchasers and users of their books. It is briefly this: To give with all books which contain lists of abbreviations, lists of books referred to by initial or other symbol, and generally any pages which have to be constantly or frequently turned to, two or three copies of such lists or pages on separate leaves, to be held in hand or laid beside the volume when in use. Two examples will show sufficiently what is meant. In the new dictionary of the Philological Society the pronunciation is indicated by a set of symbols of some complexity, and there is inconvenience in having to turn back to the explanatory page at the beginning of the volume each time it is necessary to consult the key. Similarly, in Phillips's 'Dictionary of biographical reference' the works which contain the biographies are indicated after the name of the subject by initials in varying characters of type; here again there is loss of time in turning back to the key-page at the beginning of the volume. The present proposal is that publishers should send out with each copy of such books two or three separate copies of these key-pages in addition to the one in the book, so that persons making frequent references could have them (perhaps mounted on card for preservation) in hand, to avoid the necessity of a constant turning over the leaves. There are, in like manner, many works with which it would be a great comfort to have a loose copy of the index in addition to the one in the volume. It may be objected that these loose copies of key-pages and indexes would be lost. If that were so, the loser would have only himself to thank; but I venture to think that a slight experience of the greater comfort in working with them would lead users of the books to take good care that they should be at hand when required."

Notes and Queries.

TYPE-WRITERS IN CATALOGING.—I have been making some experiments on the Hall type-writer. For making catalog cards, it had seemed that it might, perhaps, offer more convenient and advantageous features than the usual ribbon type-writer (Remington, Caligraph, etc.), particularly as it permits close adjustment to ruled lines, or to any desired width between lines, which the others do not; and also of some change in styles of type, within certain restrictions; matters not possible in the ribbon machines.

I believe that such use of the Hall type-writer might be made in many instances, for the sake of a very plain, readable card or slip; and in the case of sufficient expertness on the part of the one using the machine, full as quickly as by pen in a good cataloging hand. But as a main feature of the Hall is the employment of rubber type, it is not as yet advanced beyond the use of the usual "glyco-aniline" ink, etc., as customary with rubber stamps, with consequent lack of continued brilliancy and permanence; an objectionable item as regards catalog work. There is also more or less lack of uniformity of color in repeated impressions of the same letter, which defect the ribbon machines are free from. The generality of impressions made by the Hall are, as a rule, clearer and more uniform in alignment than in the average work of the ribbon machines.

Below is a sample of some catalog slips of my own devising, of which I have had a few hundred printed lately, and intended to bring to the attention of the meeting at Toronto. I do not imagine they would prove especially useful to any expert catalogers, nor for the average catalog, but they might be good for book-orders, purchase-lists, and the like, for which latter use on my own part they were more particularly planned. Might possibly be of a little help to beginners as enforcing uniformity in work, or

for use of library patrons in making suggestions for purchase, etc.

Of course, the general idea is not new, and you will call to mind, undoubtedly, the Universal Catalog card proposed by Mr. C. Walford, in L. A. U. K. proceedings some years ago, and the somewhat similar slip at Havard, for recommending books on. My improvement (if any) is in leaving the space for entries clear and free, otherwise than the indication no., and in throwing the "key" or designation of entries into the margin. Also in printing in a light tint, so that when filled out the printed parts may be as little noticeable as possible. I admit, however, that the very fact of a set or fixt space for each entry (which seemed called for, as an aid to the possible uninformed user, as indicating details desirable to be supplied, if at command) gives a sprawling appearance to the filled card, which the same entries would not have if made compactly by an expert.

The slip is made 7.5 x 15 cm., but if when filled out, etc., it be a desirable matter to file them in drawers, the right-hand margin ("key") can be cut off, leaving the slip 7.5 x 12.5 cm., or "postal size." Or, further, the edges may be notched near the right-hand end, and then by slipping a rubber band or tying a string over the notches the slips may be bunched in temporary books, or blocks, of from a dozen to fifty or more, for convenient reference; and at the same time be self-index, because of the initial entry occurring at the *left-hand end*.

For this slip I have not found any definite name as yet, unless it be called an Index Slip, or Slip with key. Those at present made are merely on best ledger paper, trimmed to an exact size, after printing, and done in ordinary printing-office work, at a cost of \$3 per thousand. To be supplied economically the form should be electrotyped in sets of 4 or 6, and quantities made at one order, so that the cost would probably not exceed from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per thousand, according to quality and weight of paper.

H: J. CARR.

¹ WARREN, S. E.; C. E.

² A manual of elementary projection drawing, involving three dimensions. . . . In five divisions.

³ 4th ed. rev. ⁴ N. Y. ⁵ John Wiley & Son.

⁶ 1873 [1861] ⁷ 10 + 123 p. ⁸ 16 pl. ⁹ D.

¹⁰ cloth. ¹¹ \$1.50. ¹²

¹³

(H J C; 94 = 1874.)

- ¹ Auth. or Ed.
- ² Title.
- ³ Edition.
- ⁴ Place.
- ⁵ Publisher.
- ⁶ Date.
- ⁷ Pp. or Vol.
- ⁸ Notes, Ill., etc.
- ⁹ Size.
- ¹⁰ Binding.
- ¹¹ Price.
- ¹² Remarks.
- ¹³ No.

PRINTED CATALOG HEADINGS.—Would it be a good thing to have a printed list of catalog headings, particularly such as are synonymous, etc., so that by simply checking the list the cataloguer would have a prominent reminder of the usage of his catalog, etc.? Wasn't that suggested and partially carried out, but given up, by Mr. Bowker? Is any one at work on such a thing? Would it be a valuable thing if, in addition, the usage of a few of the best catalogues (printed) and books of reference, such as the Britannica, etc., were indicated? Would not such a list be useful to readers as well as to cataloguers, to use in connection, for instance, with catalogues which are poorly supplied with cross references?

W. K. STETSON.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Chapters for the times, by a Berkshire farmer, 3 pts., Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., office of the *Valley gleaner*, 1884, 87 p. O, is by J. O. Sargent, of Lenox.—*Bost. d. adv.*

Essay toward an history of the ancient jurisdiction of the Marshalsea, London, 1812, 8°, 47 p., was by Burton Morice. See *Bibliographer*, June, p. 22.

Legal argument on the statute 1st William and Mary, chapter 18, London, 1812, 8°, 75 p., was by T. Denman. See *Bibliographer*, June, p. 23.

Observations on a letter by J. Eardley, Eardley-Wilmot, London, 1820, 8°, 23 p., was by Prof. Andrew Amos. See *Bibliographer*, June, p. 23.

Loammi N. Hurlbut, M.D., anagram of J. Hammond Trumbull, used in a series of papers in the *Independent*, entitled "Limbus librorum."—*J. H. T.*

Paul Vassili, ps. in *La société de Berlin*.—The original author was the Empress's former French reader, Gérard, who used to write regularly to Gambetta. These letters were found among Gambetta's papers by his literary executor, editress of the *Nouvelle revue*. For effect certain personal sketches made by an Alsatian named Weiss were worked in, while the editor, with the aid of a former secretary of legation, Otto von Loë, harmonized the parts and gave the whole literary finish.—*Nation*, Sept. 11, p. 223.

Scaeva, ps. of Isaac W. Stuart, of Charter Oak fame, son of Moses Stuart, of Andover.—J. Edmonds, in "Hartford in the olden time," Hartford, 1853, O.

Stephen Yorke, ps. of Miss Linskill in "Tales of the North Riding." She is also author of "Between the heather and the northern sea."—*Ath.*

Errata. On p. 164 for *Harry Laurettes* read *Henry Lunettes* (see Roorbach, 1858, p. 8, and the title-page of an edition published in 1863, by Lippincott. For *Nessmak* read *Nessmuk*.—*J. Edmonds*.

General Notes.

The CINCINNATI Public Library, remarks Petzholdt, in its zeal for the accommodation of the public does not confine itself, as is the usual practice, to an annual or quarterly list of additions, but issues one every month, with an annual index that gives a connected view of the whole year's growth.

PHILA.—New departure in library management. At a meeting of subscribers to the Mutual Library, a board of managers, composed almost exclusively of ladies, was elected for the selection of books and general conduct of the library. Sub-committees were appointed on five principal classes: Fictional literature; Biography and Travels; History, Religion, and Science; Belles lettres, Poetry and Juveniles; Periodicals.—*Phila. North American*.

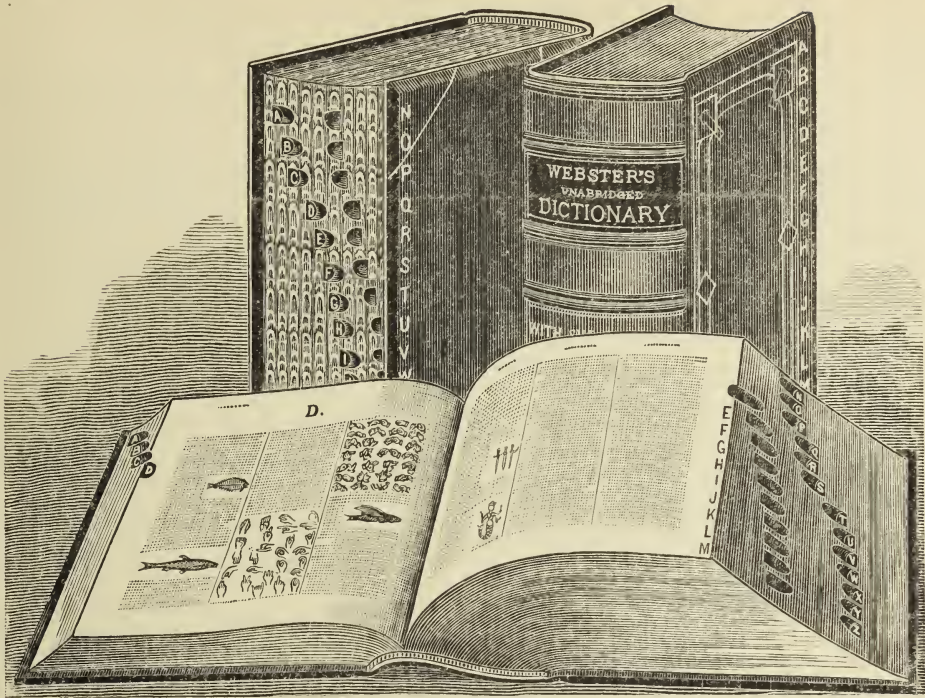
MR. MACFIE, of Dregghorn Castle, Colinton, Edinburgh, desires to inform librarians that he is willing, upon receipt of postage, to dispatch to public institutions copies of "Copyright and patents," a work of 1118 pages, bound in two volumes. It gives an accurate history of the nature and history of the claims of authors for right of possession in their printed works. In order that the postage may be estimated, Mr. Macfie states that vol. i. weighs 20 ounces, and vol. ii. a little less than 30 ounces.

THE trustees of the R. I. Hospital Library Association (Bp. Clark, Rev. Mr. Woodbury, Mr. C. E. Carpenter, Gov. Hoppin, and others), believing that no more appropriate use could be named for applying their funds, which have been accumulating for more than twenty years, voted to place the amount (\$1909) in the hands of the Public Library trustees for the purpose of securing this collection. This was accordingly done, and the smallness of the balance necessary to make up the full price of the collection (\$2000) renders the transaction something like a gift of the books to the library.

NEWCASTLE, ENG. — The opening of the Public Library is the first occasion on which royalty has visited any of the libraries established under the Libraries Acts. The lending department was opened in 1880, and since then over a million volumes have been issued for home reading, while the number of visitors to the magazine and news rooms is over 1700 daily. During the whole of this period only sixteen volumes have been lost.

On the same day on which the lending department was opened the foundation stone of the present building was laid. It is a handsome structure, and the main room on the first floor, which is intended for the reference department, is a beautiful apartment, 130 ft. long.

The number of volumes already contained in the two departments of the library is about 50,000. The lending department, on the ground floor, is fitted with the indicator, and the arrangements throughout are of the most efficient kind.—*London Athenæum*.



Patented Nov. 20, 1877.

Denison's Reference Index.

BY E. A. MAC.

"THE greatest improvement in book-binding made in a hundred years," is what Mr. Robert J. Burdette says of the Reference Index, and believing it to be true, when asked to write an advertisement of it for the *Library journal*, I thought that display in so intrinsically attractive and interesting a subject might well be dispensed with. What is to be said will be said in as plain a matter-of-fact way as possible, and I hope those who are constitutionally opposed to reading advertisements will shelve their prejudices and read what I shall write.

The Reference Index is the most perfect index.

It enables one to turn to any letter or subject with a single motion.

1st. If the book is lying with the front cover up and it is desired to open to any word beginning with D, pass the finger under that letter on the cover into the cutting beneath it, and the book is instantly opened up to the position of the volume shown open in the illustration.

2d. From this position one turns in the same way to any letter from E to M.

3d. To turn to any letter visible in the cuttings, as A to D or N to Z, place the thumb on the letter in the cutting, then grasp the adjacent leaves with the fingers, and the book is opened as before at a single motion.

The cuttings are colored, and the letters, or abbreviations in the cuttings, are gold on thin black leather, so that the Index proves an ornament, not a blemish to the book.

It saves a large part of the time consumed in consulting books of reference, preserves them by reducing the handling, and will outlast even the best leather bindings.

This Index is best and most cheaply applied in the original printing and binding of the book.

It is of especial value and importance on Library Catalogues, and special terms will be made libraries printing new catalogues, as when thus applied the expense is trifling.

But this is incidental to our principal object in writing this essay, which is to urge the application of Denison's Reference Index to all the reference books in libraries. The cost per volume when applied completely by hand is necessarily very much more than when done in the original printing and binding.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 9.

DECEMBER, 1884

NO. 12.

C: A. CUTTER, *Editor*.

Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass.

Remittances and orders for subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, 31 & 32 Park Row (P. O. Box 943), New York. Remittances should be made by draft on New York, P. O. order, or registered letter.

WE said last October, "Happy is the library that has funds of its own and is not dependent on the pittance grudgingly doled out to it by an indifferent city government." Perhaps we overestimated the advantages of private generosity, but our foreboding as to the treatment which public libraries are to receive from municipal governments during the present hard times are unhappily justified by late events in Newton, Mass. Two years ago Mr. Read left some money the income of which was to be used in the purchase of books for the Public Library. The city fathers immediately reduced the appropriations by \$500. The income of the Read Fund was \$340. The friends of the Library began to wonder whether the legacy had been an unmixed benefit. Their doubt was removed this year, when the City Council, having got into the habit of reductions, cut the appropriations down \$500 more.

This time, however, the Read Fund could not alone be used as a pretext, and a lively attack was made upon the character of the books purchased. The directors were blamed for "buying so much rubbish—old theological books and the like that nobody cares about reading." A councilman complained that he had scanned the list of accessions published weekly in the newspapers and "failed to find books of any interest or value to a person of ordinary literary taste." Immediately there was a protest. A correspondent wrote to the *Graphic* that neither librarian, superintendent, nor directors chose the books alone, but that they were assisted by persons engaged in special lines of work or investigation; he had given such assistance himself. "A young student" called attention in the *Journal* to the value of the works on chemistry, zoology, astronomy, geology and medicine. The Rev. F. B. Horn-

brooke, after showing that about one thirteenth of the books in the library are theological, using that word in the broadest possible sense, declares that the aim of a public library is "to satisfy as far as possible the demands that may be made, not to-day or to-morrow, but in the course of years by every lover of knowledge or reasonable literary gratification in the community. Many people prefer fiction, and fiction is supplied out of all proportion to everything else. Many are interested in science, in the fine arts, in history; their interest deserves, and has recognition. So if a portion of the community likes 'theological rubbish' it has a right to have its liking satisfied by a reasonable proportion of such 'rubbish.' And it may be assumed that one thirteenth of the community have an interest some time in their lives for such things, even if members of the Common Council do not."

Some other letters appeared on the same side. On the other hand ** defended the action of the City Council on the ground that the buying committee instead of being alive to the demands of the general reading and tax-paying public seem to ignore them and their tastes almost entirely. The public ask for a fish, and the censors of the library give them a stone; they ask for light reading, entertaining reading, refreshing reading, and instead they have hurled at them books which might as well have lumbered on the publishers' shelves. The people's "urgent and unsatisfied desire of to-day is for more light literature, more novels and more copies of them. Instead of buying one or two copies of the new fresh and healthy novels that are weekly published," the committee should procure twenty copies of each, so that the public can have them when they are fresh and not when they are six months old.

This is an exceedingly interesting statement. Hitherto, the complaint of the tax-payer has always been that so much rubbish, meaning fiction, was bought; that the people's money was wasted in providing mere amusement. Fiction has always been spoken of apologetically, and friends of libraries have said much about "elevating the character" of popular reading. Eulogium of a city library has always made great use of

the phrases, "judicious selection," "standard books," "works of permanent value." Is it possible that all this is to be changed? Are we approaching a new era, in which the free library's greatest glory shall be to have taken the business out of the hands of the circulating libraries and continued it upon a larger scale? Some years ago it seemed for a time as if this was the ideal of certain city libraries. Then there was a cry of halt, a pause, and an advance for a time in another direction under more severe leadership. Has the reaction against this puritanism already set in? Or is **'s letter only the last wail of expiring frivolity? We look to the future with curiosity.

COMPLAINT is made that the Bibliothèque Nationale has only 80,000 francs a year to buy the publications of all Europe. "What can Herr Delisle, however experienced he may be in his profession, do with such a sum as that?" It certainly is small; some of our American libraries have as much; but it must be remembered that they have almost the whole past to buy from as well as the present; whereas the French National Library has already accumulated over two million volumes of the publications of the past.

In a notice of Michel's "Correspondance inédite de Mallet du Pan, publiée d'après les manuscrits conservés aux archives de Vienne," M. Jules Flammermont bears testimony in the *Revue critique* to the liberality with which the Director General of the Imperial Archives, Herr Arneth, administers his trust. He speaks of having received fifty or more pages of curious extracts from documents, and of noticing, when he was at Vienna, that the archivists had more questions by letter than from visitors. This shows the spirit of a true librarian, who will always wish to have his library as extensively used as possible, whether it consist of manuscripts or printed works. In this spirit was the declaration of the librarian whose manuscript of Jordanes was burned in Mommsen's study, that he should not be deterred by that from lending the treasures of the library under his charge to any great scholar who needed them, apparently esteeming it better to lose one or two than to preserve them all unused. In regard to his course there might be two opinions, but certainly no one could object to Arneth's.

THE CO-OPERATIVE INDEX TO PERIODICALS FOR 1885.

THE monthly issue of the Co-operative Index to Periodicals, which has formed a supplement to the *Library journal* since March, 1883, has not proved entirely satisfactory either to editors or users. It is proposed, therefore, to try the experiment, throughout 1885, of issuing it as a quarterly (giving but four alphabets a year), and extending it to cover, as far as co-operators will volunteer, all the periodicals included in Mr. Poole's volume. The quarterly will be included in the *Library journal* subscription price. This course has been taken in consultation with Mr. Poole, who proposes to make the supplement to his own work not annual, but five-yearly. The following letter from Mr. Fletcher explains itself:

"I am ready to do my share in the proposed extension of the Co-operative Index, though it will involve a considerable increase in my work. I already have to do a good deal of 'punching' of laggard volunteers, and with the squad doubled, I fear this duty will become arduous, unless (vain hope!) some way can be devised of making them all toe the mark without punching.

"I have made a list below of the periodicals that must find indexers to make the list complete as proposed. A few are included which have had indexers, but which, for one reason or another, must now be re-assigned.

"Academy.

All the Year Round.

American.

American Antiquarian.

American Architect.

American Catholic Quarterly.

American Church Review.

American Journal of Science.

American Law Review.

Argosy.

Art Journal.

Banker's Magazine (L.).

Banker's Magazine (N. Y.).

Belgravia.

Bibliotheca Sacra.

Brit. and For. Evangelical Review.

Church Quarterly.

Congregationalist.

Critic.

Dial (Chic.).

Eclectic Magazine.

Field Naturalist.

English Illustrated.

Gentleman's Magazine, n. s.

Good Words.

Granite Monthly.

Harper's Magazine.
 Irish Monthly.
 Iron and Steel Institute Journal.
 Journal of Christian Philosophy.
 Journal of Franklin Institute.
 Journal of Speculative Philosophy.
 Journal of Statistical Society.
 Kansas City Review.
 Leisure Hour.
 Library Journal.
 Literary World (Bost.).
 Literary World (Lond.).
 London Quarterly Review.
 London Society.
 Lutheran Quarterly.
 Methodist Quarterly.
 Mind.
 Modern Review.
 Month.
 New England Hist. and Geneal. Register.
 Pennsylvania Mag. of History and Biography.
 Portfolio (Hamerton's).
 Presbyterian Review.
 Reformed Quarterly.
 Reliquary.
 Saturday Review.
 Sidereal Messenger.
 Spectator.
 Sunday Magazine.
 Tinsley's Magazine.
 Unitarian Review.

"Any one willing to undertake any of these ought to send me his name, with a list of four or five of these periodicals, from which one or two may be assigned to him. This should be done *at once*.

"And it must be distinctly understood that I cannot undertake this increased work unless I receive the material in small and frequent instalments. Hence I must require all the indexers, as before, to 'index the new numbers of magazines *immediately on their appearance*, and send in the slips to the editor at once, except in the case of weeklies, when all the slips written in a month may be sent together, not later than the 25th day of the month.'

"It is to be hoped that most of those who, last year, indexed some of the above-named periodicals for the contemplated biennial supplement to Poole's Index, will undertake to do the same work, from month to month, for the proposed quarterly.

"And I must request any who have written me (as several have) offering to collaborate in this work to repeat their offers now in definite form in connection with the above list.

"W. I. FLETCHER."

"AMHERST COLLEGE, AMHERST, MASS."

THE SELECTION OF BOOKS FOR THE NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

[THIS is part of the reply of Miss Hannah P. James, the librarian, to the letter of ** to which we have editorially alluded.]

From The Newton Journal.

. . . That the recent lists have not been quite up to the usual standard in interest, has been owing solely to a want of means to purchase the newest books as they were issued, so that we have been obliged to insert titles of a less popular class, which have not been noticed heretofore, but have been in the Library several months. . . .

[Miss James then examines the list objected to by ** and shows that some of the heavier books were gifts, that some of the others were bought for the use of two Natural History Societies, composed of enthusiastic young students sure to use them, and the rest, if her experience goes for anything, are equally likely to be read.]

Now with regard to **'s plea for twenty copies of each wholesome popular novel. . . . To furnish the Library with 20 copies each of 48 novels we would have to spend \$753.40. Would it be quite fair though to confine the twenty copy system to the adult fiction alone? Ought not the children to have their full share of duplicates? \$1000 would hardly satisfy such a demand, and how would the tax-payers of Newton like that? \$1000 worth of fiction a year for the city of Newton would furnish a singular item in the list of expenses. One important matter in connection with this flood of fiction did not apparently occur to **. The Library would have to be enlarged indefinitely to hold all the duplicates, for when most novels are a year old their course is run, and they repose quietly upon the shelves. . . . What does a Public Library stand for in a community? Is it intended as an opposition establishment to the Circulating Library, wherein fiction is furnished in unlimited quantities, free to all, or is it one of the great working forces for the uplifting and educating of the community? The answer to that question must determine whether the books for the Library are properly selected or not. It would be well if ** could spend a day in the Library and listen to the constant calls upon the librarians for all kinds of information, from all parts of the city:—a teacher is hunting up some troublesome point in history; a minister some reference for his sermon; a student some problems in chemistry; an artist for some pretty bit to copy; an essayist, a verse of poetry that will be appropriate; a Sunday-school teacher a pithy anecdote for his class; a mother something that will tell her what to do for the sick child; a reading club, an interesting and instructive book; a boy with a hobby for collecting coins, some work on numismatics; and so on forever, the wants, thank God, are interminable, and all the book committee and the librarians want is plenty of suitable books whereby to answer all demands. But would the sixteen extra copies of novels

help to solve these problems? Or would the patrons of the Library who came for the "bread" of knowledge find their hunger satisfied by \$1000 worth of fiction a year? The books for the library are all bought with a purpose. The multitudinous wants of the public are known and considered, and in so far as the appropriations allow, they are supplied. A reasonable per cent. of both adult and juvenile fiction is as much a necessity as is a good supply of the more solid and enduring works of literature and science, but that the larger proportion of our purchases should be of such an ephemeral nature, seems not to be in accordance with the dictates of reason, or for the highest good of the community.

To the complaint made in the Common Council that "the published lists have furnished nothing for a person of ordinary literary tastes," I would say, that there are times even when "persons of ordinary literary tastes" need something besides a work of fiction. Such an one wishes to build an house and sends for a work on Domestic Architecture to give him hints as to his plan; he is planting his garden and wants the last new book on vegetables; his horse isn't quite well and he would consult a book on farriery; he is thinking of making a Western trip and wishes to read up on the country; or he is going to Europe—for persons of *very* ordinary ability go there—and he wishes to make the most of his vacation by studying thoroughly beforehand about the places he means to visit. He would complain with reason if the Library failed to give him something of the information he desires. . . . It is a matter of great regret that the desire for retrenchment should have deducted a sum, so small when considered as an addition to the taxes, but so large when taken from the amount to be spent for works of lasting value in the Newton Free Library.

NEW YORK FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

From The N. Y. Tribune.

THE fourth annual report of the trustees of the New York Free Circulating Library shows gratifying results. The institution is young and still comparatively small. The number of volumes in the main library at No. 49 Bond St. being only 10,424, but the number of readers is now 13,671, an increase of 2,170 over the number of last year, and the circulation, which was 81,233 last year has this year been 95,296. This is equivalent to over nine drawings of every book in the library, during the year; and yet in that time only three books have been lost. The library is open on Sundays from 4 to 9 p. m., and the average number of books given out on that day is 133. In the class of books drawn there is a slight improvement. The percentage of fiction and juvenile books drawn last year was 70, this year 68. The reading-room was open 352 days in the year, and the total number of readers was 30,190, the daily average being 86. The Ottendorfer Branch Library, at 135 Second Ave., the gift of the late Mrs. Ottendorfer, was re-

ceived by the trustees on June 10. It has a fine building with accommodations for 15,000 volumes, a large and well-lighted reading-room, and a smaller room for students consulting books of reference. The branch library has 4,784 books in English, and 4035 in German. The only thing lacking is an adequate fund for the current expenses and growth of the library. The expenses of the year were \$7,986.35. The subscriptions amounted to \$6,646.76. The trustees invite every one who may be interested in this enterprise to visit the library and see how it is conducted and used. At the same time they appeal for gifts of money, that they may enlarge their work and extend its benefits as far as possible. The treasurer is J. Pierpont Morgan, No. 23 Wall St. The membership dues are only \$10 annually, and as the society is incorporated members incur no liability. Applications for membership may be sent to William Greenough, Secretary New York Free Circulating Library No. 49 Bond St.

THE FLETCHER FREE LIBRARY.

RESOLUTIONS of the Trustees, at their meeting, Nov. 4, *Whereas*, The Board of Aldermen . . . has reduced the appropriation for the support of the Fletcher Free Library considerably below the average amount of former years . . . and *Whereas*, The sum allowed for the current year is now exhausted . . . and *Whereas*, The Librarian, in consideration of the embarrassment in which the Trustees are thus placed, and in order to relieve the Library from the complications that might arise from his continuance in office, has voluntarily sent in to the Trustees his resignation; therefore be it *Resolved*, That the Trustees . . . feel constrained to accept the resignation of Mr. Rogers from and after the first of November, 1884, and hereby declare the Library closed until further notice. *Resolved*, That during his ten years of service as Librarian, Mr. Rogers has been a laborious and faithful servant of the Library and the public; that he has each year by his own exertions added largely to the money value and the usefulness of the Library; that by his obliging disposition and his fondness for research he has made the Library a source of information on all subjects, accessible to all seekers; that largely owing to his aid the Library has been an efficient ally of the public schools and other literary institutions of the city; that he has given wise and kindly assistance in the choice of their reading to young and undisciplined readers; and that in these and other ways he has effectively co-operated with the Trustees in their endeavors to make the Fletcher Free Library an intellectual and moral benefit to all classes of our citizens. *Resolved*, That while we feel compelled to dispense with the further services of Mr. Rogers in connection with our Library, we commend him to other Boards and Institutions, as a competent and efficient Librarian, enthusiastically devoted to his profession and thoroughly versed in all its duties and requirements.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A CHALLENGE.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
DEPARTMENT OF AMERICAN HISTORY.
ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1884.

To the Editor of the *Library Journal* :

SIR : By the leading article in your paper for October, I perceive that you have been imposed on by a person calling himself " Professor Coit," who seems to have induced you to believe that it was he who gave an address on Library Evolution at the opening of the Sage Library in West Bay City in January last.

Now, I could bring you at least fifteen hundred able-bodied West Bay citizens to testify that they saw and heard me deliver that very address at the time and place aforesaid. I don't know where Professor Coit lives ; but if you will kindly inform me where a friend of mine could find him, I shall have the pleasure of sending him a challenge, not only for having thus beguiled the innocent mind of an editor, but for having perfidiously stolen my thunder.

MOSES COIT TYLER.

[We decline to furnish the information required, believing the practice of duelling to be highly prejudicial to the public good and likely to impede the advance of that civilization which libraries are designed to promote.—ED. L. J.]

Library Economy and History.

DEANE, (T. N.) & SON, *Architects*. National Museum and Library, Dublin. (Plate and description in *Builder*, Oct. 31.)

Total sum £122,000 ; the library to hold 200,000 v., general and special reading rooms, binders' and librarians' rooms. " The library consists of two large and two minor book stores, with reading room in centre. The access to books is so arranged that no inconvenience can occur to readers by the attendants having to pass them in procuring books. Care has been taken to provide easy means of access, complete lighting and ventilation, and simple arrangements for heating." Unfortunately the plans are on a small scale ; they do not suggest either good light or convenient access.

FAVRE. Sur la classification des sciences. (In *ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES. Comptes rendus hebdom.*, no. 6.)

GRAESSEL, A. Die sechste allgemeine Versammlung der American Library Association. (In *Centralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen*, Sept.-Oct., p. 412-418.)

KAY, J. Taylor. The classification of literature. (Pages 624-9 of *Nineteenth century*, Oct.)

" A scheme of classification was issued in 1876 by Mr. Melvil Dewey, lately of Amherst College, Mass., and now of Columbia College, N. Y., which is admirably adapted for general

use. I have formed this opinion after twenty-seven years' official experience in libraries. It is scientifically arranged, elastic yet stringent, simple and understandable by the meanest capacity. In the college library with which I am connected the classification consists of fourteen classes and ninety-three sections, carefully arranged by the co-operation of the professors of the various subjects. It has worked well, and a boy of sixteen readily understands it. In a college library with various faculties, and various departments of each, classification is of course essentially necessary. I am bold enough to suppose, in this instance, that what is best for a college student is good for an ordinary student. In comparing the college classification with Mr. Dewey's, I have found his system more scientific and perfect ; and the experience I have gained in applying test after test during the last seven years has warranted me in coming to the conclusion that it is the classification, above all others which should be adopted for general use."

LOZZI, C. Ordinamento delle biblioteche speciali e universali. (In *Il bibliofilo*, luglio.)

PFLUGK-HARTTUNG, J. v. Iter Italicum. Stuttgart, W. Kohlhammer, 18-84. 2 pt. 8°. 25 m.

Contains notices of many hundred Italian libraries, including many Sicilian and Sardinian.

REHATSEK, E. Did the Arabs really burn the Alexandrian Library ? (Pages 208-212 of the *Indian antiquary*, Bombay, 1884, July.)

Reply to J. D. Bate's article in the *Indian antiquary*, April, p. 102-108.

SAWYER FREE LIBRARY, *Gloucester, Mass.* Outline of history and dedication, July 1, 1884 ; sermon, press notices, etc. Gl., 1884. 96 p. + view and facsimile of seal. O.

SUGDEN, W., AND SON, *Architects*. The Nicholson Institute, Leek, Eng. (In *Builder*, Oct. 18.)

Description, plan and view. Includes a library. " Every precaution has been taken against fire. The floors throughout are of iron and concrete, paved solidly with thick wooden blocks, laid parquet-wise in bitumen ; and on each floor are hydrants with leather buckets and branch pipes and hose, slung on rings and chains ready for immediate connexion. The ventilation has had special attention. Fresh air supplies abound."

Das alte u. neue Bibliotheksgebäude zu WOLFENBÜTTEL. (In *Wochenblatt für Architekten*, no. 16, 17.)

Der Neubau der Bibliothek zu WOLFENBÜTTEL. (In *Deutsche Bauzeitung*, no. 65-68.)

Abstracts of and extracts from reports.

Carnegie Free Library, Dunfermline. 1st annual report. Total 12, 282 ; issues 62,823.

Chicago, P. L. Added, 12,972 ; total, 110,000 ; issued, home use, 429, 313 ; ref. dep't., 175,360 ; visits to reading room, where are 425 periodicals, 603,302.

Kansas State Lib. (Biennial report of H. J. Dennis, libn. Added 2365 v.; total 20,906). "The whole stock of Supreme Court Reports was formerly kept in the cellar of the east wing, and at the time of the removal there were about \$15,000 worth of them. These were all placed in the vault attached to the library, where they are dry, and safe from fire and loss. The removal was fortunate for the State, for had these books remained in the cellar at least one-half of them would have been destroyed by the flooding, which occurred soon after the books were brought up. . . .

"Instead of the old matting, that used to respond to every footfall with a cloud of dust, the floors are covered with cool and (generally) clean linoleum. . . .

"All the world over there are more or less kleptomaniacs among the bibliomaniacs. The disease spreads in all seasons of the year, and in all climates, with equal facility. Persons exposed to old libraries containing many rare books, filled with choice plates and illustrations, seem most liable to the contagion. The symptoms of the disease are so variable that it is difficult to detect it, and it often requires long and patient watching to make the proper diagnosis. It may be chronic in the least suspected individual. The mild mannered gentleman of middle age, with a bald head, whose language is precise and cultivated, and who is a zealous student of some scientific specialty, may be in the worst stages of the malady, and the librarian not know it until too late. Suddenly he finds a volume of a valuable set gone; here and there from others he will miss a valuable plate or illustration, which has been neatly extracted; a volume in choice binding will be missing—and so will be the specialist. This is but one specimen of the bookworm, that destroys more than he devours. Nothing approaching a specific has ever been discovered for this devastating disease. Probably the nearest to it is detection, trial, conviction and speedy execution. Four volumes have been taken from the library during the past two years, *without leave*.

"To catalogue a library, great or small is unquestionably the most important and difficult work a librarian is called upon to do. In communicating with other librarians as to the plan of the catalogue, etc., the *importance of starting right* was constantly impressed upon me. The plan must be comprehensive, elastic, based upon scientific principles, so as to receive the benefit of all possible aid, in doubtful cases, from the work of experts in cataloguing, and permanent in its character, that the work once done may never be lost. The assistance of an expert was indispensable, and I congratulate myself, and all interested in the library, on having secured the services of Mr. A. W. Tyler, for some years connected with the Astor Library, subsequently Librarian of the Johns Hopkins University Library, and still later Librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, whose experience in library work, knowledge of books, and skill in cataloguing and classifying them, have been amply shown in his work here. The plan we have adopted is the

Dictionary Card Catalogue, by authors and subjects, (and in the case of fiction and poetry, by title,) all under one alphabetic arrangement.

"The classification and ultimate arrangement of this part of the library will be according to the plan of Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, of the Philadelphia Public Library, which is one of the latest and best systems of classifications that has been presented. This plan has been commonly followed in the catalogues and libraries of France, and of the Continent generally; and in the arrangement of its books on the shelves a system not very different is now practiced at the British Museum.

"I am frequently asked the question: "When will the catalogue be printed?"

"In the case of a circulating library, of course a printed catalogue is a necessity, and in that case when to print is merely a question of ability to print; but in the case of a consulting library, the reader must come to the library to consult the books, and I can see no reason why he cannot then as well consult the catalogue also. My judgment is that the catalogue we have now nearly completed will supply every want in that regard, and that the cost of printing a catalogue now might much better be applied to the purchase of new books. It has been estimated by competent authority that had all the libraries in the United States individually printed new catalogues so long ago as 1881, the cost would have been more than \$5,000,000. Undoubtedly the greater part of this large sum could be vastly better invested in the purchase of new books for the libraries."

The *Nottingham (Eng.) Free P. L.s* issue a card, which states separately for the central lending and reference libraries and each branch, the stock of books, the annual issues, the daily average issues, the number of periodicals on the tables, the annual attendance. The total is, stock 38,830; issues 23,3239; attendance 750,000.

Bibliography.

BENEDETUCCI, Cl. Biblioteca recanatese. Fasc. 1-5. Recanati, 1884. 160 p. 8°.

HAILLANT, N. Bibliog. vosgienne, 1883. Epinal, Ve Durand et fils, 1884. 87 p. 8°. 250 fr. 463 nos., of which 22 are on Jeanne d'Arc.

HEINEMANN, W. Essay towards a bibliography of Marlowe's *Dr. Faustus*. London, E. Stock, 1884. 30 p. 12°.

Republished from the *Bibliographer*.

KLINCKSIECK, C. Catalogue d'une collection de thèses publiées dans les Pays-Bas. 1: Droit. Paris, 1884. 8°. 2 fr.

MANNO, B. A. Elenco provvisorio cronologico dei giornali di Torino 1645-1883. Torino, 1883. 78 p. 8° (100 copies.)

NEUER Versuch eines Literaturverzeichnisses zur schweizerischen Reformationsgeschichte,

1521-32. Zürich, Meyer & Zeller, 1884. 8°. 2.50 m.

REUSCH, F. H.: Der Index der verbotenen Bücher; ein Beitrag zur Kirchen- und Literaturgeschichte. 1r Bd. Bonn, Cohen, 1883. 12+624 p. O.

Bibliotheca VONDELIANA; catalogus van boekenwerken van en over Joost van Vondel bijeenverzameld door wijlen Mr. A. D. de Vries Az., aan de Bibliotheek der Univ. van Amsterdam ten geschenke gegeven. Amst., 1884. 32 p. 8°. fl. O. 30.

G. B. BENVENUTI's "I tramways, note giuridiche, Firenze, 1884," 8+403 p., 8°, has an "appendice bibliografica."

Axel GUSTAFSON's "Foundation of death, a study of the drink question, Boston, 1884," D, \$2., contains (pp. 499-562), a bibliografy of over 2000 titles, arranged by countries and sub-arranged chronologically.

W. SEELMANN's "Valentin und Namelos, Norden, Soltau, 1884," 60+138 p., 8°, 5m., contains a "Bibliographie des Romans Valentin und Orson."

Indexes.

LEPAIGE. Table par ordre alphabétique des noms de famille contenus dans le dictionnaire du Maine, 1r et 2d volume. Le Mans, Monnoyer, 1884. 58 p. 8°.

STEIN, H. Table des travaux de la Revue de géographie, v. 1-13. Paris, Ch. Delgrave, 1884. 32 p. 8°.

J. H. HICKCOX, 906 M Street, Washington, D. C., proposes to issue in December the first number of a journal, to be continued monthly, and to contain a complete current catalogue of the publications of the United States Government, with notices of legislation and government regulations affecting the interests of the book trade generally. Titles will be given in full, with collations, and arranged under the several offices of issue. The subscription for one year will be one dollar, payable in advance.

Catalogs and Cataloging.

Bibliothèque de MARIE-ANTOINETTE aux Tuileries; catal. authentique pub. d'après un ms. de la Bib. Nat., avec une introd. par E.-Q.-B. [E. Quentin Bauchart]. Paris, Morgand, 1884. 30+184 p. 12° 300 cop., 10 fr.; 25 cop. on china paper, 20 fr.

"L'apparition de ce catalogue est appelée à produire une certaine impression dans le monde des bibliophiles, où l'on s'est trop habitué à ne juger l'infortunée reine que d'après les livres qu'elle possédait au petit Trianon. Il suffira d'un rapide examen pour se convaincre que la Bibliothèque des Tuileries, sur laquelle le publiciste Millin s'est exprimé en termes élogieux,

au moment du sequestre ordonné par la Convention, était digne de la femme qui protégea Chamfort et Delille, aida au retour de Voltaire, sut deviner le génie de Gluck et porta si noblement la couronne de reine et de martyre." —*Advertisement.*

BULLETIN des bibliothèques et des archives, pub. sous les auspices du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique. Paris, H. Champion, 1884. 8°.

Monthly; 18 francs a year.

HIRZEL, Salomon. Verzeichniss eines Goethe-Bibliothek; hrsg. von L.: Hirzel. Lpz., Hirzel, 1884. 8+215 p. 8° 3 m.

In 1848, 1862, and 1874, S. Hirzel published lists of his rich Goethe collection. They were given to friends but not sold; the few copies that have got into auctions sold at enormous prices. In 1877 he gave the collection to the Leipzig University Library. The present catalogue includes additions which are also to be given to the University. It is warmly praised by the *Literarisches Centralblatt*, col. 1430.

NOTE sur la rédaction des catalogues de mss. Paris, 1884. 20 p. 8°.

RUSSELL LIBRARY and WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, Middletown, Conn. Class list for literature, with appendix: Books of all time, by F. Leyboldt and L. E. Jones, also Bulletin of new books added to the Russell Library, 1882-84. Middletown, 1884. 64+76+39+[1]+6, also advertising leaves at the beginning and end.

"The list contains the works of the authors and works about the authors mentioned in *Books of all time*, where will be found notes showing the authors' characteristics." The pamphlet is put together by W. K. Stetson, who is librarian of both libraries (the only case of double librarianship in this country that has come to our knowledge) and here gives the first public product of his well-known love for co-operation.

UNIVERSITY of CAL. Catalogue of the loan book exhibition, May 26-31. Sacramento, 1884. 96 p. O.

Contains List of contributors, Opening address by Prof. Albert S. Cook, a good catalog, arranged by countries and sub-arranged by years, index of printers and publishers, of binders, of authors.

Dr. K. KOCHENDORFFER asserts in the August no. of the *Preuss. Jahrbücher* (Ein Gesamtkatalog der deutschen Bibliotheken) that a general catalog will never be possible unless the cards are to be printed, as is done at Kassel. Dr. Hartwig testifies in the *Centralblatt* to the advantages of printing, but thinks it too costly to apply to old, large libraries, though not too expensive for cataloging the additions.

Of the new PRINCETON subject-catalog, by Mr. F. Vinton, Mr. C. A. Dana says in the *Sun* that it is "a notable achievement in an art which has made rapid progress during the past ten years,

and which is now employing the efforts of a good many clever men. The public," he says, "derives an immense benefit from the friendly rivalry of those workers in the libraries, each pursuing what he regards as the true scientific principle in the cataloging of books. As a means of quick and convenient transportation to the desired knowledge, the best catalogues of to-day are as superior to their predecessors of a dozen years or more ago as the steam-engine is to the old stage-coach.

"In some important respects Mr. Vinton's work at Princeton goes beyond anything previously accomplished. He has classified the contents of a great library according to subjects, thus forming a dictionary or index to general literature as far as it is represented in the Princeton collection. This topical arrangement requires comprehensive intelligence, and careful research to a degree which few who use the catalogue will be able to appreciate fully. Readers who want to know what books a certain author has written have no difficulty in getting the information. Readers and students who are after the bibliography of a given subject are by no means so well provided with guides. The endeavors of catalogue-makers are at this time specially directed to the development of the subject-catalogue, and the improvement of the schemes of classification. In compactness, in simplicity of title arrangement, and in the use of cross-references to an extent that is adequate without being burdensome, the new Princeton catalogue is worthy of the highest praise.

"We wish to call particular attention to the value of this catalogue as a work of general reference. It is something more than a guide for the benefit of those who make use of the library at Princeton. Ignoring the alcove and shelf numbers, it is an index to general literature which will prove of vast assistance to anybody who is following a special line of study or investigation. Its usefulness in this respect is limited only by the boundaries of the Princeton library, which contains not less than sixty thousand volumes. The ideal subject-catalogue, covering the whole range of human knowledge, is a thing of the far future; Mr. Vinton's work is a very important step toward it."

Gustav TOEPKE's *Die Matrikel d. Univ. Heidelberg*. Heidelberg, 1884, 76+697 p., 8°, 25 m., contains (p. 655-70) the catalog of books in the university library in 1396, and (p. 678-95) the accession-catalog, 1396-1432.

FULL NAMES. J: Mullin Batten (Reminiscences of two years in the U. S. navy); J: Russel Quinan (Medical annals of Baltimore); W: H: Rideing (Young folks' history of London); Dudley Marvin Campbell (A sketch of the history of Oneonta); W: H: Wyman (Bibliography of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy). Robert Sitlington Sterrett (Qua in re hymni Homerici quinque maiores inter se differant antiquitate vel homeritate investigavit J. R. S. S.); F: Albion Ober (Travels in Mexico); Alfred Theodore Andreas (History of Chicago); R: Heber Newton (The book of the beginnings); S: E: Herriek (Some heretics of yesterday).

Changed Titles.

SUPPLEMENT TO "A MODERN PROTEUS."

By J. L. WHITNEY, *Boston Public Library*.

ADAMS, Hannah. An alphabetical compendium of the various sects which have appeared from the beginning of the Christian æra to the present day. Boston, 1784.—A dictionary of all religions. 4th ed. Boston, 1817.—*D. H.*

AIMARD, Gustave. The pirate of the prairies. N. Y., American News Co., [1869].—The prairie pirates. N. Y., F. Starr & Co., [1869].—*D. H.*

ALDRIDGE, Reginald. Life on a ranch. Ranch notes in Kansas, Colorado, the Indian territory, and northern Texas. N. Y., D. Appleton and Co., 1884.

The London edition was published with the title "Ranch notes in Kansas," etc.

BASTIAT, Frédéric. Sophisms of the protectionists. Transl. from the Paris edition of 1863. [With preface by Horace White.] N. Y., American free-trade league, 1870.

Contents: Sophisms of protection, 1st, 2d series; Spoliation and law; Capital and interest.

A previous edition of this work has been published under the title of "Essays on political economy."—*Preface*. A part only appears to be found in the "Essays on political economy." London, Provost & Co., and N. Y., G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—Sophisms of protection. Transl. from the Paris edition of 1863. With preface by Horace White. N. Y., G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1874.

BARRETT, Joseph O. History of "Old Abe," the live war eagle of the Eighth regiment Wisconsin volunteers. Chicago, 1865.—The soldier bird. "Old Abe:" the live war eagle of Wisconsin. Madison, 1876.—*D. H.*

BARRINGTON, Daines. The probability of reaching the North Pole discussed. London, 1775.—The possibility of approaching the North Pole asserted. New ed. N. Y., 1818.—*D. H.*

BARROW, Sir John. The eventful history of the mutiny of H. M. S. Bounty. [*Anon.*] London, 1831.—Pitcairn Island and its inhabitants. [*Anon.*] N. Y., 1842.—*D. H.*

BATES, Walter. Companion for Caraboo, [etc.]. London, 1817.—The mysterious stranger, [etc.]. New Haven, 1817.—*D. H.*

BEAUCHESNE, Alcide Hyacinthe Du Bois de. Louis XVII., his life, his sufferings, his death. Transl. by W. Hazlitt. London, 1853.—The Bourbon prince. The history of Louis XVII. N. Y., 1853.—*D. H.*

BELLEW, Frank. The art of amusing. N. Y., Carleton, 1866.—That charming evening. Same publisher, 1878.

The same, with several chapters left out.—*D. H.*
—That comic primer. N. Y., G. W. Carleton & Co., 1877.—Bad boy's first reader. Same publisher, [1881].—*D. H.*

BERTRAND de Molleville, Antoine François, Marquis de. The costume of Austria. Transl. by R. D. Dallas. London, 1804.—Picturesque representations of the dress and manners of the Austrians. London, [1813].—*D. H.*

- BOGART, William Henry. Daniel Boone, and the hunters of Kentucky. Auburn, Miller, Orton & Mulligan, 1854.—The Border boy, and how he became the great pioneer of the West. A life of Daniel Boone. Boston, Lee & Shepard, 1884.—*Nation*, Nov. 13, 1884.
- BONNER, James. A new plan for speedily increasing the number of bee-hives in Scotland. Edinburgh, 1795.—A treatise on the natural history and management of bees. Edinburgh, 1796.—*D. H.*
- BOWDITCH, Nathaniel Ingersoll. Memoir of Nathaniel Bowditch. [Anon.] Boston, J. Munroe & Co., 1841.—*Nat*, the navigator. [Anon.] Boston, Lee & Shepard, 1870.—*D. H.*
- BOWEN, James L. Green Jacket. N. Y., F. Starr & Co., 1870.—The gunmaker of the border. N. Y., Beadle & Adams, [1875].—*D. H.*
- BOYNTON, Charles Brandon. English and French neutrality and the Anglo-French alliance. Cincinnati, C. F. Vent & Co., 1864.—The four great powers: England, France, Russia, and America. A revision of English and French neutrality. Cincinnati, C. F. Vent & Co., 1866.—*D. H.*
- BRÉHAT, Alfred de. Aventures d'un petit Parisien. Paris, 1862.—Adventures of a little French boy. N. Y., Hurd & Houghton, 1866.—Jean Belin, the French Robinson Crusoe. Boston, Loring, [n. d.].—*J. E.*
- BRILLAT-SAVARIN, Anthelme. Physiology of taste. Transl. by F. Robinson. Phila., Lindsay & Blakiston, 1854.—The hand-book of dining. Transl. by L. F. Simpson. London, Longmans, 1865.—Gastronomy as a fine art. London, Chatto & Windus, 1877. All translations, with variations, of *Physiologie du goût*.—*D. H.*
- BROWN, Marshall. Wit and wisdom of proverbial philosophy. Odd comparisons. Phila., J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1884.—Sayings, wise and otherwise: a collection of wit and wisdom of proverbial philosophy. Phila., J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1884.—*Nation*.
- BROWN, William Wells. Clotel; or, the president's daughter. London, 1853.—Clotelle: a tale of the southern states. Boston, J. Redpath, [1864].—*D. H.*
- Three years in Europe. London, 1852.—The American fugitive in Europe. Sketches of places and people abroad. Boston, J. P. Jewett & Co., 1855.—*D. H.*
Nine additional chapters added.
- BROWNE, William Hardcastle. Heart-throbs of eminent authors. Phila., G. MacLean, 1872.—Heart-throbs of gifted authors. Phila., F. W. Robinson & Co., 1878.—*D. H.*
- BUCK, James S. Milwaukee under the charter from 1847 to 1853, inclusive. Vol. 3. Milwaukee, 1884.
The title of the earlier volumes reads "Pioneer history of Milwaukee."
- BUERSTENBINDER, Elisabeth. (*E. Werner*.) Der Egoist, von E. Werner. Translation, London; N. Y., G. Munro, 1883, "Partners."—*W. M. G.*
- BULWER-LYTTON. The haunted and the haunters; or, the house and the brain. *Blackwood's Edinburgh magazine*, Aug. 1859; reprinted in "Tales from Blackwood." Reprinted as "The house and the brain," in "Little classics" series, vol. 2, Intellect. Boston, J. R. Osgood & Co.—*W. H. F.*
- BUNGENER, Louis Félix. The preacher and the king; or, Bourdaloue in the court of Louis XIV. Boston, Gould and Lincoln, 1853.—Bourdaloque and Louis XIV.; or, the preacher and the king. Boston, D. Lothrop and Co., [1874].
Translations of *Un sermon sous Louis XIV.*—*D. H.*
- The priest and the Huguenot; or, persecution in the age of Louis XV. 2 vols. Boston, 1853.—France before the revolution; or, priests, infidels, and Huguenots in the reign of Louis XV. 2 vols. Edinb., 1854. Also in three parts with the titles: Louis XV. and his times; Rabaut and Bridaine; The Tower of Constance. Boston, [1874].
Translations of *Trois sermons sous Louis XV.*—*D. H.*
- BURNETT, Frances Hodgson. Kathleen. A love story. Phila., Peterson. [Cop. 1878.] Reprinted from *Peterson's magazine*. Re-issue, "Kathleen Mavourneen." N. Y., C. Scribner's Sons. [Cop. 1878.] (Mrs Burnett's earlier stories).
- BURTON, William Evans. Waggaries and vagaries. Phila., Carey & Hart, 1848.—A Yankee among the mermaids. Phila., Getz & Buck, 1854.—*D. H.*
- CAMPBELL, John. A concise history of the Spanish America. [Anon.] London, 1741.—A complete history of Spanish America. [Anon.] London, 1742.—The Spanish empire in America. [Anon.] London, 1747.—*D. H.*
- CARDELL, William S. Story of Jack Halyard. 30th ed. Phila., 1832.—The middle class reader: comprising the story of Jack Halyard. New ed. Phila., 1853.—The boy of principle. Phila., 1855.—*D. H.*
- CARPENTER, Stephen Cullen. A journey overland to India. By Donald Campbell. [*Pseud.*] London, 1796.—A narrative of extraordinary adventures, sufferings, etc., in an overland journey to India. 2d. American ed. N. Y., 1798.—*D. H.*
- CARVER, Jonathan. Travels through the interior parts of North America, in 1766-68. London, 1778.—Three years' travel through the interior parts of North America. Phila., 1796.—Carver's travels in Wisconsin. From the 3d London ed. N. Y., 1838.—*D. H.*
- CHAMBERS, George F. A handbook of descriptive astronomy. 3d ed. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1877.
Third edition of the *Descriptive astronomy*, Oxford, 1867.
- CHAMBLISS, J. E. The life and labors of David Livingstone, [etc.]. Phila., Hubbard Bros., [1875].—The lives and travels of Livingstone and Stanley, [etc.]. Phila., Crawford & Co., [1881].
Three chapters added to the 2d edition.—*D. H.*

- CHANDLER, Joseph R. Address at the celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims of Maryland. Baltimore, Hedian & O'Brien, [1855].—Civil and religious equality. Phila., J. B. Chandler, 1855.—*D. H.*
- CHANDLER, Samuel. A vindication of the history of the Old Testament. London, 1741.—A defence of the prime ministry and character of Joseph. London, 1743.
A portion of the preceding work, with *sepa ate itle*—*D. H.*
- CHATFIELD, C. A compendious view of the history of the darker ages. London, 1824.—Teutonic antiquities. London, 1828.—*D. H.*
- CHEEVER, George Barrell. The American commonplace book of poetry. Boston, 1832.—The poets of America. Hartford, 1854.—*D. H.*
- CHEVALIER, Henri Émile. Legends of the sea. From the French by E. I. Sears. N. Y., J. Bradburn, 1863.—Adventures by sea and land of the Count de Ganay. N. Y., J. Bradburn, 1863.—*D. H.*
- CHILI through American spectacles. N. Y., J. Bradburn, [n. d.].—Three years in Chili. N. Y., Follett, Foster and Co., 1873.—*J. F. C.*
- CLANCY, James. An essay on the equitable rights of married women. 2d ed. Dublin, 1819.—A treatise on the rights of husband and wife. 2d American ed. N. Y., 1837.—*D. H.*
- CLARK, Sir James. The influence of climate in the prevention and cure of chronic diseases. London, 1829.—The sanative influence of climate. 4th ed. London, 1846.—*D. H.*
- CRAIG, A. R. Modern palmistry ; or, the book of the hand. N. Y., American News Co., 1867.—Your luck's in your hand ; or, the science of palmistry. N. Y., R. Worthington, 1884.
- DALL, Caroline Healey. The college, the market, and the court. Boston, Lee & Shepard, 1867.
Consists of nine lectures and an appendix. Six of the lectures were published in two volumes, with the titles: Woman's rights under the law. Boston, 1861; and Woman's right to labor. Boston, 1860.—*D. H.*
- FARNHAM, Thomas J. Life and adventures in California. N. Y., 1846.—The early days of California. Phila., 1860. Besides these a pictorial 8th edition was issued in New York in 1857 (under which title is not stated).—See H. H. Bancroft's "History of the Pacific States," vol. 23, p. 608.—*W. C. L.*
- FAVORITE authors in prose and poetry. 3 vols. in 1. Boston, J. R. Osgood and Co., 1885 [1884].
Contents: Favorite authors; Household friends; Good company.
Short extracts from English and American authors, with a few selections translated from other languages. These three books were originally published separately. Boston, 1860-66.
- FLINT, Timothy. Biographical memoir of Daniel Boone. Cincinnati, 1833.—The first white man in the West; life and exploits of Col. Daniel Boone. Cincinnati, 1856.—The life and adventures of Daniel Boone. Cincinnati, 1868.—*D. H.*
- A condensed geography and history of the Western States. Cincinnati, 1828.—The history and geography of the Mississippi Valley. 2d ed. Cincinnati, 1832.—*D. H.*
- FRIEDERICHs, Carl. Handbook of Greek and Roman sculpture. By D. Cady Eaton. Principally from the "Bausteine" of Dr. Carl Friederichs, late of the University of Berlin. 2d ed., enlarged and revised. Boston, J. R. Osgood and Co., 1884.
The title of the first edition of this work (New Haven, Tuttle, More-house and Taylor, 1881) reads: Greek sculpture. Selections from Friederichs' Bausteine; translated and annotated by D. Cady Eaton. The additions to the second edition are considerable.
- FROST, John. American naval biography. Phila., E. H. Butler, 1844.—The pictorial book of the commodores. N. Y., Nafis and Cornish, [1845].—*D. H.*
- Frost's pictorial family museum. Auburn, Derby and Miller, 1853.—The pictorial family encyclopedia of history, biography, and travels. Auburn, Miller, Orton and Mulligan, 1854.—*D. H.*
- Pictorial history of Mexico and the Mexican war. Phila., Thomas, Cowperthwaite and Co., 1848.—The history of Mexico and its wars. New Orleans, A. Hawkins, 1882.
Enlarged and revised to date.—*D. H.*
- Pictorial life of George Washington. Phila., C. J. Gillis, 1847.—An illustrated history of Washington and his times. Edited by William Hutchison. Norwich, Conn., H. Bill, 1868.
"Carefully revised by the present editor."—*Preface.*—*D. H.*
- GARDNER, Eugene C. Homes and all about them. Boston, J. R. Osgood & Co., 1885 [1884].
Contents: Homes and how to make them; Home interiors; Illustrated homes.
The three books forming this volume have all been published separately. The first is here reprinted exactly, with 20 additional pages; the other two are considerably abridged.
- GIBSON, William Hamilton. Camp life in the woods and the tricks of trapping and trap-making. By W. Hamilton Gibson. N. Y., Harper & Bros., 1881.—The complete American trapper; or, the tricks of trapping and trap-making. N. Y., James Miller, 1876.—*S. B. N.*
- GOODWIN, Hannah B. The fortunes of Miss Follen. N. Y., D. Appleton and Co., 1876.—Christine's fortune (same author). Boston, A. Williams, 1881.
- GREENHALGH, Thomas. The vicissitudes of commerce. A tale of the cotton trade. London, 1851, Saunders and O.—Lancashire life; or, the vicissitudes of commerce. Liverpool, E. Howell.—*H. G. K.*
- GRIFFIN, Gerald. Tales of the five senses. N. Y., D. and J. Sadlier, 1878.—Tales of the five senses. Christian physiologist. A night at sea. Same publishers. Differ only in the addition of "A night at sea," which is also found in Griffin's "Tales of my neighborhood."
- GROCOTT, J. C. An index to familiar quotations, selected principally from British authors, with parallel passages from various writers ancient and modern. 5th ed. Liver-

- pool, E. Howell, 1878.—Familiar quotations, with parallel passages from various writers. With an appendix containing quotations from American authors, by Anna L. Ward. London, Routledge [1884]. The same except the appendix. Mr. John Bartlett is clearly entitled to this last title from long possession.
- HANAFORD, Phebe A. Women of the century. Boston, B. B. Russell, 1877.—Daughters of America; or, women of the century. Same publisher, 1882. The latter has some additions.
- HENDERSON, Frances C. Dunderviksborg, and other tales. Forming an epitome of modern European literature. Phila., J. B. Lippincott and Co., 1881.—An epitome of modern European literature. 2d ed. Phila., J. B. Lippincott and Co., 1883. The second edition contains two additional tales.—*D. H.*
- HERBERT, Charles. A relic of the Revolution. ... By Charles Herbert. Boston, C. H. Peirce, 1847.—The prisoners of 1776; a relic of the Revolution. By Rev. R. Livesey. Compiled from the journal of Charles Herbert. Boston, G. C. Rand, 1854.—The same.
- HISTORICAL record of the 8th, or King's regiment of foot: containing an account of the formation of the regiment in 1685, and of its subsequent services to 1844. London, Parker, Furnivall and Parker, 1884.—Historical record of the King's Liverpool regiment of foot: containing an account of the formation of the regiment in 1685, and of its subsequent services to 1881, [etc.]. 2d ed. London, Harrison and Sons, 1883.
- HOLLAND, Josiah Gilbert. Letters to the Joneses. By Timothy Titcomb. [*Pseud.*] N. Y., Scribner, 1863.—Concerning the Jones family. By Timothy Titcomb. N. Y., C. Scribner's Sons, 1881. Entirely rewritten.—*D. H.*
- HOWIE, John. Biographica Scoticana; or, a brief historical account of the lives, characters, and memorable transactions of the most eminent Scots worthies, [etc.]. Edinb., 1796.—The Scots worthies. Glasgow, 1837.—Heroes for the faith. London, Ward & Lock, [1883].—*D. H.*
- JAMES, G. P. R. The ancient régime. N. Y., Harper and Bros.—The count of Castelnaw.
I suspect that these are the same.—*S. B. N.*
- JOURNAL of events in Paris, from June 29, 1815, to July 13, 1815. By an American. [*Anon.*] Phila., M. Carey, 1815.—Letters from Paris during the period of the late accession and abdication of Napoleon. [*Anon.*] Washington, R. C. Weightman, 1816.
New edition, with additions.—*D. H.*
- KENEALY, Edward Vaughan Hyde. Goethe, an epic poem. London, 1856.—A new pantomime. London, 1863.—*The Law Times*, April 28, 1880.
- LAWRENCE, George Alfred. Breaking a butterfly; or, Blanche Ellerslie's ending. [*Anon.*] Phila., J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1869; Leipzig, Tauchnitz.—Blanche Ellerslie's ending. [*Anon.*] Chicago, H. A. Sumner & Co., 1884.—*Publishers' weekly*, July 12, 1884.
- LIVINGSTONE lost and found; or, Africa and its explorers, [etc.]. Compiled by Josiah Tyler. Hartford, Mutual Pub. Co., 1872.—Livingstone's life work, [etc.]. Written and compiled by Josiah Tyler. Hartford, Columbian Book Co., 1874. Four chapters added to this edition.—The life and life work of David Livingstone, [etc.]. Written and compiled by A. Hyde, F. C. Bliss, and J. Tyler. Hartford, Columbian Book Co., 1875. This edition considerably altered.—*D. H.*
- MABINOGION. The boy's Mabinogion. Edited by Sidney Lanier. N. Y., C. Scribner's Sons, 1881.—Knightly legends of Wales. N. Y., C. Scribner's Sons, 1884.—*D. H.*
- MACPHERSON, Edward. A political manual for 1866-69, of executive, legislative, judicial, politico-military, and general facts. Washington, Phillips & Solomons, 1867-69. 3 vols. Continued after 1870, as "A hand-book of politics."
- MAGINN, William. A story without a tail. In *Blackwood's Edinburgh magazine*, April, 1834; reprinted in "Tales from Blackwood."
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- MURAT, Napoléon Achille. A moral and political sketch of the United States of North America. London, 1833.—America and the Americans. N. Y., 1849.
Both translations of "Esquisse morale et politique des États-Unis de l'Amérique."—*D. H.*
- NORDHOFF, Charles. The merchant vessel: a sailor boy's voyages to see the world. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., [1884].
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- OLIPHANT, Margaret O. Wilson. Mrs. Margaret Maitland. London, Colburn.—Margaret Maitland, of Sunnyside. By Mrs. Oliphant. N. Y., G. P. Putnam & Co.—Passages in the life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland, of Sunnyside. Written by herself. [*Anon.*] Leipzig, Tauchnitz.
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- PORTER, Anna Maria. Lake of Killarney. London, 1804.—Rose de Blaquiére. London, 1856.—*Allibone*.
- PRITTS, Joseph. Incidents of border life. [*Anon.*]

- Chambersburgh, Pa., 1839. — Mirror of olden time border life. Abingdon, Va., 1849. An enlarged edition of the first.—*D. H.*
- RAMAGE, Craufurd Tait. Beautiful thoughts from French and Italian authors, with English translations. Liverpool, E. Howell, 1866; 2d ed., Liverpool, E. Howell, 1875. — Familiar quotations from French and Italian authors. With English translations. London, G. Routledge and Sons, [1884?]. The last two are the same.
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- ROWTON, Frederick. The debater. London, Longman, 1846; 2d ed., 1850.—How to conduct a debate. American edition, revised by W. Taylor. N. Y., Dick and Fitzgerald, [n. d.].—*M. E.*
- RUSH, Richard. "We have a copy of an edition of Rush's book not mentioned in *Library journal*, July, p. 127—viz., The court of London from 1819 to 1825; with subsequent occasional productions, now first published in Europe, by Richard Rush. Edited with occasional notes, by his son, Benjamin Rush. London, Richard Bentley and Son, 1873. We have also the Phila. edition of 1845.—*H. K. P.*, Library of the University of Rochester."
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- THACKERAY, William Makepeace. Notes of a journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo. London, 1846.—Eastern sketches. Notes of a journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo. N. Y., J. W. Lovell Co., 1883. [Lovell's library, No. 256.].—*D. H.*
- TURGENIEFF, I. S. Fathers and sons. Transl. by E. Schuyler. N. Y., Leypoldt and Holt, 1867.—Fathers and children. Transl. by F. P. Clark. N. Y., G. Munro, 1883. [Seaside Library, No. 1624.].—*D. H.*
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- VOLTAIRE. Mahomet. Trauerspiel nach Voltaire. Von W. von Goethe. Voltaire's "Le fanatisme, ou Mahomet le prophète."
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- WOOD, Ella Price. (*Mrs. Henry Wood.*) The haunted tower. Phila., Peterson, 1864.—Pomeroy abbey. Same publisher.—*J. E.*

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

*Naples; political, social, and religious; by Lord B*****.* 2 v. London, 1856. — In Halkett and Laing's Dictionary of anonymous and pseudonymous literature this work is ascribed, with a note of interrogation, to F. R. Chichester, Earl of Belfast. The book itself, however, shows that it could not have been written by Lord Belfast. In it there are dates of occurrences as late as September, 1855, while the reputed author died in February, 1853.—*D. H.*

A second legal argument on the toleration act, London, 1812, 8°, 52 p., was by T. Denman. See *Bibliographer*, June, p. 23.

Some considerations on the bills of credit now passing in New-England, [Colophon:] Boston, printed by B. Harris and J. Allen, 1691, 12°, is by Cotton Mather, according to J. H. Trumbull in a report made to the American Antiquarian Society. The "Some additional considerations," which fills pp. 11-23, is probably by J. Blackburn.

The Stars and the earth. I see by the London Catalogue that it was published by Baillièrre in 1853; but there must have been an earlier edition, for the American reprint quotes a notice of it from *Dolman's magazine*, December, 1846. Its germ is found in an essay of Soame Jenyns "on time" (1782), and in a paragraph of La Place, "Théorie analyt des probabilités," and expanded in Babbage's "Ninth Bridgewater treatise." The last mentioned is cited by Dr. Hill in his "recommendatory letter."—*T.*

Toleration act explained, London, 1812, 8°, 39 p., was by G. Wharton Marriott. See *Bibliographer*, June, p. 23.

MR. W. M. GRISWOLD is preparing "A directory of writers for the literary press in the United States," which will state the subjects on which they prefer to write and give the names of their *anonymous* books or articles, when they are willing to remove the veil.

E. V. B., initials of E. V. Boyle in "Days and hours in a garden, London, Stock, 1884," D.

J. *Arbutnot Wilson*, ps. of Grant Allen, in various magazines. The short stories in which this pseudonym was used will be published anonymously under the title of "Strange stories."—*Acad.* Oct. 11, 18.

J. *Lammes Hurlbut*, anagram of James H. Trumbull.—*J. H. T.*

John Peter, ps. of J. Gianpietro in "La légende de saint Janvier, Lausanne, G. Bridel, 1884."—*Bibl. univ.*, août, p. 397.

Jules Tibyl, ps. of J. Claretie and C. Edmond, in "Ménage Hubert," Paris, 1884. "Pour faire leur pseudonyme ils ont accolé l'un son petit nom, Jules, l'autre le nom de sa rue à Viroflay, Tibyl."—*Revue pol. et lit.*, 16 août, 1884.

PASSANO, G. B. Saggio di un supplemento al Diz. d'opere anonime, pseudonime, ecc. di Melzi. (In *Il bibliofilo*, Ag.-Set., p. 124-6.)

BLUNDERS.

LAFAYETTE, IND., NOV. 10, 1884.

MR. KOOPMAN'S suggestion regarding a system of Library Mind Reading is deserving of consideration. We have had, in our library here several applications for "Uncle Tom's Cabinet" and not long ago a blank-faced boy asked for "The Baker's Utmost Dream." Upon being informed that our collection did not contain a work with this thrilling title, he triumphantly produced a finding list and pointed to "Baker's Amateur Dramas." One woman asked when she first received her card, "Have you Mrs. Holmes's books?" The answer "No" was immediately followed by "Have you any of Mrs. Southworth's?" A second "No" met with visible surprise and disappointment, but after a short pause she asked resignedly "What's next best?" It frequently happens that Oliver Wendell Holmes's books are taken out under the impression that they are Mary Jane's. We are occasionally asked for "any good juveline book," a "book for a young lady," the age being sometimes added, but the usual call is "anything, so it is good." LORA MILLER.

AN ASKING.

I WANT a book on the geographical distribution of the solar spectrum.

A REPLY.

In a certain not very flourishing library one of the rare visitors had occasion to refer to the New Testament and was told, "We do not have any new books in this library."

General Notes.

VIENNA is to have a public library devoted wholly to newspapers.

COLOGNE. The so-called Jesuits' Library is united to the City Library. The latter gains 35,000 volumes and the city archives gain 6000 pieces.

PHILADELPHIA. At a meeting of subscribers to the Mutual Library, recently, a board of managers, composed almost exclusively of ladies, was elected for the selection of books and general-conduct of the library.

SHAPIRA, the converted Jew, who tried to sell to the British Museum for a million pounds the forged MS. containing fragments of the Pentateuch, and was thwarted by the sharp-sightedness of M. Clermont-Ganneau, has committed suicide at Rotterdam.

DR. W. N. DU RIEU, University librarian at Leyden, says that he finds benzine a good insecticide for worms that bore through wooden bindings. It leaves no traces, it penetrates the whole book, it kills the worms usually the first time of application and always with two applications, and it is cheap.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for 1885 will complete ten years of its history and of its struggle for existence. The determination that the JOURNAL should be maintained, unless the pecuniary sacrifice involved became absolutely too great to be borne, was so steadfastly held by that heroic bibliographer to whom the library world is chiefly indebted for its voice, and whose loss it has mourned this past year, that it was almost a part of him. Each year some sacrifice was involved, but it was cheerfully made. The ninth volume shows the same result as its predecessors, falling a little short of pecuniary justification; but the tenth volume will be issued in the hope that the growth of the library interest will at length make the LIBRARY JOURNAL a settled fact. The price will be again the original rate of \$5 per year, but this will include as supplements *The Literary News*, monthly, with its useful purchase list and the continuance of the reference lists started by Mr. Foster, the separate issue of which will be discontinued; and the *Co-operative Index to Periodicals*, which will hereafter take more convenient shape as a quarterly issue, extending its field to include, as far as practicable, those periodicals entered in Mr. Poole's volume, but not heretofore currently indexed. The five dollars will therefore virtually cover three periodicals, and we trust not only to retain the present subscribers, but to have their aid in extending the subscription list to a paying basis.

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The colon after an initial of a given name, means that it is the most common name beginning with that initial, e.g., A: means Augustus; B: Benjamin; C: Charles; D: David; E: Edward; F: Frederick; G: George; H: Henry; I: Isaac; J: John; K: Karl; L: Louis; M: Mark; N: Nicholas; O: Otto; P: Peter; R: Richard; S: Samuel; T: Thomas; W: William; C.: Charlotte; E.: Elizabeth; F.: Fanny; G.: Grace; H.: Helen; J.: Jane; K.: Katharine; Kate; L.: Louisa; M.: Mary; S.: Sarah.

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